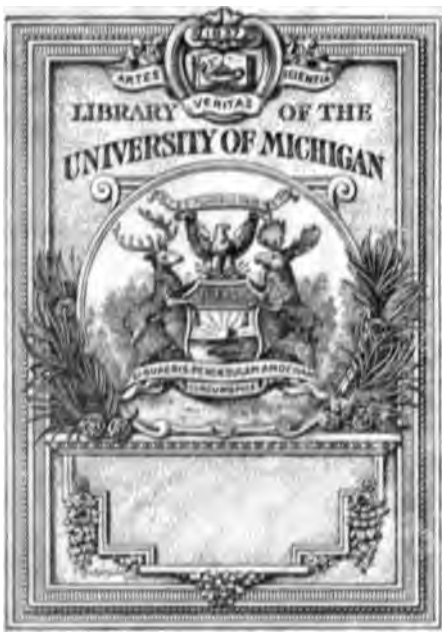
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2 EDWARD VII.

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Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal	The Most Noble the Marquess of SALISBURY.	Rt. Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P.
First Lord of the Treasury.	Rt. Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P.	Rt. Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P.
Lord President of the Council.	His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	His Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, K.G.
Lord Chancellor.	Rt. Hon. Earl of HALSBURY.	Rt. Hon. Earl of HALSBURY.
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Home Department.	Rt. Hon. CHARLES T. RITCHIE, M.P.	Rt. Hon. A. AKERS DOUGLAS, M.P
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Chief Secretary for Ireland.	Not in the Cabinet.	Rt. Hon. GEORGE WYNDHAM, M.P.
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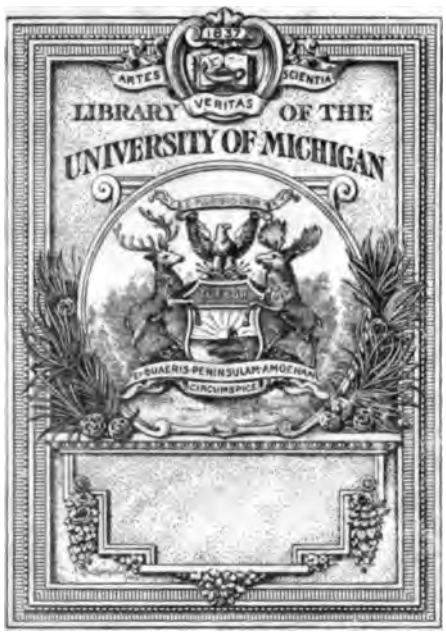
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Financial Secretary to the Treasury	AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.P.	W. HAYES FISHER, Esq., M.P.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Rt. Hon. GEORGE WYNDHAM, M.P.	In the Cabinet.
The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education	Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN GORST, M.P.	Office abolished.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education	New Office.	Sir WILLIAM ANSON, M.P.

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Lords of the Treasury	H. T. ANSTRUTHER, Esq., M.P. Hon. AILWYN FELLOWES, M.P. W. HAYES FISHER, Esq., M.P.	H. T. ANSTRUTHER, Esq., M.P. Hon. AILWYN FELLOWES, M.P. H. W. FORSTER, Esq., M.P.
Lords of the Admiralty	Vice-Admiral Lord W. T. KERR, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral A. L. DOUGLAS. Rear-Admiral W. H. MAY, M.V.O. Capt. JOHN DURNFORD, C.B., D.S.O.	Vice-Admiral Lord W. T. KERR, K.C.B. Vice-Admiral A. L. DOUGLAS. Rear-Admiral W. H. MAY, M.V.O. Capt. JOHN DURNFORD, C.B., D.S.O.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	E. G. PRETYMAN, Esq., M.P.	E. G. PRETYMAN, Esq., M.P.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	In the Cabinet.	Rt. Hon. Earl of DUDLEY.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	In the Cabinet.	Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM WALROND, Bt., M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Foreign Office	Lord CRANBORNE, M.P.	Lord CRANBORNE, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Home Office	Rt. Hon. JESSE COLLINS, M.P.	Hon. T. H. COCHRANE M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Colonial Office	Rt. Hon. Earl of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.	Rt. Hon. Earl of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.
Parliamentary Secretary, India Office	Rt. Hon. Earl of HARDWICKE.	Earl PERCY, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, War Office	Rt. Hon. Lord RAGLAN.	Rt. Hon. Earl of HARDWICKE.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. Earl of DUDLEY.	A. BONAR LAW, Esq., M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board	J. GRANT LAWSON, Esq., M.P.	J. GRANT LAWSON, Esq., M.P.
Financial Secretary, War Office	Lord STANLEY, M.P.	Lord STANLEY, M.P.
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Rt. Hon. Earl of DENBIGH.
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Rt. Hon. Lord LAWRENCE.
Rt. Hon. Lord BAGOT.
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Chief Secretary——Rt. Hon. GEORGE WYNDHAM, M.P.
Under Secretary——Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID HARREL, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
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VOLUME CXII.

TWELFTH VOLUME OF SESSION, 1902.

HOUSE OF LORDS: TUESDAY, 29TH JULY, 1902.

NEW PEER.

The Right Honourable ARTHUR HUGH SMITH-BARRY, having been created Baron Barrymore of Barrymore, in the county of Cork, was (in the usual manner) introduced 1

SAT FIRST.

The LORD ELLENBOROUGH sat first in Parliament after the death of his kinsman 1

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways Bill [H.L.].—Commons' Amendments considered.

The First Lord of the Admiralty (The Earl of Selborne) 1

Commons' Amendments agreed to, with Amendments; and Bill returned to the Commons.

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill.—Amendments reported (according to Order).

Lord Kenyon 2
Lord Newton 3

Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill.—Reported from the Select Committee, with Amendments 3

City and Brixton Railway Bill.—The Chairman of Committees informed the House that the Promoters do not intend to proceed further with the Bill. The Order made on Thursday last discharged. Ordered, that the Bill be not further proceeded with 3

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Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill—(ON RE-COMMITMENT).—Reported, with Amendments 4

Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill.—Moved, That the Order made on the 14th March last, "That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after the 19th day of June next," be dispensed with, and that the Bill be now read 2ª; agreed to. Bill read 2ª accordingly, and committed for Thursday next 4

London County Council (Subways and Tramways) Bill; London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill; Eastbourne Corporation Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons 4

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments to be considered on Thursday next 4

Leicester Corporation Bill [H.L.]; North and South Shields Electric Railway Bill [H.L.]; Wrexham District Tramways Bill [H.L.]. Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments considered, and agreed to 4

Rossendale Valleys Tramways Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments 4

Colwyn Bay and Colwyn Urban District Council Bill; Finchley Urban District Council Bill; Cavehill and Whitewell Tramways Bill; London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Bill; Whitechapel and Bow Railway Bill; Clay Cross Railway Bill.—Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to 4

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill.—Amendments reported (according to order), and Bills to be read 3ª on Thursday next 5

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Despatch by General Lord Kitchener, dated 23rd June, 1902, relative to military operations in South Africa (in continuation of [Cd. 986]) 5

EVICTIONS (IRELAND).—Return of Evictions in Ireland for the quarter ended 30th June, 1902 5

JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND).—Part I. Criminal Statistics.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Minute, dated 21st July, 1902, modifying Articles 130 (9) and (10) of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, 1902.
Presented (by command), and ordered to lie upon the Table 1

LONDON CORPORATION.—Parliamentary Accounts of the Chamberlain of London 1

LAND REGISTRY.—Account of receipts and payments in respect of the Land Registry for the year ended 31st March, 1902 1

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND COURT OF APPEAL, ETC.—Account showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of the High Court of Justice and Court of Appeal during the year ended 31st March, 1902.
Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie upon the Table

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Electric Lighting Acts Amendment (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]; Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill.—Reported from the Standing Committee, without Amendment, and to be read 3ª on Thursday next 5

Post Office Sites Bill.—Read 3ª (according to order), and passed 6

LIGHT LOAD LINE.—The following Lords were named of the Select Committee:—

E. Spencer, E. Dudley, L. Muskerry, L. Clanwilliam, L. Brassey, L. Pirbright, L. Inverclyde.—*E. Clanwilliam.*

The Committee to meet on Tuesday next at Three o'clock, and to appoint their own Chairman 6

House adjourned at twenty-five minutes before Five o'clock, to Thursday next, half-past Ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: TUESDAY, 29TH JULY, 1902.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Cavehill and Whitewell Tramways Bill; London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Bill; Whitechapel and Bow Railway Bill.—Lords' Amendments considered, and agreed to 6

Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, Bill (Lords); Dover Harbour Bill (Lords); Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill (Lords).—As amended, considered; to be read the third time 6

Hastings Harbour District Railway (Extension of Time) Bill (Lords).—[Not amended], considered; to be read the third time 6

Margate Corporation Water Bill (Lords); Nottingham Corporation Bill (Lords); Swansea Corporation Bill (Lords).—As amended, considered; to be read the third time 6

PRIVATE BILLS.

Ordered, That Standing Orders 220 and 246, relating to Private Bills, be suspended for the remainder of the session.

That as regards Private Bills already returned by the House of Lords with Amendments, such Amendments (if unopposed) be now considered.

That as regards Private Bills to be returned by the House of Lords with Amendments, such Amendments (if unopposed) be considered forthwith.

That as regards Private Bills returned, or to be returned, by the House of Lords with Amendments, such Amendments (if opposed) shall be considered at such times as the Chairman of Ways and Means may determine.

That when it is intended to propose any Amendments thereto, a copy of such Amendments shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, and notice given on the day on which the Bill shall have been returned from the Lords.—(*The Chairman of Ways and Means.*) 7

Clay Cross Railway Bill.—Lords' Amendments, pursuant to order of the House [this day], considered, and agreed to 7

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Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill (Lords). —As amended, considered; to be read the third time tomorrow ... ...

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill (Lords).—Reported, with Amendments [Provisional Orders confirmed].

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

Bill, as amended, to be considered tomorrow ... ...

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS—That they have agreed to: Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill; Garston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer) Bill; Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire) (Extension Lines) Bill; London County Council (Subways and Tramways) Bill; London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill, with Amendments. Amendments to: Felixstowe and Walton Improvement Bill [Lords], Weardale and Shildon District Water Bill [Lords], without Amendment ... ...

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EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions for alteration: From Edgmond and Elton; to lie upon the Table ... ...

LICENSING BILL.—Petition from Eccles, in favour; to lie upon the Table ...

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

ARMY (RULES OF PROCEDURE).—Copy presented of Amendments to the Rules of Procedure (Army) [by Act]; to lie upon the Table ... ...

ARMY (MILITIA).—Copy presented of Further Regulations relating to the Militia [by Act]; to lie upon the Table ... ...

ARMY RESERVE.—Copy presented of Further Regulations relating to the Army Reserve [by Act]; to lie upon the Table ... ...

LAND REGISTRY.—Return presented relative thereto [ordered 22nd April; *Mr. H. D. Greene*]; to lie upon the Table and to be printed. [No. 304.] ...

LAND REGISTRY.—Account presented of Receipts and Payments in respect of the Land Registry for the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 305.] ... ...

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND COURT OF APPEAL, ETC.—Copy presented of Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal during the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 306.] ... ...

CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND).—Copy presented of Criminal and Judicial Statistics of Ireland for the year 1901. Part I. Criminal Statistics [by Command]; to lie upon the Table ... ...

TRAMWAYS (STREET AND ROAD).—Return presented relative thereto [ordered 4th July, *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 307.] ... ...

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Copy presented of Minute of the Board of Education, dated 21st July, 1902, modifying Articles 130 (9) and (10) of the Day Schools Code, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 9

TRADE REPORTS (ANNUAL SERIES).—Copies presented of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, Nos. 2863 to 2867 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

Paper laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House 9

CHAMBER OF LONDON.—Annual Accounts of the Chamberlain of London for the year 1901 [by Act]; to be printed. [No. 308.] 9

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

GLASGOW TRAMWAYS—SAFETY APPLIANCES.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, Mr. Gerald Balfour 9

GENERAL LIGHTHOUSE FUND ACCOUNTS.—Question, Mr. Runciman (Dewsbury); Answer, Mr. Gerald Balfour 10

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SOUTH AFRICA—COURTS-MARTIAL SENTENCES ON CIVILIANS.—Question, Mr. C. P. Scott (Lancashire, Leigh); Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. J. Chamberlain, Birmingham, W.) 17

REMOUNTS—STUDDERT CASE.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.); Answer, The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) 17

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN AFRICA.—Question, Mr. Gibson Bowles (Lynn Regis); Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 18

CHINESE IMPORT DUTIES ON POSTAL PACKETS.—Question, Mr. Gibson Bowles; Answer, Lord Cranborne 19

ARGENTINE MEAT TRADE.—Question, Mr. Samuel Roberts (Sheffield, Ecclesall); Answer, The President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Hanbury, Preston) 19

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BALLYMAHOW LABOURERS' ALLOTMENTS—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 20

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MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to—
Post Office Sites Bill,
Education Act, 1901 (Renewal) Bill,
London County Council (Money) Bill, without Amendment.

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SUPPLY [TWENTY-FIRST ALLOTTED DAY].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

CLASS II.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £26,100, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, including a Grant-in-Aid of certain Expenses connected with Emigration."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Stirling Burghs) 23
The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. J. Chamberlain, Birmingham, W.) 32
Sir William Harcourt (Monmouthshire, W.) 54
Sir Gilbert Parker (Gravesend) 62
Mr. Labouchere (Northampton) 65
Mr. Newdigate (Warwickshire, Nuneaton) 71
Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.) 74
Mr. John Wilson (Falkirk Burghs) 78
Mr. C. P. Scott (Lancashire, Leigh) 80
Sir Howard Vincent (Sheffield, Central) 83
Sir Robert Reid (Dumfries Burghs) 84
Mr. J. Chamberlain 85
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) 91

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report Progress; to sit again this evening.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Clerk at the Table informed the House of the unavoidable absence from this evening's sitting of the Chairman of Ways and Means.

EVENING SITTING.

SUPPLY [TWENTIETH ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

July 29.] *Page*

CLASS II.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £36,650, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings."

Mr. Ashton (Bedfordshire, Luton) 91

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item A (Salaries and Wages) be reduced by £100, in respect of the Salary of the First Commissioner."—(*Mr. Ashton.*)

Mr. Coghill (Stoke-upon-Trent) 92
Mr. D. A. Thomas (Merthyr Tydvil) 93
Mr. William Redmond (Clare, E.) 93
Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty) 94
Mr. Caldwell (Lanarkshire, Mid.) 94
Lord Balcarres (Lancashire, Chorley) 95
Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.) 95
The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Akers Douglas, Kent, St. Augustine's) 10
Sir Henry Fowler (Wolverhampton, E.) 10
Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (Glasgow, College) 10
Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydvil) 10
Mr. Reginald Lucas (Portsmouth) 10
Mr. Lough (Islington, W.) 10
Sir Howard Vincent 11
Mr. Akers Douglas 11

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Original Question again proposed.

Mr. William Redmond 11

It being Midnight, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report Progress; to sit again tomorrow.

Shop Clubs Bill.—Lords' Amendments considered.

Mr. Cremer (Shoreditch, Haggerston) 11

Lords' Amendments agreed to.

Yardley Charity Bill.—Considered in Committee, and reported; Bill as amended, to be considered this day.

In pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of this instant July, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty minutes after Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1902.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

'arston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer) Bill; Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire Extension Lines) Bill; London County Council (Subways and Tramways) Bill; London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill; Metropolitan District Railway Bill.—Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to 117

'igan Corporation Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; A Clause added; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time 117

ler and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1) **Bill**—Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to 117

dvcation Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time, and passed, with an Amendment 117

ramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) **Bill** [LORDS].—As amended, considered; to be read the third time tomorrow 117

lectric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) **Bill** [LORDS].—Reported, without Amendment [Provisional Orders confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill to be read the third time tomorrow 117

lectric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) **Bill** [LORDS].—Reported, with an Amendment [Provisional Orders Confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table

Bill, as amended, to be considered tomorrow 117

as and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 1) **Bill** [LORDS]—Reported, without Amendment [Provisional Orders confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill to be read the third time tomorrow 118

as and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) **Bill** [LORDS].—Reported, with Amendments [Provisional Orders confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill, as amended, to be considered tomorrow 118

PETITIONS.

'DUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against: From South Shields (six,; Plymouth; Rochdale; Woolwich; Oadby; and Saltcoats; to lie upon the Table 118

'DUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions for alteration: From East Hull; Southampton; and Yateley; to lie upon the Table 118

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—Petition from Battersea, in favour; to lie upon the Table 1

GODDEN, JOHN.—Petition of John Godden, for redress of grievances; to lie upon the Table 1

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL.—Petition from Wolverhampton, in favour of; to lie upon the Table 1

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Copy presented, of Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1

CLERGY (WEST INDIES).—Copy presented, of Return of the Amount payable on 5th January, 1902, out of the Consolidated Fund for Ecclesiastical purposes in the West Indies [by Act]; to lie upon the Table 1

SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1884.—Copy presented, of Treasury Minute, dated 26th July, 1902, declaring that Alfred Cook, boy, third class, Royal Gunpowder Factory, was appointed without a Civil Service Certificate through inadvertence on the part of the Head of his Department [by Act]; to lie upon the Table 1

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.—Copy presented, of Census of England and Wales, 1901 (county of Middlesex) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.—Copy presented, of Census of England and Wales, 1901 (county of Glamorgan) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.—Copy presented, of Census of England and Wales, 1901 (county of Chester) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Copy presented, of General Reports of His Majesty's Inspectors on Science and Art Schools and Classes and Evening Schools, and of Examiners in Science and Art, for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION).—Copy presented, of Annual Report of Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894, and other Acts for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

RAILWAY SHUNTING—TOW-ROPING.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, Mr. Gerald Balfour 1

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 1

CRUIT ISLAND (DONEGAL) POSTAL FACILITIES.—Question, Mr. Hugh Law (Donegal, W.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 1

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JSTOMS SENIOR ASSISTANT CLERKS—ANNUAL LEAVE.—Question, Mr. Claude Hay (Shoreditch, Hoxton); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 121

ELEGRAPHISTS ON SPECIAL SERVICE—SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES.—Question, Mr. James O'Connor (Wicklow, W.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... 121

ALSOKEN (NORFOLK) TELEGRAPHIC ACCOMMODATION.—Question, Mr. George White (Norfolk, N. W.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 122

IDIA—MILITARY HOSPITALS — SURGICAL APPLIANCES.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 122

RMA—OPIUM SCHEME.—Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson (Yorkshire, W. R., Holmfirth); Answer, Lord George Hamilton 122

HANNEL ISLANDS—CHARGE OF STEALING A BOY.—Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson; Answer, Mr. Ritchie 123

ACCINATION PROSECUTIONS—GRIMSTON (NORFOLK) CASE.—Question, Mr. George White; Answer, Mr. Ritchie 123

ORONATION NAVAL REVIEW.—Question, Mr. Thornton (Clapham); Answer, Mr. Arnold-Forster 124

UNQUIN DINGLE (KERRY) PIER.—Question, Mr. Thomas O'Donnel (Kerry, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 124

OYL MAGISTRATES.—Question, Mr. McKean (Monaghan, S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 124

ISH AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS—Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD.—Question, Mr. MacVeagh (Down Co., S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 125

MY—RE-ENLISTMENT BOUNTIES.—Question, Mr. Kenneth Balfour (Christchurch); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 125

ARD ROOM BEDS.—Question, Captain Jessel (St. Pancras, S.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 126

UTH AFRICAN WAR—RETURN OF PAROLE PRISONERS.—Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson; Answer, Mr. Brodrick 126

MY OFFICERS' RESIGNATION.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 126

Y OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, Mr. Brodrick 127

ONG KONG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 127

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UTH AFRICAN WAR—GENERAL INQUIRY.—Questions, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Stirling Burghs), Sir John Colomb (Great Yarmouth), and Mr. Lloyd-George (Carnarvon Boroughs); Answers, The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 127

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REPATRIATION OF BOER PRISONERS.—Question, Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.); Answer, The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) 129

VOLUNTEER COLONISTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.—Question, Sir George Newnes (Swansea Town); Answer, Lord Stanley 129

RESERVISTS ON WORKING FURLOUGH — GRATUITY GRIEVANCE.—Question, Mr. Levy (Leicestershire, Loughborough); Answer, Lord Stanley... ... 130

GARRISON CHURCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Question, Mr. Black (Banffshire); Answer, Lord Stanley 130

REMOUNTS—THE STUDDERT CASE.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, Lord Stanley 131

RUSSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—Question, Mr. Gibson Bowles (Lynn Regis); Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 131

ALLEGED BOYCOTTING AT ST. HELENS.—Question, Mr. Murphy (Kerry, E.); Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Ritchie, Croydon) 132

CONSUMPTION IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—Question, Mr. Levy; Answer, The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education (Sir John Gorst, Cambridge University) 132

IRISH UNIVERSITY COMMISSION—EXPENDITURE.—Question, Mr. Roche (Galway, E.); Answer, The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Worcestershire) 132

PAUPER DOMICILE—YORKSHIRE PAUPERS SENT TO IRELAND.—Question, Mr. Tully (Leitrim, S.); Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 133

JURY CHALLENGING AT CORK SUMMER ASSIZES.—Question, Mr. Flynn (Cork Co., N.); Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Atkinson, Londonderry, N.) 134

LAND PURCHASE IN COUNTY LONGFORD.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 135

SMALL DWELLING ACQUISITION (IRELAND) ACT.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 135

CRAUGHWELL MURDER (1884).—Questions, Mr. Tully; Answers, Mr. Wyndham 135

W. L. RAE'S ESTATE, COUNTY KERRY.—Question, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 136

RATHFARNHAM COURT HOUSE.—Question, Mr. Mooney (Dublin Co., S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 136

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Questions, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Bryce, Sir Edward Strachey (Somersetshire, S.), Mr. Gibson Bowles, and Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.); Answers, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain 137

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IMPRISONMENT OF A MEMBER.—Report from the Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence and an Appendix, brought up, and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 309.] 138

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE.—Ninth Report brought up, and read; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed 138

Education (England and Wales) Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7 :—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed —(*a*) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is, or has been during the last twelve months, a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority, the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

Mr. Runciman (Oldham) 139
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) 140

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, at the beginning, to insert the words, 'Except in cases where only one school exists within the area of a minor local authority.'"—(*Mr. Dillon.*)

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Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 145
Sir Henry Fowler (Wolverhampton, E.) 150
Mr. Lloyd-George (Carnarvon Boroughs) 154
Mr. Middlemore (Birmingham, N.) 158
Sir Edward Grey (Northumberland, Berwick) 159
Sir William Anson (Oxford University) 162
Sir William Mather (Lancashire, Rossendale) 165
Mr. Griffith Boscawen (Kent, Tunbridge) 168
Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool, Scotland) 172
Mr. Bond (Nottingham, E.) 173
Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.) 174
Mr. A. J. Balfour 180
Sir William Harcourt (Monmouthshire, W.) 186

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 233; Noes, 180. (Division List No. 331.)

Question put accordingly, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 189; Noes, 230. (Division List No. 332.)

Mr. Heywood Johnstone (Sussex, Horsham) 197

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, after the word 'schools,' to insert the words 'maintained but.'"—(*Mr. Heywood Johnstone.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

Mr. Lloyd-George 199

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report Progress: to sit again this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

Education (England and Wales) Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7:—

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Another Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exeeeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed (*a*) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is, or has been during the last twelve months, a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority, the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, after the word 'schools,' to insert the words 'maintained but.'"—(*Mr. Heywood Johnstone.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

Mr. Lloyd-George 200
The Attorney General (Sir Robert Finlay, Inverness Burghs) 200
Mr. M'Kenna (Monmouthshire, N.) 201
Mr. Henry Hobhouse (Somersetshire, E.) 201
Dr. Macnamara (Camberwell, N.) 201
Mr. Heywood Johnstone 203
Mr. Lloyd-George 206
Mr. Alfred Hutton 207
Mr. Ernest Gray (West Ham, N.) 207
The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education (Sir John Gorst, Cambridge University) 208

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 19; Noes, 299. (Division List No. 333.)

Mr. Alfred Hutton 211

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Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, after the word 'schools,' to insert the words 'conducted in a schoolhouse or premises.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

Mr. A. J. Balfour 212
Mr. Emmott (Oldham) 213
Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (Wiltshire, Cricklade) 213
Mr. Joseph A. Pease (Essex, Saffron Walden) 214

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, to leave out the words 'not provided by the local education authority,' and insert the words 'which are held in trust to be conducted in accordance with the doctrines and principles of any particular denomination.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."

Sir John Gorst 215
Mr. M'Kenna 215

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 274; Noes, 122. (Division List No. 334.)

Mr. Edmund Robertson (Dundee) 219

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words 'and not being Church of England schools as hereinafter defined.'"—(*Mr. Edmund Robertson.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

Mr. A. J. Balfour 223
Mr. Moulton (Cornwall, Launceston) 225
Mr. Charles M'Arthur (Liverpool, Exchange) 225
Mr. Courtenay Warner (Staffordshire, Lichfield) 227
Sir Brampton Gurdon (Norfolk, N.) 227
Mr. Lloyd-George 228
Mr. George White (Norfolk, N.W.) 230

Question put.

The Committee divided:— Ayes, 107; Noes, 274. (Division List No. 335.)

Amendment made to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, by inserting, after the word 'shall,' the words 'in place of the existing managers.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

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Mr. Trevelyan (*Yorkshire, W.R., Elland*) 233

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, to leave out all the words after the words 'a body of,' to end of sub-Section (2), and insert the words 'secular managers appointed in the same way as in the case of schools provided by the local education authority, and another body of religious managers appointed, as at present, under the trust, who shall, if dissatisfied with the religious teaching provided by the secular managers, be entitled to make arrangements for the provision of religious teaching, distinctive of their denomination during a period of not less than half an hour at the commencement of every school day for the children of such parents as ask for it in writing. The local education authority shall be required to take such steps as are necessary to facilitate such arrangements."—(*Mr. Trevelyan.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'managers' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

Mr. A. J. Balfour 235
Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice 235
Mr. Channing (*Northamptonshire, E.*) 236
Mr. Alfred Hutton 237

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 237; Noes, 86. (Division List No. 336.)

Mr. Lloyd George 239

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress; and ask leave to sit again."—*Mr. Lloyd-George.*

Sir William Harcourt 242
Mr. A. J. Balfour 243

Question put, and agreed to.

Committee report Progress; to sit again tomorrow.

Yardley Charity Bill.—As amended, considered; read the third time, and passed 244

Pacific Cable Bill.—Read a second time, and committed for tomorrow ... 244

Isle of Man (Customs) Bill.—Read a second time, and committed for tomorrow 244

In pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July, Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-five minutes after One o'clock.

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HOUSE OF LORDS: THURSDAY, 31ST JULY, 1902.

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.—The following Bills received the Royal Assent:

1. Midwives.
2. Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland).
3. Education Act, 1901 (Renewal).
4. Aberdeen Accountants Order Confirmation.
5. Glasgow Corporation (Gas, etc.) Order Confirmation.
6. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5).
7. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6).
8. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
9. Water Orders Confirmation.
10. Land Drainage Provisional Order.
11. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4).
12. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6).
13. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10).
14. Post Office Sites.
15. Pier and Harbour Provisional Order (No. 4).
16. Education Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (Barnes, etc.)
17. Aberdeen Suburban Tramways Order Confirmation.
18. New Forest (Sale of Lands for Public Purposes).
19. Commons Regulation (Sodbury) Provisional Order.
20. Bristol Corporation.
21. Medway and Thames Canal.
22. Barry Railway.
23. Central London Railway.
24. Caledonian Railway.
25. Omagh Urban District Gas.
26. Salford Corporation.
27. Southport and Lytham Tramroad.
28. Great Central and Midland Railways (South Yorkshire Railways).
29. Midland Railway.
30. Midland Railway (Steam Vessels).
31. Norwich Corporation (Electricity, etc.).
32. Cleethorpes Improvement.
33. East Worcestershire Water.
34. North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply.
35. Brynmawr and Western Valleys Railway (Vesting).
36. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Various Powers).
37. Hastings Tramways.
38. Taff Vale Railway.
39. Consett Water.
40. Rhondda Urban District Council Tramways.
41. Felixstowe and Walton Improvement.
42. London and County Council (Money)
43. City of London (Spitalfields Market).
44. West Ham Corporation.
45. Newport Corporation.
46. North-Eastern Railway.
47. London and North-Western Railway.
48. North Metropolitan Tramways.
49. Croydon and District Electric Tramways.
50. Metropolitan Railway.
51. London County Council (General Powers).

52. Weardale and Shildon District Water.
53. Colwyn Bay and Colwyn Urban District Council.
54. Finchley Urban District Council.
55. Leicester Corporation.
56. North and South Shields Electric Railway.
57. Wrexham District Tramways.
58 Cavehill and Whitewell Tramways.
59. London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.
60. Whitechapel and Bow Railway.
61. Clay Cross Railway 245

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill.—The King's consent signified; and Bill reported, with an Amendment 246

Rossendale Valleys Tramways Bill [H.L.].—Commons Amendments considered, and agreed to 246

York Corporation Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendments; further Amendments made; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons 246

Liverpool Corporation Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons... 247

Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons, agreed to, with an Amendment 247

Shop Clubs Bill.—Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill; Garston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer) Bill; Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire Extension Lines) Bill; London County Council (Subways and Tramways) Bill; London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill; Metropolitan District Railway Bill.—Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to 247

Yardley Charity Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; and to be printed. (No. 168.) 247

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill [H.L.].—Commons' Amendments considered (according to order), and agreed to 247

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill.—Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill.—Read 3ª (according to order), with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons 247

Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint-Railway Order Confirmation Bill.—Glasgow and South-Western Railway Order Confirmation Bill.—Read 3ª (according to order), and passed 247

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TRADE REPORTS: ANNUAL SERIES—
No. 2863. Netherlands (Java).
No. 2864. Italy (South Italy).
No. 2865. Italy (Lecce).
No. 2866. France (Senegal).
No. 2867. Egypt (Port Said and Suez) 248

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INLAND REVENUE.—Forty-fifth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue, for the year ended 31st March, 1902 248

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION).—Annual report of proceedings, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875–1899; the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887–1894; the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893; and the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (Section 2, Sub-section 3); for the year 1901 248

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1901 248

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

I. Regulations relating to museums and institutions (from 1st August, 1902 to 31st July, 1903).

II. General Reports of His Majesty's Inspectors on science and art schools and classes and evening schools, and of examiners in science and art, for the year 1901 248

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—Area, houses, and population, also population classified by ages, condition as to marriage, occupations, birthplaces, and infirmities of—(1) County of Chester; (2) County of Middlesex; (3) County of Glamorgan 248

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.—Annual Report of the President, for the year 1901–1902.

Presented (by command), and ordered to lie on the Table 248

ARMY.

I. Further Regulations relating to (1) The Army Service; (2) The Militia.

II. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure (made under section 70 (1) of the Army Act, 44 and 45 Vict. c. 58) 249

CLERGY (WEST INDIES).—Return of the amount payable on 5th January, 1902, out of the Consolidated Fund for ecclesiastical purposes in the West Indies 249

SUPERANNUATION.—Treasury minute, dated 26th July, 1902, declaring that Alfred Cook, boy, third class, Royal Gunpowder Factory, was appointed without a civil service certificate through inadvertence on the part of the head of his Department 249

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.—Minute, by the Board of Education, sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act, for the counties of (1) Cambridge (fifth minute); (2) Chester (seventh minute); (3) The Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire) (second minute); (4) Middlesex (sixth minute); (5) East Sussex (seventh minute).

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table 249

Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill.—Read 3ª (according to order), and passed 249

PEERS AND THE CORONATION.—Questions, Earl Carrington, Lord Burghclere, and the Earl of Rosebery; Answers, The Chairman of Committees (The Earl of Morley) 249

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Licensing Bill [THIRD READING].—Bill read 3ª (according to order).

Moved, That the Bill do pass.—(*Lord Belper.*)

Earl of Rosebery 250

Amendment moved—

"In Clause 5, page 2, line 42, after 'consent' to insert 'of the husband and.'"—(*The Earl of Rosebery.*)

The Lord Bishop of Winchester 252
Lord Belper 254
The Lord Bishop of Winchester 255
The Earl of Rosebery 255
Lord James of Hereford 256
The Earl of Meath 256
Lord Tweedmouth 257

On question—

Their Lordships divided: Contents, 13; Not-Contents, 45.

Amendment negatived.

The Duke of Northumberland 257

Amendment moved—

"In Clause 27, page 12, line 38, to leave out 'except to a member on the premises.'"—(*The Duke of Northumberland.*)

Lord Belper 259
Viscount Cross 260

On question, "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause."

Their Lordships divided: Contents, 40; Not-Contents, 12.

Amendment negatived.

The Lord Chancellor (*The Earl of Halsbury*) 261

Amendment moved—

"In Clause 25, page 12, line 23, after 'club,' to insert 'mainly.'"—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Amendment agreed to.

The Earl of Halsbury 261

Amendments moved—

"In Clause 28, page 13, line 43, after 'the,' to leave out the words 'provisions of the forty-ninth and fiftieth years of the reign of Victoria, chapter thirty one,' and to insert the words, 'Oxford University (Justices) Act 1886'; and in page 14, line 2, after 'club' to insert 'mainly.'"—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

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Amendments agreed to.

Moved—That the Bill do pass.—(*Lord Belper.*)

The Lord Bishop of Winchester 262
The Duke of Northumberland 262

Bill passed and returned to the Commons.

COLONIAL NAVAL RESERVES.

Lord Brassey 262
The First Lord of the Admiralty (*The Earl of Selborne*) 264

House adjourned at ten minutes before Six o'clock, till tomorrow, half-past Ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, 31ST JULY, 1902.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.—Message to attend the Lords Commissioners.

The House went; and, being returned,

MR. SPEAKER reported the Royal Assent to — number of Bills (see page 245). 265

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.—The Clerk at the Table informed the House of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means ... 265

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Menai Bridge Urban District Council Bill [LORDS] (KING'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED).—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 266

Whitstable Improvement Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 266

Liverpool Cathedral Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; to be read the third time 266

North Staffordshire Tramways Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; An Amendment made; Bill to be read the third time 266

Edgware and Hampstead Railway Bill [LORDS] (BY ORDER).—As amended considered to be read the third time 266

Brompton and Piccadilly Circus Railway (New Lines, etc.) Bill [LORDS].—Reported with Amendments; Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed 266

RAILWAY BILLS (GROUP 12).—Sir Lewis M'Iver reported from the Committee on Group 12 of Railway Bills. That, it being improbable that the time at the disposal of the Committee before the Adjournment of the House would allow them to conclude their inquiry upon the remaining Bills in the Group, the Committee had adjourned.

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Report to lie upon the Table 266

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to—

Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill, Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Railway Order Confirmation Bill, Glasgow and South Western Railway Order Confirmation Bill, without Amendment.

Licensing Bill, Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill, Eastbourne's Corporation Bill, with Amendments.

Amendments to—Leicester Corporation Bill [Lords], North and South Shields Electric Railway Bill [Lords], Wrexham District Tramways Bill [Lords], without Amendment.

South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways Bill [Lords], with Amendments 266

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill.—Lords Amendments to be considered tomorrow 267

PETITIONS.

Education (England and Wales) Bill. Petitions against: from Narborough; Swansea, York; and Hollingworth; to lie upon the Table 267

Education (England and Wales) Bill.—Petitions for alteration: From Ramsbottom; Hagbourne; Newchurch; and Bristol; to lie upon the Table 267

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment Bill.—Petition from Aberdeen, in favour; to lie upon the Table 267

Local Authorities Officers' Superannuation Bill.—Petitions in favour: From King's Norton; and Northfield; to lie upon the Table. 267

ROYAL DECLARATION.—Petitions against alteration of law: From England; Scotland; Ireland; Wales; the Channel Islands; Australia (Queensland (four), New South Wales, South Australia, Melbourne, Western Australia); New Zealand (Christchurch (two), Auckland, Akaroa, etc., Hawks Bay, Wellington, Reefton, Lyttleton); Tasmania; Canada (Manitoba (three), Quebec, Ottawa, etc., Toronto); British Columbia; California; United States of America (New York); Demerara; British Guiana; Barbadoes; Bermuda; India (Agopalapuram, Amanthapuram, Agra, Anbinagaram, Arokiapuram, Assam (two); Berhampore, Calcutta, Cherrapongee, Cochin, Cozencherry, Dharrumanagaram, Dohnavur, Guntur, Jubbulpore, Kapasdanga, Kalivellai, Kotgarh, Kalathukundi, Kunnankulam, Lakshumipuram, Lucknow, Madathuvelli, Madras, Manala, Mengnanapuram, Murwara, Nalumavady, Neivelie, Octacamund, Paramankurichi, Pattakari, Pitchivellai, Poolikudyurappa, Pootharaknanvillay, Poovarasur, Pragasapurum, Pulhukudi East, Rachania, Samaria, Santhapuram, Sebagnampuram, Shekkadivellai, Sonaganveli, Suhramanryapuram, Sukkur, Vellalanvellai, Ceylon (eighteen), Singapore, Mauritius (ten); Africa (Sierra Leone, Bonny, Akropong, Gold Coast, Usagra, German East Africa, Mombasa, Egypt); Asia (China, Japan, Syria and Asia Minor); Persia (Shiraz, Kirman); Germany; Prussia (Westphalia); Spain (Madrid); Turkey (Constantinople; Malta); and Austria (Vienna); to lie upon the Table 267

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RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS (REMISSION OF DEBTS).—Committee to consider of authorising the remission of certain debts due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland in pursuance of any Act of the present Session relating to local loans (King's recommendation signified), tomorrow.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain*) 268

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 21st April; *Mr. Bartley*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 310.] 268

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS (COMPANIES).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 21st April; *Mr. Bartley*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 311.] 268

PILOTAGE.—Copy presented, of Abstract of Returns relating to pilots and pilotage in the United Kingdom (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 268, of Session 1901) as furnished by the various pilotage authorities [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 312.] 268

INLAND REVENUE.—Copy presented, of Forty-fifth Report of the Commissioners, for the year ended 31st March 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 269

TAXES AND IMPOSTS.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 11th April; *Mr. Goddard*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 313.] ... 269

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1900-1901.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 15th July; *Mr. Bartley*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 314.] 269

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (BELFAST).—Copy presented, of Annual Report of the President for 1901-2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 269

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.—Copies presented, of Minutes sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act for the following counties:—County of Cambridge (Fifth Minute), dated 14th July, 1902; County of Chester (Seventh Minute), dated 14th July, 1902; County of East Sussex (Seventh Minute), dated 14th July, 1902; County of Middlesex (Sixth Minute), dated 14th July, 1902; County of the Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire) (Second Minute), dated 14th July, 1202; [by Act]; to lie upon the Table 269

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Copy presented, of Regulations relating to Museums and Institutions (from 1st August, 1902 to 31st July, 1903) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 269

Papers laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House:—1. Inquiry into Charities (Administrative County of Durham—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 14th February, 1900; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 315.] 2. Inquiry into Charities (County of Lancaster). —Further Return relative thereto [ordered 8th August, 1898; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 316.] 269

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 270

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COTTISH INLAND REVENUE SURVEYORS.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 270

ONDONDERRY POSTAL STAFF — LEAVE ARRANGEMENTS. — Question, The Marquess of Hamilton (Londonderry); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 271

RISH UNIVERSITY COMMISSION—COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES.—Question, Mr. Roche (Galway, E.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 271

NDIAN LAND ASSESSMENTS.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 271

'ATIVE BARRACKS IN INDIA.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 272

ANCER IN INDIA.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton ... 272

ECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.—Question, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree (Bethnal Green, N.E.); Answer, Lord George Hamilton ... 272

RAWLING IN MORAY FIRTH.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. Graham Murray 273

ETEOROLOGICAL COUNCIL—EXPENDITURE IN THE THREE KINGDOMS.—Question, Mr. Wylie (Dumbartonshire); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... 273

ANDER ABBAS.—Question, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree; Answer, Lord Cranborne 273

ATENTS FEES.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich); Answer, Mr. Gerald Balfour 274

ISH RAILWAYS—CONVEYANCE OF CATTLE, ETC.—Question, Captain Donelan (Cork County, E.): Answer, Mr. Wyndham 274

'ATER FOR TROOPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—Question, Sir Michael Foster (London University); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 274

OTIFICATION OF SOLDIERS DEATHS—CASE OF B. M'DERMOTT.—Question, Mr. Tully (Leitrim, S.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 275

OUTH AFRICAN WAR—GOODS COMMANDEERED AND REQUISITIONED.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford; Answer, Mr. Brodrick 275

ONCENTRATION CAMPS—MAINTENANCE CHARGES.—Question, Mr. Channing (Northamptonshire, E.); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 275

ANSVAAL MINES—DUTY ON EXPLOSIVES.—Question, Mr. Scott Montagu (Hampshire, New Forest); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 276

VIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.—Question, Mr. Arthur Morton (Devonport); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 276

ND REGISTRY OFFICE.—Question, Mr. Butcher (York); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 277

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QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

SOUTH AFRICA—CENSORSHIP.—Questions, Mr. Roche (Galway, E.) and Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.); Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford) 277

RE-STOCKING OF SOUTH AFRICAN FARMS.—Question, Mr. Mansfield (Lincolnshire, Spalding); Answer, The President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Hanbury, Preston) 278

CHINA SQUADRON—H.M.S. "TERRIBLE."—Question, Mr. Carlile (Buckinghamshire, N.); Answer, The Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Arnold-Forster, Belfast, W.) 278

FOREIGN LABOUR IN ROUMANIA.—Question, Sir Arthur Hayter (Walsall); Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 279

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION ACT—SEAMEN DESERTERS.—Question, Mr. Charles M'Arthur (Liverpool, Exchange); Answer, Lord Cranborne ... 279

POTTERY TRADE—WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR LEAD POISONING.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Ritchie, Croydon) 280

GLAZE TESTING.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke; Answer, Mr. Ritchie 280

SIX-MILE CROSS LOAN FUND.—Question, Mr. T. W. Russell (Tyrone, S.); Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Atkinson, Londonderry, N.) 281

SERGEANT SHERIDAN — M'GOOHAN'S CASE.— Question, Mr J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 281

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE—PROSECUTION OF MR. JAMES LYNAM.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Answer, Mr. Atkinson 282

WARRENPOINT DEMONSTRATION.—Questions, Mr. J. P. Farrell and Mr. MacVeagh (Down County, S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 283

LOANS UNDER THE LAND PURCHASE ACTS.—Question, Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 284

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Question, Mr. Flynn (Cork County, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 285

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Questions, Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.), Mr. Humphreys-Owen (Montgomeryshire), and Mr. Lloyd-George; Answers, The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 286

POINT OF PRACTICE—DISCUSSION OF REPORT ON MR. M'HUGH'S IMPRISONMENT.—Questions, Mr. John Redmond (Waterford); Answers, Mr. Speaker 287

Licensing Bill.—Lords Amendments to be considered upon Monday next, and to be printed. [Bill 290] 289

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.—Reported, from the Standing Committee on Trade, etc.

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Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 317.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Standing Committee to be printed. [No. 317.]

Bill as amended (in the Standing Committee), to be taken into consideration tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 289] 289

SUPPLY.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS V.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for sundry colonial services, including a grant in aid for the sugar industry in the West Indian Colonies."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Mr. J. Chamberlain, Birmingham, W.*) 290

Mr. Lough (*Islington, W.*) 300

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £249,000, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Lough.*)

Mr. Bonar Law (*Glasgow, Blackfriars*) 304
Sir Edward Grey (*Northumberland, Berwick*) 304
Sir James Fergusson (*Manchester, N.E.*) 309
Mr. Labouchere (*Northampton*) 312
Mr. Bryce (*Aberdeen, S.*) 315
Mr. Winston Churchill (*Oldham*) 318

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 163; Noes, 102. (Division List No. 337.)

Question put accordingly, "That a sum, not exceeding £249,000, be granted for the said Service."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 82; Noes, 180. (Division List No. 338.)

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN claimed, "That the original Question be now put."

Original Question put accordingly, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for sundry colonial services including a grant-in-aid for the sugar industry in the West Indian Colonies."

Page

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 183 ; Noes, 86. (Division List No. 339.)

ARMY (EXCESSES), 1900-01.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £100, be granted to His Majesty, to make good excesses of Army expenditure beyond the Grants, for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1901."

Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) 329
Major Rasch (Essex, Chelmsford) 332
The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford) ... 332
Sir Brampton Gurdon (Norfolk, N.) 337
Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich)... 339
Mr. Whitley (Halifax) 340
The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) 343
Mr. Courtenay Warner (Staffordshire, Lichfield) 347

Mr. BRODRICK rose in his place and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 177 ; Noes, 88. (Division List No. 340.)

It being after half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow ; Committee to sit again upon Monday next.

EVENING SITTING.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Mexborough and Swinton Tramways Bill [LORDS] (BY ORDER).—As amended, considered ; Amendments made ; Bill to be read the third time 353

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill [LORDS] ; Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill [Lords].—Read the third time and passed, without Amendment 353

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time and passed, with Amendments 353

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered ; read the third time and passed, with an Amendment 353

Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered ; read the third time and passed, with Amendments 353

Local Government (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

Clause 1 agreed to.
Clause 2 :—

Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.) 354

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Amendment proposed—

"In page 1, line 15, to leave out from the word 'Board' to the word 'in' in line 16.'"—(*Mr. Farrell.*)

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. Clancy (*Dublin Co., N.*) 354

Amendment proposed—

"In page 1, line 18, at end, to add the words, 'This section shall apply to any debt, claim, or demand incurred or become payable at any time since the passing of the principal Act.'"—(*Mr. Clancy.*)

The Chief Secretary for Ireland (*Mr. Wyndham, Dover*) 355
Mr. Clancy 355

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 2 agreed to.

Clause 3.

Mr. Wyndham 356

Amendment proposed—

"In Clause 3, page 1, line 20, after 'Act' insert 'and for no other purpose.'"

Mr. Tully 356

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. Tully 357

Amendment proposed—

"In page 1, line 24, to leave out from the word 'dispensary' to the word 'under' in line 25.'"—(*Mr. Tully.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'while he is absent' stand part of the Clause.'"

Sir Thomas Esmonde (*Wexford, N.*) 357
Mr. Macartney (*Antrim, S.*) 358
Mr. Doogan (*Tyrone, E.*) 358
Sir James Haslett (*Belfast, N.*) 358
Mr. Harrington (*Dublin Harbour*) 358
Mr. Wyndham 358
Mr. J. P. Farrell 359
Sir John Colomb (*Great Yarmouth*) 359
Col. Nolan (*Galway, N.*) 359
Mr. John Redmond (*Waterford*) 360
Mr. Wyndham 360
Mr. James O'Connor (*Wicklow, W.*) 360

Question put.

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The Committee divided :—Ayes, 122 ; Noes, 86. (Division List, No. 342.)

Mr. James O'Connor 363
Mr. Hayden (Roscommon, S.) 363
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) 363
Mr. Wyndham 364

Clause 3 agreed to.

Clause 4 :—

Mr. J. P. Farrell 364
Mr. Wyndham 364

Clause 4 agreed to.

Clause 5 :—

Mr. Cogan (Wicklow, E.) 364

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 32, at end, to add the words, 'and the Treasury shall not require any such Urban Council to pay any penalty in respect of the redemption of any such loan as aforesaid.'"—(*Mr. Cogan.*)

Mr. Wyndham 365

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 5 agreed to.

Clause 6 :—

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Clause 6 stand part of the ... Bill."

Mr. Clancy 365
Mr. Mooney (Dublin Co., S.) 366
Mr. Wyndham 367
Mr. Clancy 368
Mr. Harrington 368

Question put.

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 185 ; Noes, 48. (Division List No. 343.)

Clause 7 :—

Mr. Kendal O'Brien (Tipperary, Mid.) 371
Mr. J. P. Farrell 371
Mr. Wyndham 371

Clause agreed to.

Clause 8.

Mr. Tully 371
Mr. Murnaghan (Tyrone, Mid.) 371
Mr Wyndham 372

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Clause 8 agreed to.

Clause 9 agreed to.

Clause 10.

Mr. Clancy 372

Amendment proposed—

"In page 3, line 27, to leave out Sub-section (1)."—(*Mr. Clancy.*)

Mr. Wyndham 373
Colonel Nolan 373
Mr. J. P. Farrell 373

Amendment withdrawn.

Question, "That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill," put, and negatived.

Clause 11.

Sir Thomas Esmonde 373

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 12, to leave out 'may, if they think fit,' and insert 'shall.'"—(*Sir Thomas Esmonde.*)

Mr. Macartney 374
Mr. Wyndham 374

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. Murnaghan 374

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 19, after the word 'may,' to insert the words 'with the consent of the rural district council.'"—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

Mr. Wyndham 375

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Murnaghan 375

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 31, after the word 'determine,' to leave out to end of Sub-section."—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

Mr Wyndham 375
Mr. J. P. Farrell 375
Mr. Flavin (Kerry, N.) 376
Mr. Wyndham 376

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

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Sir Thomas Esmonde 376

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 32, after the word 'to,' to leave out to end of sub-section, and insert the words 'compensation, amounting to one-sixtieth for each complete year during which he shall have acted as such officer from the 1st day of April, 1899, of the amount of the diminution, together with one additional sixtieth of said amount.'"—(*Sir Thomas Esmonde.*)

Mr. Wyndham 376
Mr. John Redmond... 376
Sir Thomas Esmonde 377

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 11 and 12 agreed to.

Clause 13.

Mr. Murnaghan 377

Amendment proposed—

"In page 5, line 6, after the word 'may' to insert the words 'if two-thirds of the whole council approve.'"—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

Sir John Colomb 377
Mr. Harrington 378
Colonel Nolan 378

Amendment negatived.

Clauses 13, 14, and 15 agreed to.

Clause 16.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 5, line 28, after the word 'auditor' to insert the words shall make the surcharge against members proposing and seconding the payment notwithstanding anything in the principal Act to the contrary, and.'"—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

Colonel Nolan 378
Mr. Harrington 378

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 17 agreed to.

Clause 18.

Sir James Haslett 379
Mr. Murnaghan 379
Mr. Harrington 379

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Mr. Wyndham 379
Col. Nolan 379
Mr. Crean (Cork Co., S.E.) 379
Mr. John Redmond 380
Mr. Wyndham 380
Mr. John Redmond 380
Mr. Ritchie 381

Question, "That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill," put, and negatived.
Bill reported; as amended, to be considered tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 291.]

Marine Works (Ireland) Bill. [SECOND READING].—Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Mr. Macartney 382
Mr. William Redmond (Clare, E.) 383
Mr. Power (Waterford, E.) 383

Bill read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) [ADVANCES].—Committee to consider of authorising the increase of the amount that may be advanced and raised under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, for enabling the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of Marine Works in Ireland, and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain expenses connected with such works which the General Maintenance Fund is unable to meet, in pursuance of any Act of the present session to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland (King's recommendation signified) this day.—(*Mr. Wyndham.*) 383

SUPPLY [17TH JULY.]

Resolutions reported.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.—

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,381,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the Charge for the pay, bounty, etc., of the Militia (to a number not exceeding 182,941, including 50,000 Militia Reserve), which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £585,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the Charge for the pay and allowances of the Imperial Yeomanry in Great Britain, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,287,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the Charge for Capitation Grants and miscellaneous charges of volunteer corps, including pay, etc., of the permanent staff, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

4. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,025,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the Charge for the pay, etc., of medical establishment, anc for medicines, etc., which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

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Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution agreed to.

Subsequent Resolutions to be further considered tomorrow 384

Pacific Cable Bill.—Considered in Committee, and reported without Amendment; Bill read the third time and passed 384

Isle of Man (Customs) Bill.—Considered in Committee, and reported without Amendment; Bill read the third time, and passed 384

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned at five minutes after One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS: FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1902.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill.—Standing Order No. 143A, considered and dispensed with in respect of the said Bill 385

Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendments; further Amendments made; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons ... 385

Richmond Hill (Preservation of View) Bill; London and India Docks (Various Powers) Bill; Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons 385

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill [H.L.]; Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons agreed to 385

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with an Amendment; the said Amendment to be considered on Tuesday next 385

Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]; Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments; the said Amendments to be considered on Tuesday next 385

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TRADE REPORTS.

1. Miscellaneous Series—

No. 579. Mining Industry in Spain during the year 1901.

2. Annual Series—

No. 2868. Guatemala.
No. 2869. Japan (North Formosa).
No. 2870. China (Wenchow).
No. 2871. China (Kiukiang).
No. 2872. Africa (British Central Africa Protectorate) 385

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AVY (HEALTH).—Statistical report of the health of the Navy for the year 1901 386

AILWAY (CONTINUOUS BRAKES).—Return by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, for the six months ended the 31st December, 1901 ... 386

OST OFFICE.—Forty-eighth Report of the Postmaster General on the Post Office 386

OCAL TAXATION.—Appendix to Final Report (England and Wales) of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation.
Presented [by Command], and ordered to lie on the Table 386

UNACY.—Appendix to Fifty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor 386

AILWAY SERVANTS (HOURS OF LABOUR).—Report of the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, 56 & 57 Vict. c. 29, during the year ended 27th July, 1902.

EIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Report by the Board of Trade on their proceedings and business under the Weights and Measures Acts 386

ANKRUPTCY.—Nineteenth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under section 131 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table 386

OUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Report from the Joint Committee (with the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendix) made, and to be printed; Minutes of Evidence laid upon the Table, and to be delivered out. (No. 171) 386

le of Man (Customs) Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª on Tuesday next.—The Lord President (*Duke of Devonshire*). (No. 169). 387

acific Cable Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª on Tuesday next. (*The Earl of Onslow*). (No. 170.) ... 387

lectric Lighting Acts Amendment (Scotland) Bill [H.L.].—Order of the day for the Third Reading read, and discharged. 387

OARD OF TRADE—APPOINTMENT OF NAUTICAL ASSESSORS.

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The Secretary to the Board of Trade (*The Earl of Dudley*) 387

ALLAN LINER "GRECIAN."—SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE.

Lord Muskerry 389
The Earl of Dudley 390

House adjourned at a quarter before Five o'clock, to Monday next a quarter before Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1902.

The House met at Twelve of the Clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 391

Dover Harbour Bill [LORDS] [KING'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 391

Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 391

Hastings Harbour District Railway [Extension of Time] Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time, and passed, without Amendment 391

Margate Corporation Water Bill [LORDS] [KING'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 392

Nottingham Corporation Bill [LORDS].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 392

Swansea Corporation Bill [LORDS].—Verbal Amendments made; Bill read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 392

Birmingham and Midland Tramways Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; a Clause added; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time 392

Devonport Corporation (General Powers) Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time 392

Great Northern and City Railway Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time 392

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill; Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill.—Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to 392

EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS GAS ORDER CONFIRMATION.—Bill to confirm a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas, ordered to be brought in by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland 392

Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation Bill.—"To confirm a Provisional Order under The Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas," presented accordingly; and, under 62 and 63 Vic., c. 47, s. 7 (2), ordered to be considered upon Monday next 392

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to—York Corporation Bill, Liverpool Corporation Bill, Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill, Richmond Hill (Preservation of View) Bill, London and India Docks (Various Powers) Bill, Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill, with Amendments; Amendments to—Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill [Lords], without Amendment 393

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EN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.—Petition from Inverness, against discontinuance of grant in aid; to lie upon the Table 393

DUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against: From Swansea, Selly Oak, Huddersfield, Gomersal, and Newport (Mon.); to lie upon the Table 393

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

AILWAYS (CONTINUOUS BRAKES).—Copy presented, of Return by Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the six months ending the 31st December, 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 393

ANKRUPTCY.—Copy presented, of Nineteenth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 318.] 393

AILWAY SERVANTS (HOURS OF LABOUR).—Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended 27th July, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 319.] 393

EIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceedings and Business under the Weights and Measures Acts [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 320.] 393

AVY (HEALTH).—Copy presented, of Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 321.] 394

LEETS (GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 25th April; *Sir Charles Dilke*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 322.] 394

ATIONAL DEBT.—Copy presented, of Return showing (1) the Aggregate Gross Liabilities of the State as represented by the nominal Funded Debt, Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities, Unfunded Debt, and other Liabilities in respect of Debt, the Estimated Assets, and the Exchequer Balances at the close of each financial year from 1835–6 to 1901–2, both inclusive; and (2) the Gross and Nett Expenditure charged annually during that period against the Public Revenue on account of the National Debt, and other payments connected with Capital Liabilities (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 768] of Session 1901) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 394

OST OFFICE.—Copy presented, of Forty-eighth Report of the Postmaster General [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 394

UBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 24th June; *Sir Henry Fowler*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 323.] 394

OCAL TAXATION (ROYAL COMMISSION).—Copy presented, of Appendix to Final Report of His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of Local Taxation [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 394

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TRADE REPORTS (ANNUAL SERIES).—Copies presented, of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, Nos. 2838 to 2872 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 394

TRADE REPORTS (MISCELLANEOUS SERIES).—Copy presented, of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Miscellaneous Series, No. 579 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 395

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IRISH PRISON WARDERS, SLIGO, GALWAY, AND CASTLEBAR.—Question, Mr. Tully (Leitrim, S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 395

BANDOR (CORK) POST OFFICE—MR. ALLSHIRE.—Question, Mr. Crean (Cork Co., S.E.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 395

CENTRAL TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE—SUPERVISION DUTIES.—Question, Captain Norton (Newington, W.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 396

CIVIL SERVICE SECOND DIVISION CLERKS AND EXAMINERS.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 396

NAVY—DEVONPORT WORKS—FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION.—Question, Captain Norton; Answer, Mr. Arnold Forster 396

SOUTH AFRICA—AID TO LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECTS.—Question, Mr. Halsey (Hertfordshire, Watford); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 397

REINSTATEMENT OF BOER BURGHERS.—Question, Mr. Channing (Northamptonshire, E.); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 397

LICENSING BILL.—Question, Mr. Herbert Lewis (Flint Boroughs); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 398

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1900-1901.—Committee to consider the Savings and Deficiencies upon Navy and Army Grants for 1900-1901, and the temporary sanction obtained from the Treasury by the Navy and Army Departments to the Expenditure not provided for in the Grants for that year, upon Monday next.

Ordered, That the Appropriation Accounts for the Navy and Army Departments, which were presented on the 11th day of February last, be referred to the Committee.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

NEW MEMBER SWORN.—Rowland Hirst Barran, Esquire, for the Borough of Leeds (North Division).

Education (England and Wales) Bill. Considered in Committee:—

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7:—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers

not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four, appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two, appointed—(*a*) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is, or has been during the last twelve months, a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority, the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted."

Mr. George White (Norfolk, N.W.) 399

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, after the second word 'managers,' to leave out to end of line 18, and insert the words 'constituted under a scheme framed by the local education authority, and subject to the approval of the Board of Education.'"—(*Mr. George White.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'consisting of' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

The Attorney General (Sir Robert Finlay, Inverness Burghs) 405
Mr. Paulton (Durham, Bishop Auckland) 405
Sir Walter Foster (Derbyshire, Ilkeston) 407
Mr. Broadhurst (Leicester)... 408
Mr. J. W. Wilson (Worcestershire, N.) 409
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) 409
Mr. Joseph A. Pease (Essex, Saffron Walden) 409
Sir Michael Foster (London University) 410
The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 411
Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.) 415
Mr. Lloyd-George (Carnarvon Boroughs) 415
Mr. Spear (Devonshire, Tavistock) 417
Sir John Brunner (Cheshire, Northwich) 418
Sir William Anson (Oxford University) 418
Sir John Brunner 419

Question put.

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 198 ; Noes, 72. (Division List No. 344.)

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice... 421

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 10, to leave out from the word 'of' to the end of the proposed Amendment, and insert the words, 'persons to be appointed as hereinafter provided.'"—(*Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'a number of' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

Mr. A. J. Balfour 426
Mr. Bryce 430
Mr. Trevelyan (*Yorkshire, W.R., Elland*)... 431
Mr. Cripps (*Lancashire, Stretford*) 432
Sir Edward Grey (*Northumberland, Berwick*) 433
Mr. Compton Rickett (*Scarborough*) 435
Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (*Wiltshire, Chippenham*) 436
Sir William Harcourt (*Monmouthshire, W.*) 438
Mr. Stuart Wortley (*Sheffield, Hallam*) 440
Mr. Dillon 441
Mr. M'Kenna (*Monmouthshire, N.*) 442
Mr. J. W. Wilson 444
Sir Henry Fowler (*Wolverhampton, E.*) 444
Mr. Harwood (*Bolton*) 447
Mr. Lloyd-George 447

Question put.

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 242 ; Noes, 78. (Division List No. 345.)

Sir Edward Strachey (*Somersetshire, S.*) 453

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 10, to leave out the words 'a number of trust.'"—(*Sir Edward Strachey.*)

Mr. A. J. Balfour 453
Mr. Bryce 453
Sir Robert Finlay 453
Sir William Harcourt 454
Mr. Sydney Buxton (*Tower Hamlets, Poplar*) 454
Sir Charles Dilke (*Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean*) 455

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 10, to leave out the word 'trust' in order to insert the word 'foundation.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Amendment agreed to.

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Mr. Humphreys-Owen (Montgomeryshire) 455
Mr. Sydney Buxton 455
Mr. Bryce 456
Mr. A. J. Balfour... 457
Mr. Caldwell (Lanarkshire, Mid.) 458

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Alfred Hutton 458

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 10, to leave out the word 'four' and insert the words 'one-third.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'four' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

Mr. Perks (Lincolnshire, Louth) 460
Mr. A. J. Balfour... 461
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Sir Edward Grey 469

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Sir Edward Grey.*)

Mr. A. J. Balfour... 469
Sir William Harcourt 469
Sir Edward Grey 470
Mr. Channing 470
Mr. Ellis Griffith (Anglesey) 470

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 185; Noes, 85. (Division List No. 346.)

Question put accordingly, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 77; Noes, 203. (Division List No. 347.)

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR claimed, "That the Question, 'That the word four' stand part of the proposed Amendment' be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 182; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 348.)

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Mr. M'Kenna 479
Mr. A. J. Balfour 479
Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty) 481
Mr. Moss (Denbighshire, E.) 481
Mr. A. J. Balfour... 482

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 167; Noes, 90. (Division List No. 349.)

Committee report Progress; to sit again upon Wednesday next.

SUPPLY [31st JULY] REPORT.

Resolutions reported :—

CIVIL SERVICES SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

CLASS V.

1. "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for sundry colonial services, including a grant in aid for the sugar industry in the West Indian Colonies."

ARMY EXCESSES, 1900–01.

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £100, be granted to His Majesty, to make good excesses of Army expenditure beyond the grants, for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1901."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution to be further considered upon Monday next.

Second Resolution.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

Mr. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy Burghs) 484
The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Worcestershire, E.) 485
Mr. Weir 486
The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) 486

Question put.

The House divided :—Ayes, 137 ; Noes, 45. (Division List No. 350.)

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) [ADVANCES].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the increase, by £100,000, of the amount that may be advanced and raised under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, for enabling the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of Marine Works in Ireland, and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain expenses connected with such works which the General Maintenance Fund is unable to meet, in pursuance of any Act of the present session to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Resolution to be made upon Monday next 487

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at half after Eight o'clock till Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS: MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1902.

APPEAL COMMITTEE.—Second Report from; read, and agreed to 489

House adjourned at half-past One o'clock till Tomorrow, Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: MONDAY, 4TH AUGUST, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Eastbourne Corporation Bill; Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill.—Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered and agreed to 489

London and India Docks (Various Powers) Bill; Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill; York Corporation Bill; Liverpool Corporation Bill. —Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to 489

Liverpool Cathedral Bill [LORDS]: Mexborough and Swinton Tramways Bill [Lords]; North Staffordshire Tramways Bill [Lords]; Wigan Corporation Bill [Lords].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments... ... 489

Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill [LORDS]: Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway (Consolidated) Bill [Lords].—As amended, to be considered tomorrow 489

Devonport Corporation (Water) Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; Clauses added; Amendments made.

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 223 and 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

(Prince of Wales's Consent signified), Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 490

Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered; Amendments made.

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 223 and 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments ... 490

Ystradfellte Water Bill [LORDS].—As amended, considered.

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Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 223 and 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

(King's Consent signified), Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments... 490

Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation Bill.—Considered; read the third time, and passed 490

Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation Bill [LORDS].—Read a second time; to be considered tomorrow ... 490

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EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against: From Bristol; Plymouth; Burnley; Barnoldswick; and Carlisle; to lie upon the Table... 490

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LONDON ELECTIONS BILL.—Petition from Bethnal Green, for alteration; to lie upon the Table 491

VACCINATION PROSECUTIONS BILL.—Petition from Burnley, in favour; to lie upon the Table 491

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (CORK).—Copy presented, of Report of the President for the Session 1901-2, with Appendices [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 491

EDUCATION (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 491

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar General, being for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 491

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES IN IRELAND.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 24th April; *Mr. Kennedy*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 324]... ... 491

CUSTOMS.—Copy presented, of Forty-Sixth Report of the Commissioners of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 491

FORESHORES.—Copy presented, of Treasury Minute, dated 1st August, 1902, directing the application of moneys received by the Board of Trade in the year ended 31st March, 1902, in respect of the rights and interests of the Crown in the Foreshores of the United Kingdom [by Act]; to lie upon the Table 491

MINES AND QUARRIES.—Copy presented, of General Report and Statistics for the year 1901; Part II., Labour; General Report and Statistics relating to persons employed and Accidents at Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom, and to the enforcement of the Mines and Quarries Acts [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 492

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—Copy presented, of Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present condition of the higher, general, and technical education available in Ireland outside Trinity College, Dublin, together with Appendix (Minutes of Evidence taken in April, May, and June, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table ... 492

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (ENGLAND).—Copy presented, of Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Registrar General, 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 492

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—Copy presented, of Thirty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1901–2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 492

FRANCE (No. 1, 1902).—Copy presented, of awards given by Baron Lambermont in the cases of the Waima Incident and of the "Sergent Malamine" [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 492

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INSANITARY WORKSHOPS IN SCOTLAND.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. Ritchie 494

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GUN AND GAME LICENCES.—Question, Mr. Claude Hay (Shoreditch, Hoxton); Answer, Sir M. Hicks Beach 497

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JURY CHALLENGING AT CORK ASSIZES.—Question, Mr. Flynn; Answer, Mr. Atkinson 511

RAE ESTATE, KILLORGLIN.—Questions, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 512

POLICE PENSIONERS AS PRISON WARDERS.—Question, Mr. MacVeagh (Down Co., S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 513

WARRENPOINT ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.—Questions, Mr. MacVeagh and Mr. Dillon; Answers, Mr. Wyndham 513

REMOUNTS—STUDDERT CASE.—Question, Mr. Devlin (Kilkenny, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 514

WATERFORD RAILWAY FATALITY.—Question, Mr. Bell; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 514

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LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACTS AMENDMENT.—Questions, Mr. Sheehan (Cork Co., Mid.); Answers, Mr. Wyndham 516

CLARE DRAINAGE AUTHORITY.—Question, Mr. William Redmond (Clare, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 517

SHEBEENS IN COUNTY LONGFORD.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 517

LABOURERS' COTTAGES IN COUNTY LIMERICK.—Question, Mr. Lundon (Limerick, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 518

MITCHELSTOWN LOAN FUND.—Questions, Mr. William Abraham and Mr. Dillon; Answers, Mr. Wyndham 518

RATHMINES POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Mooney (Dublin Co., S.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 519

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.—Question, Mr. John Dewar (Inverness-shire); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 519

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Questions, Sir Walter Foster (Derbyshire, Ilkeston), Mr. Loder (Brighton), Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. John Redmond (Waterford); Answers, Mr. A. J. Balfour 520

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—Report, with Minutes of Evidence from the Joint Committee, brought up and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 325] 522

Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill.—Lords Amendments to be considered tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 292.] 522

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (SUPPLY).—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That on this day, notwithstanding anything in the Sessional Order (Business in Supply) of the 28th of April, business other than business of Supply may be taken before midnight, and business in Committee or proceedings on Report of Supply may be taken after Midnight."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 105; Noes, 63. (Division List No. 351.) ... 522

SUPPLY [22ND ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

RMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.—1. £11,242,000 for Transports and Remounts.

Sir Arthur Hayter (Walsall) ... 523
Colonel Welby (Taunton) ... 526
Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) ... 527
Colonel Blundell (Lancashire, Ince) ... 529
Colonel Nolan (Galway, N.) ... 529
Mr. Spear (Devonshire, Tavistock) ... 530
Mr. Fuller (Wiltshire, Westbury) ... 531
Major Rasch (Essex, Epping) ... 531
Sir Walter Foster (Derbyshire, Ilkeston) ... 532
The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford) ... 533
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) ... 539
Mr. Beckett (Yorkshire, N.R., Whitby) ... 543
Mr. Brodrick ... 544
Mr. Labouchere (Northampton) ... 545
Mr. Levy (Leicestershire, Loughborough) ... 545
Mr. Wallace (Perth) ... 546
Mr. Roche (Galway, E.) ... 546
Mr. Courtenay Warner (Staffordshire, Lichfield) ... 546
Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty) ... 546
The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) ... 547

Resolution agreed to.

2. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,066,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the charge for provisions, forage, and other supplies, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

Colonel Nolan (Galway, N.) ... 548
Mr. Dillon ... 548
Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.) ... 549
Lord Stanley ... 550
Sir Arthur Hayter ... 550
Mr. Lough (Islington, W.) ... 551
Sir Charles Dilke ... 551
Colonel Nolan ... 552
Mr. Cawley (Lancashire, Prestwich) ... 552
Mr. Weir ... 553

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,065,900, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Weir.*)

Lord Stanley ... 553
Mr. Lough (Islington, N.) ... 554
Mr. Brodrick ... 554

Question put.

The Commitee divided:—Ayes, 74; Noes, 149. (Division List No. 352.)

Original Question put, and agreed to.

3. £3,970,000, for Clothing Establishments and Services.

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Mr. Channing (Northamptonshire, E.) 557
Mr. James Lowther (Kent, Thanet) 559
Lord Stanley 559
Mr. Brigg (Yorkshire, W.R., Keighley) 560
Colonel Welby 560
Mr. Courtenay Warner 562
Lord Stanley 562
Mr. Courtenay Warner 563

Resolution agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

CLASS V.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £395,093, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Grants in Aid of the Expenses of the British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa, and in Somaliland, and under the Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 and 1900."

Sir Charles Dilke 564
Mr. Dillon 567
The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 568
Mr. Flynn (Cork, N.) 571

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow; Committee also report Progress; to sit again this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

SUPPLY. [22ND ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

CLASS I.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £118,409, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defay the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Survey of the United Kingdom, and for minor services connected therewith."

Sir Barrington Simeon (Southampton) 572
Mr. Arthur Lee (Hampshire, Fareham) 574
The President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Hanbury, Preston) ... 575
Mr. Weir 578

ug. 4.] Page

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £118,309, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Weir.*)

Mr. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy Burghs) 578
Mr. Hanbury 578

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 109; Noes, 189. (Division List No. 353.)

Original Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 208; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 354.)

It being after Ten of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th of April, put severally the Questions, That the total amount of the Votes outstanding in each Class of the Civil Service Estimates, and the total amount of the Votes outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, and the Revenue Departments, be granted for the Services defined in those Classes and Estimates.

LASS I.

2. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £976,691, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following services included in Class I. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.:—

3. Houses of Parliament Buildings, Supplementary	£5,500
4. Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain	26,800
5. Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	27,300
6. Diplomatic and Consular Buildings (including a Supplementary sum of £1,800)	29,400
7. Revenue Buildings	221,000
8. Public Buildings, Great Britain (including a Supplementary sum of £12,500)	236,200
10. Harbours under the Board of Trade	12,061
11. Peterhead Harbour	18,000
12. Rates on Government Property (including a Supplementary sum of £32,000)	288,258
13. Public Works and Buildings, Ireland...	112,172
	£976,691

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 201; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 355) 585

LASS II.

3. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £785,944, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class II. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.:—

1. House of Lords Offices	£4,657
2. House of Commons Offices	13,044
3. Treasury and Subordinate Offices	50,851

5.	Foreign Office	35,150
6.	Colonial Office	26,100
7.	Privy Council Office	7,390
8.	Board of Trade	127,465
9.	Mercantile Marine Services	66,826
10.	Bankruptcy Department of Board of Trade	7
16.	Local Government Board	135,323
17.	Lunacy Commission	10,140
18.	Mint, including Coinage	16
19.	National Debt Office	7,300
20.	Public Record Office	14,060
21.	Public Works Loan Commission	11
22.	Registrar General's Office	29,524
24.	Woods, Forests, &c., Office of	14,135
25.	Works and Public Buildings Office	36,650
26.	Secret Service	25,000

SCOTLAND.

28.	Fishery Board	10,097
29.	Lunacy Commission	3,075
30.	Registrar General's Office	4,530
31.	Local Government Board	8,945

IRELAND.

32.	Lord Lieutenant's Household	2,812
34.	Department of Agriculture	88,245
35.	Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	980
36.	Local Government Board	40,031
37.	Public Record Office, Ireland	3,253
38.	Public Works Office	20,327
		£785,944

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 199 ; Noes, 115. (Division List No. 356) 5

CLASS III.

4. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,597,024, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class III. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz. :—

1.	Law Charges	£32,131
2.	Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	22,274
3.	Supreme Court of Judicature	180,929
4.	Land Registry	25,202
5.	County Courts	26,000
9.	Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	22,635

SCOTLAND.

10.	Law Charges and Courts of Law	54,287
11.	Register House, Edinburgh	27,061
12.	Crofters' Commission	2,990
13.	Prisons	51,131

IRELAND.

15.	Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Departments	59,000
16.	Land Commission	78,153
17.	County Court Officers, etc.	64,858
18.	Dublin Metropolitan Police	54,417
19.	Royal Irish Constabulary	769,185
20.	Prisons	68,641
21.	Reformatory and Industrial Schools	54,587
22.	Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	3,533
		£1,597,024

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 197; Noes, 117. (Division List No. 357) 593

LASS IV.

Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £599,538, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class IV. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.—

IRELAND.

10.	Public Education	£595,748
11.	Endowed Schools Commissioners	525
12.	National Gallery	965
13.	Queen's Colleges	2,300
		£599,538

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 201; Noes, 113. (Division List No. 358) 597

LASS V.

6. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,090,714, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following services included in Class V. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.—

1.	Diplomatic and Consular Services	£277,570
2.	British Protectorates in Uganda, etc.	395,093
3.	Colonial Services	1,260,051
7.	Treasury Chest Fund	158,000
		£2,090,714

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 206; Noes, 108. (Division List No. 359.) 601

CLASS VI.

7. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £330,240, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st March, 1903, for

expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class VI. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.—

1.	Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£327,950
2.	Merchant Seaman's Fund Pensions	... 1,200
3.	Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances	... 658
4.	Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	... 432
		£330,240

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 198; Noes, 115. (Division List No. 360) 6(

CLASS VII.

8. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £191,835, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class VII. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.—

1.	Temporary Commissions	£22,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenses	15,418
3.	Repayments to the Local Loans Fund	25,141
4.	Coronation of His Majesty (including a Supplementary sum of £25,000)	125,000
5.	Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	4,276
		£191,835

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 199; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 361) 6(

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

9. Motion made, and Question put' "That a sum, not exceeding £2,317,800, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following Navy Services," viz.—

2.	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	£2,023,500
12.	Admiralty Office	294,300
		£2,317,800

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 220; Noes, 82. (Division List No. 362) 6

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

10. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £758,600, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following Army Services," viz.—

11.	Establishments for Military Education	£120,800
12.	Miscellaneous Effective Services	110,800

13. War Office, Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges 332,000
16. Superannuation, Compensation, Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities 195,000

£758,600

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 215; Noes, 89. (Division List No. 363) 615

EVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

11. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,440,185, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in the Estimates for Revenue Departments," viz.—

1. Customs (including a Supplementary sum of £12,000) ... £554,500
2. Inland Revenue 1,316,770
4. Post Office Packet Service 568,915

£2,440,185

he Committee divided :—Ayes, 191; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 364) ... 618

esolutions to be reported tomorrow.

AVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1900–1901.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Whereas it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz.—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £288,156 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £290,951 1s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £2,794 14s. 5d.

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the sum of £41,286 5s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £81,862 6s. 11., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £40,576 1s.

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz. :—Total Surpluses, £356,223 0s. 10d.; Total Deficits, £312,852 5s. 5d.; Net Surplus, £43,370 15s. 5d

expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class VI. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.—

1. Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£327,950
2. Merchant Seaman's Fund Pensions	... 1,200
3. Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances	... 658
4. Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	... 432
	£330,240

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 198; Noes, 115. (Division List No. 360) 6(

CLASS VII.

8. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £191,835, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class VII. of the Estimates for Civil Services," viz.—

1. Temporary Commissions	£22,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenses	15,418
3. Repayments to the Local Loans Fund	25,141
4. Coronation of His Majesty (including a Supplementary sum of £25,000)	125,000
5. Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	4,276
	£191,835

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 199; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 361) 6

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

9. Motion made, and Question put' "That a sum, not exceeding £2,317,800, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following Navy Services," viz.—

2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	£2,023,500
12. Admiralty Office	294,300
	£2,317,800

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 220; Noes, 82. (Division List No. 362) 6

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

10. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £758,600, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following Army Services," viz.—

11. Establishments for Military Education	£120,800
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services	110,800

13. War Office, Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges 332,000
16. Superannuation, Compensation, Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities 195,000

£758,600

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 215; Noes, 89. (Division List No. 363) 615

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

11. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,440,185, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in the Estimates for Revenue Departments," viz.—

1. Customs (including a Supplementary sum of £12,000) ... £554,500
2. Inland Revenue 1,316,770
4. Post Office Packet Service 568,915

£2,440,185

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 191; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 364) ... 618

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow.

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1900–1901.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Whereas it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz.—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £288,156 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £290,951 1s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £2,794 14s. 5d.

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the sum of £41,286 5s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £81,862 6s. 11., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £40,576 1s.

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz. :—Total Surpluses, £356,223 0s. 10d.; Total Deficits, £312,852 5s. 5d.; Net Surplus, £43,370 15s. 5d

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer Grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated appropriations in aid, in respect of the same services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Navy Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Navy Services.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Mr. Lloyd-George (Carnarvon Boroughs) 622
Mr. Austen Chamberlain 624
Mr. O'Mara (Kilkenny, S.) 626
Mr. Dalziel 626
Mr. Lloyd-George 628

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 139; Noes, 70. (Division List No. 365).

Resolved, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Navy Services, 1900-1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ..	Wages, &c., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	....	11,357 18 5	....	9,056 6 3
2 ...	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	64,885 6 6	.. .	24,127 18 4	....
3 ..	Medical Establishments and Services	7,374 15 2	....	....	173 9 9
4 ..	Martial Law..	3,925 14 9	....	....	130 12 7
5 ..	Educational Services	....	927 8 11	. ..	595 10 2
6 ..	Scientific Services..	4,574 5 4	....	....	10,060 0 1
7 ..	Royal Naval Reserves	....	49,731 0 8	....	89 19 6
8 ..	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
Sec. 1 ..	Personnel	....	124 12 5	....	354 4 0
Sec. 2 ..	Materiel	160,198 4 2	....	15,655 12 6	....
Sec. 3 ..	Contract Work	7,777 11 10	.. .	....	22,123 12 6
9 ..	Naval Armaments	....	190,984 3 9	....	35,726 14 4
10 ..	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	.. .	17,206 5 9	1,476 12 9	....
11 ..	Miscellaneous Effective Services	29,188 11 3	....	....	1,441 1 9
12 ..	Admiralty Office	2,918 2 7	....	....	7 11 10
13 ..	Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	....	16,992 0 10	....	806 18 5
14 ..	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	954 19 3	....	....	1,277 5 9
15 ..	Civil Pensions and Gratuities	....	3,627 10 7	26 2 4	....
16 ..	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters..	42 16 0	. . .	....	28 0 0
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,315 19 11	....	....	....
		288,156 6 11	290,951 1 4	41,286 5 11	81,862 6 11
		Net Surplus, £2,794 14 5		Net Surplus, £40,576 1 0	
	Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer				£433,70 15 5

Whereas it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz:—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £5,028,840 19s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £4,095,960 2s. 10d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services exceeded the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £932,880 16s. 6d.

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £267,988 18s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £1,856,725 18s. 1d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Army Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £1,588,736 19s. 2d.

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—Total Surpluses, £4,226,776 5s. 7d.; Total Deficits, £3,570,920 2s. 11d.; Net Surplus, £655,856 2s. 8d.

And whereas by a Vote of Parliament during the present session (House of Commons Paper, No. 79, of 1902) a further sum of £100 has been granted for the expenditure of the year 1900–1901, and the appropriation of additional receipts in aid of such expenditure has been sanctioned to the amount of £932,780 16s. 6d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Army Services.

2. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Mr. Dillon 632
Mr. Austen Chamberlain 635
Mr. O'Mara 636
Mr. Lloyd-George 637
Mr. Courtenay Warner 637
Mr. Weir 638
Mr. Dalziel 638

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 122; Noes, 60. (Division List No. 366.)

Question put accordingly, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 122; Noes, 60. (Division List No. 367.)

Resolved, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Army Services, 1900-1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Pay, &c., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) ..	....	2,330,005 5 7	81,366 10 5	....
2	Medical Establishments—Pay, &c.	235,798 19 1	....	....	5,457 16 6
3	Militia—Pay, Bounty, &c.	..	124,344 10 4	....	3,266 0 11
4	Yeomanry Cavalry—Pay and Allowances ..	36,927 3 4	....	....	3 0 0
5	Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances ..	59,727 17 11	....	....	524 11 0
6	Transport and Remounts	2,322,117 12 9	....	....	491,791 3 4
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies ..	1,208,700 8 5	....	....	613,383 3 3
8	Clothing Establishments, and Services ..	....	314,612 4 7	....	74,683 11 3
9	Warlike and other Stores — Supply and Repair	1,033,738 1 7	....	....	315,653 10 2
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs—Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services ..	....	1,062,419 4 5	43,061 1 1	....
11	Establishments for Military Education ..	....	3,391 1 1	.. ..	3,549 7 0
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services	33,280 0 10	....	....	347,422 9 10
13	War Office — Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	38,984 7 9	....	....	951 12 8
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, &c. ..	....	196,344 10 6	75,554 7 7	....
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, &c. ..	....	64,843 6 4	68,006 19 10	....
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	2,073 3 9	....	....	39 12 2
	Balances irrecoverable	7,418 3 11	....	.....	....
		5,028,840 19 4	4,095,960 2 10	267,988 18 11	1,856,725 18 1
	Add Excess Vote	....	100 0 0		
			4,096,060 2 10		
		Net Deficit, £932,780 16 6		Net Surplus, £1,588,736 19 2	
		Net Surplus £655,956 2 8			

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, the sum of £100 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Lloyd-George.*)

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Original Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, the sum of £100 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, the sum of £77,527,601 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow 643

PUBLIC OFFICES (DUBLIN) [ADVANCES].—Order for Committee thereupon read, and discharged 644

Marriages Legalisation Bill.—Order for Second Reading read, and discharged. Bill withdrawn 644

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at ten minutes after Three o'clock a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1902.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendment, and passed, and returned to the Commons 645

London United Tramways Bill.—Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons 645

Hastings Harbour District Railway (Extension of Time) Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons, agreed to 645

Great Northern and City Railway Bill [H.L.]; Birmingham and Midland Tramways Bill [H.L.]; Devonport Corporation (General Powers) Bill [H.L.]; Devonport Corporation (Water) Bill [H.L.]; Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways Bill [H.L.]; Ystradfellte Water Bill [H.L.]; Wigan Corporation Bill [H.L.]; North Staffordshire Tramways Bill [H.L.]; Mexborough and Swinton Tramways Bill [H.L.]; Liverpool Cathedral Bill [H.L.]; Swansea Corporation Bill [H.L.]; Nottingham Corporation Bill [H.L.]; Margate Corporation Water Bill [H.L.]; Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill [H.L.]; Dover Harbour Bill [H.L.]; Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, Bill [H.L.]; Menai Bridge Urban District Council Bill [H.L.]; Whitstable Improvement Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons, agreed to, with Amendments; the said Amendments considered and agreed to 645

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill; Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill; Liverpool Corporation Bill; York Corporation Bill; Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill; London and Indian Docks (Various Powers) Bill; Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill; Eastbourne Corporation Bill.—Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to 646

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]; Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [H.L.].—Commons Amendments considered (according to order), and agreed to 646

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill [H.L.].—Commons Amendment considered (according to order), and agreed to 646

Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [H.L.].—Commons Amendment considered (according to order), and agreed to ... 646

Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª, to be printed, and (pursuant to the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899) deemed to have been read 2ª and reported from the Committee; and Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next. (No. 173.) 646

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).—Report for the year 1902, by Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. 646

FRANCE, No. 1 (1902).—Awards given by Baron Lambermont in the cases of the Waima incident and of the "Sergent Malamine" (Brussels, 15th July, 1902) 646

CUSTOMS.—Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1902 647

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—Thirty-first Annual Report, 1901-1902 647

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (ENGLAND).—Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England (1901) 647

MINES AND QUARRIES (GENERAL REPORT AND STATISTICS FOR 1901: PART II., LABOUR).—General Report and Statistics relating to persons employed and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, and to the enforcement of the Mines and Quarries Acts 647

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ended 31st March, 1902, in pursuance of the Regulation of Railways Act (1871), 34th and 35th Victoria, chap. 78; together with Reports of the inspecting officers and sub-inspectors of the Railway Department to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into 647

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND (ROYAL COMMISSION).—Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present conditions of the higher, general, and technical education available outside Trinity College, Dublin, together with Appendix (Minutes of Evidence taken in April, May, and June, 1902) 647

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—Annual Report of the President, for the Session 1901-1902 647

EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS (IRELAND).—Annual Report for the year 1901 ... 647

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (IRELAND).—Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar General for the year 1901 647

INDIA (RAILWAYS).—Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1901 648

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894.—Return of all British ships ordered by the Board of Trade or its officers, during the period from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, to be provisionally detained as unsafe by reason of the defective condition of their hulls, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 459 of the Act, giving the names of the owners of those ships which have been dismantled, broken up, or converted into hulks, etc.; also of all foreign ships ordered to be provisionally detained during the same period as unsafe by reason of overloading or improper loading, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 462 of the same Act; together with summaries showing respectively the total number of ships ordered to be detained as unsafe, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, and since the 1st October, 1876, distinguishing between those cases in which the ships were found safe or unsafe (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 734]).

Presented (by Command), and ordered to lie on the Table 648

FORESHORES.—Treasury Minute, dated 1st August, 1902, directing the application of moneys received by the Board of Trade in the year ended 31st March, 1902, in respect of the right and interests of the Crown in the foreshores of the United Kingdom. Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table 648

STANDING ORDERS.—

The Chairman of Committees (The Earl of Morley) 648

Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 to be considered on Thursday next, in order to their being suspended for that day and Friday next.

THE CORONATION — ACCOMMODATION FOR PEERS, ETC.—Questions, Earl Carrington, Earl of Morley and Lord Glenesk: Answers, The Lord Chancellor (The Earl of Halsbury) 649

Isle of Man (Customs) Bill [SECOND READING].— Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

The Lord President of the Council (The Duke of Devonshire) 650

Bill read 2ª (according to order). Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

Pacific Cable Bill [SECOND READING].—Order of the day for the Second Reading read.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (The Earl of Onslow) ... 650

Bill read 2ª (according to order), and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

Gas Regulation Bill [H.L.].—A Bill for the regulation of the supply of water gas and other poisonous gases was presented by the Earl of Dudley; read 1ª; and to be printed. (No. 172.) 651

ATLANTIC PASSENGER SERVICE—OFFER OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—IRISH TERMINAL PORT.

Page

Lord Clonbrock 651
Lord Killanin 657
The Earl of Onslow 657

HOUSE OF LORDS OFFICES COMMITTEE.—Second Report from the Select Committee made; to be printed; and to be considered on Thursday next. (No. 174.) 658

House adjourned at five minutes past Five o'clock to Thursday next, Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1902.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.—The Clerk at the Table informed the House of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means ... 659

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Birmingham and Midland Tramways Bill [Lords].—Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments 659

Devonport Corporation (General Powers) Bill [Lords] (Prince of Wales's Consent signified).—Read the third time and passed, with Amendments ... 659

South Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways Bill [Lords] (By Order).—Consideration of Lords Amendments to Commons Amendments postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting 659

Richmond Hill (Preservation of View) Bill (By Order).—Consideration of Lords Amendments postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting ... 659

Edgware and Hampstead Railway Bill [Lords] (By Order).—Third Reading postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting 659

Baker Street and Waterloo Railway Bill [Lords] (By Order); Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway (Consolidated) Bill [Lords] (By Order); North-West London Railway Bill [Lords] (By Order).—Consideration, as amended, postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting ... 659

Great Northern and City Railway Bill [Lords] (By Order).—Ordered, That Standing Order No. 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell*).

Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments ... 660

Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation Bill [Lords].—Considered, read the third time, and passed 660

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to—Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill, with an Amendment; London United Tramways Bill, with Amendments 660

PETITIONS.

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.—Petition from Fort William, against discontinuance of grant in aid; to lie upon the Table 660

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against: From Ripley and Pudsey; to lie upon the Table 660

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petition from Birmingham, against alteration of Clause 8; to lie upon the Table... 660

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petition from Enfield, for alteration; to lie upon the Table 660

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Copy presented, of Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 31st March, 1902, together with Reports of the Inspecting Officers, Assistant Inspecting Officers, and Sub-Inspectors of the Railway Department to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 660

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (VESSELS DETAINED).—Copy presented, of Return of all ships ordered by the Board of Trade, or its officers, during the period from the 1st July, 1901, to the 30th June, 1902, to be provisionally detained as unsafe, together with Summaries, etc. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 734]) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table ... 661

EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS).—Copy presented, of Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1901, by A. Brereton, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 661

POOR RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 17th June; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 326.] 661

SECONDARY EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).—Copy presented, of Report for the year 1902 by Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. [by Command]; to lie upon the Table ... 661

PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS DISMISSED IN HIGHLAND CROFTING COUNTIES.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 23rd June; *Mr. Weir*]; to lie upon the Table 661

CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE).—Copy ordered, "of Treasury Minute, dated the 26th day of July, 1902, stating the circumstances under which certain Civil Servants have been retained in the Service after they have attained the age of sixty-five, and of the Return therein referred to."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) 661

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (ENGLAND AND WALES).—Return ordered, "showing the number and composition of the Technical Committees in counties and county boroughs in England and Wales established under the Technical Instruction Acts, and the populations for which they act."—(*Mr. Walter Palmer.*) 661

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MERCHANT SHIPPING, 1901.—Copy ordered, "of Tables showing the progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal maritime countries."—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) 661

COAL TABLES, 1901.—Copy ordered, "of Statistical Tables relating to the production, consumption, and imports and exports of coal in the British Empire and the principal foreign countries in each year from 1883 to 1901, as far as the particulars can be stated; together with statements showing the production of lignite and petroleum in the principal producing countries for a series of years (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 213 of Session1901)."—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) 662

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

INDIA—WEAVING INDUSTRIES.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, Lord George Hamilton 662

MADRAS LAND REVENUES—DEFAULT SALES.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton. 662

INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT. — Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 663

NAVAL EXPENDITURE AT DOVER AND GIBRALTAR.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, Mr. Pretyman 663

NAVY JAM CONTRACTS.—Question, Colonel Long (Worcestershire, Evesham); Answer, Mr. Arnold-Forster 664

NAVY ENGINEER OFFICERS. — Question, Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich); Answer, Mr. Arnold Forster 664

BRIDLINGTON COAST GUARD STATION.—Question, Mr. Luke White (Yorkshire, E. R., Buckrose); Answer, Mr. Arnold Forster 664

ORDNANCE SURVEY—PAY OF LABOURERS.—Question, Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne; Answer, Mr. Hanbury... 665

MUZZLING ORDER OF 1ST JULY, 1902.—Question, Mr. Lloyd-Morgan (Carmarthenshire, W.); Answer, Mr. Hanbury, ... 665

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE TELEGRAPHISTS.—Question, Mr. Plummer (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 666

FALMORE (DONEGAL) BOATSHIP.—Question, Mr. Hugh Law (Donegal, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 666

IRISH BOARD OF EDUCATION—INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE SYLLABUS.—Question, Mr. Macartney (Antrim, S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 667

SOUTH AFRICA—COURT MARTIAL ON SOLOMAN VONAAS.—Question, Mr. Channing (Northamptonshire, E.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 667

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ARMY CANDIDATES—CASE OF MR. FLEMMING, GLASGOW.—Question, Sir. J. Stirling-Maxwell (Wigtonshire); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 668

COURTS MARTIAL COMMISSION.—Question, Mr. Bryn Roberts (Carnarvonshire Eifion); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 668

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REINSTATEMENT OF BOER PRISONERS.—Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 669

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY APPOINTMENTS.—Question, Sir Joseph Dimsdale (London); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 669

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

ARMY OFFICERS ESTABLISHMENT.—Question, Colonel Long (Worcestershire, Evesham); Answer, The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) 670

FIELD BATTERIES OF VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—Question, Mr. Plummer (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Answer, Lord Stanley 670

CASE OF PRIVATE DURKAN, SIXTH BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, Lord Stanley 670

CHINESE TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.—Question, Mr. Norman (Wolverhampton, S.); Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 671

TRUMPETER TO THE SCOTTISH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty): Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. Graham Murray, Buteshire) 671

PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. A. Graham Murray 672

KEW GARDENS—SMOKE NUISANCE.—Question, Sir Charles McLaren (Leicestershire, Bosworth); Answer, The 1st Commissioner of Works (Mr. Akers Douglas, Kent, St Augustine's) 672

IRISH MSS. ABROAD.—Question, Mr. Boland (Kerry, S.); Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 673

NATIONAL LIBRARY, DUBLIN.—Question, Mr. Boland; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 673

HALF-ACRE SCHEME IN COUNTY CORK.—Question, Mr. Sheehan (Cork Co., Mid.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 674

MARSHALL'S ESTATE, DOON, COUNTY LIMERICK.—Question, Mr. Lundon (Limerick, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 674

CUSACK ESTATE, LONGFORD.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 674

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Questions, Mr. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy Burghs), Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.), and Mr. John Redmond (Waterford); Answers, The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 675

HOUSE OF COMMONS (VENTILATION).—First Report from the Select Committee brought up, and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 327.] 678

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BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (SUPPLY).—Motion made and Question put, "That on this day, notwithstanding anything in the Sessional Order (Business in Supply) of the 28th of April, business other than business of Supply may be taken before midnight, and proceedings on Report of Supply may be taken after midnight."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

The House divided :—Ayes, 124 ; Noes, 69. (Division List No. 368.) ... 678

SUPPLY—[19TH JUNE]—REPORT.

Resolution reported :—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS II.

"That a sum, not exceeding £9,819, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the salaries and expenses of the office of His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland and subordinate office, expenses under the Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, and expenses under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, including a grant in aid of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Fund."

Resolution read a second time.

Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty) 679

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out '£9,819,' and insert '£9,719.'"—(*Mr. Weir.*)

Question proposed, "That '£9,819' stand part of the said Resolution.

Mr Dalziel (Kirkcaldy Burghs) 680
The Lord Advocate (Mr. A. Graham Murray, Buteshire) 681

Question put.

House divided :—Ayes, 119 ; Noes, 82. (Division List No. 369.)

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[26TH JUNE]—REPORT.

Resolution reported :—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS IV.

"That a sum not exceeding £400, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for a Grant to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland in aid of the maintenance of the National Gallery, School of Art, and Museum of Antiquities, Scotland, etc."

Mr. Munro Ferguson (Leith Burghs) 685
Mr. A. Graham Murray 685
Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.) 685

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[15TH JULY, EVENING SITTING]—REPORT.

Resolution reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

CLASS IV:—

"That a sum, not exceeding £707,712, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for public education in Scotland, and for Science and Art in Scotland, including a grant in aid."

Mr. Caldwell (Lanarkshire, Mid.) 686
Mr. Munro Ferguson 690
Mr. John Dewar (Inverness-shire) 691
Mr. Weir 692
Mr. Bryce 692
Mr. Renshaw (Renfrewshire, W.) 693
Mr. A. Graham Murray 694
Mr. Munro Ferguson 695
Mr. Tennant (Berwickshire) 695

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[29TH MAY, AFTERNOON SITTING]—REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902–3.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £4,812,700, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the expense of the material for shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, etc., including the cost of establishments of dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

Mr. Daziel 695

Resolution agreed to.

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £7,665,800, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the expense of the contract work for shipbuilding, repairs, etc., which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

Mr. Edmund Robertson (Dundee) 696
The Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Arnold-Forster, Belfast, W.) ... 698
Mr. Gibson Bowles (Lynn Regis) 699

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[12TH JUNE, EVENING SITTING] REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

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CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS III:—

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £340,929, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Expenses of the Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £120,908, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Inspectors of Reformatories, and the Expenses of the Maintenance of Juvenile Offenders in Reformatory, Industrial, and Day Industrial Schools, and under the Youthful Offenders Act, in Great Britain."

Resolutions agreed to 701

SUPPLY—[23RD JULY]—REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS I:—

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £45,802, be granted to his Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for payments under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, The Light Railways (Ireland) Acts, 1889 and 1893, The Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1895, and The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896."

CLASS II:—

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £12,377, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Registrar General of Births, etc., and the Expenses of Collecting Emigration Statistics in Ireland."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £10,436, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the General Valuation and Boundary Survey of Ireland."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution—

Sir Edward Strachey (Somersetshire, S.) 702

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out '£45,802,' and insert '£45,702.'"—(*Sir Edward Strachey.*)

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Question proposed—

"That £45,802 stand part of the Resolution."

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Worcestershire, E.) ... 703
Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.) ... 703
Mr. Lough (Islington, W.) ... 704
Mr. Thomas O'Donnell (Kerry, W.) ... 706
The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) ... 707
Mr. Murphy (Kerry, E.) ... 709
Mr. Flynn (Cork Co., N.) ... 710
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) ... 710
Mr. O'Malley (Galway, Connemara) ... 711
Mr. Tully (Leitrim, S.) ... 712
Major Jameson (Clare, W.) ... 712
Mr. John Redmond (Waterford) ... 713
Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... 714
Mr. A. J. Balfour ... 714

Question put, and agreed to.

Second Resolution—

Mr. Lough ... 715
Mr. Wyndham ... 715

Resolution agreed to.

Third Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[4TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON SITTING]—REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £11,242,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge for Transport and Remounts which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £16,066,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge for Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £3,970,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge for Clothing Establishments and Services which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution:—

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

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The House divided:—Ayes, 157; Noes 78. (Division List No. 370.) ... 716

It being after half-past Seven of the clock, further consideration of subsequent Resolutions stood adjourned till this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

SUPPLY—[4TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON SITTING]—REPORT.

Postponed Resolutions further considered.

Second Resolution:—

Mr. Caldwell (Lanarkshire, Mid.) 719

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out '£16,066,000,' and insert '£16,065,000.'"—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Question proposed, "That £16,066,000 stand part of the Resolution."

Mr. Powell-Williams (Birmingham, S.) 719
Colonel Blundell (Lancashire, Ince) 721
The Financial Secretary to the War Office (Lord Stanley, Lancashire, Westhoughton) 722

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 121; Noes, 71. (Division List No. 371.)

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.) 725
Lord Stanley 726

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 177; Noes, 70. (Division List No. 372.)

Third Resolution:—

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) 729
Colonel Welby (Taunton) 729
Lord Stanley 729

It being Ten of the clock, Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th April, put forthwith the Question necessary to dispose of the Resolution then under consideration.

(10.0.) Question put accordingly, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

The House divided:—Ayes, 205; Noes, 95. (Division List No. 373.)

Mr. SPEAKER then proceeded, in pursuance of the same Order, to put forthwith severally the Questions, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of each class of the Civil Services Estimates, the Navy Estimates, the Army Estimates, and the Revenue Departments Estimates.

CIVIL SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS I:—

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class I of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 202; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 374.) ... 733

CLASS II:—

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class II of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 203; Noes, 116. (Division List No. 375.) ... 735

CLASS III:—

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class III of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 204; Noes, 114. (Division List No. 376.) ... 737

CLASS IV:—

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class IV of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 211; Noes, 119. (Division List No. 377.) ... 743

CLASS V:—

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class V of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 221; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 378.) ... 745

CLASS VI:—

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class VI of the Civil Services Estimates, agreed to 749

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CLASS VII :—

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class VII of the Civil Services Estimates, agreed to 749

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.—Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of the Navy Estimates, agreed to 749

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.—Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of the Army Estimates, agreed to 749

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.—Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of the Revenue Departments Estimates, agreed to 749

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1900-1901.—Resolutions reported :—

Whereas it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz. :—

(*a*) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £288,156 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £290,951 1s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £2,794 14s. 5d.

(*b*) That the receipts in aid of certain grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the sum of £41,286 5s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £81,862 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £40,576 1s.

(*c*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz. :—Total surpluses, £356,223 0s. 10d.; total deficits, £312,852 5s. 5d.; net surplus, £43,370 15s. 5d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated Appropriations in Aid, in respect of the same Services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Navy Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Navy Services

1. "That the application of such sums be sanctioned.'

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Navy Services, 1900-1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ..	Wages, &c., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	....	11,357 18 5	....	9,056 6 3
2 ..	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	64,885 6 8	....	24,127 18 4	....
3 ..	Medical Establishments and Services	7,374 15 2	....	....	173 9 9
4 .	Martial Law..	3,925 14 9	....	....	130 12 7
5 ..	Educational Services	....	927 8 11	....	595 10 2
6 ..	Scientific Services	4,574 5 4	....	....	10,060 0 1
7 ..	Royal Naval Reserves	....	49,731 0 8	....	89 19 6
8 ..	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
Sec. 1 ..	Personnel	....	124 12 5	....	354 4 0
Sec. 2 ..	Materiel	160,198 4 2	....	15,655 12 6	....
Sec. 3 ..	Contract Work	7,777 11 10	....	....	22,123 12 6
9 ..	Naval Armaments..	....	190,984 3 9	....	35,726 14 4
10 ..	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	....	17,206 5 9	1,476 12 9	....
11 ..	Miscellaneous Effective Services	29,188 11 3	....	....	1,441 1 9
12 ..	Admiralty Office	2,918 2 7	....	....	7 11 10
13 ..	Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	....	16,992 0 10	....	806 18 5
14 ..	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	954 19 3	....	....	1,277 5 9
15 ..	Civil Pensions and Gratuities ..	....	3,627 10 7	26 2 4	....
16 ..	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters..	42 16 0	....	....	28 0 0
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,315 19 11			
		288,156 6 11	290,951 1 4	41,286 5 11	81,862 6 11
		Net Surplus, £2,794 14 5		Net Surplus, £40,576 1 0	
	Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer				£43,370 15 5

Whereas it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by atotal sum of £5,028,840 19s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £4,095,960 2s. 10d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services exceeded the gross stimated expenditure by the net sum of £932,880 16s. 6d.

(*b*) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £267,988 18s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £1,856,725 18s. 1d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Army Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £1,588,736 19s. 2d.

(*c*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—Total surpluses, £4,236,676 5s. 7d.; total deficits, £3,570,920 2s. 11d.; net surplus, £655,856 2s. 8d.

And whereas by a Vote of Parliament during the present session (House of Commons Paper, No. 79, of 1902) a further sum of £100 has been granted for the expenditure of the year 1900-1901, and the appropriation of additional receipts in aid of such expenditure has been sanctioned to the amount of £932,780 16s. 6d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Army Services.

2. "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Army Services, 1900-1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Pay, &c., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments)	....	2,330,005 5 7	81,366 10 5	....
2	Medical Establishments—Pay, &c.	285,798 19 1	....	....	5,457 16 6
3	Militia—Pay, Bounty, &c.	....	124,344 10 4	....	3,266 0 11
4	Yeomanry Cavalry—Pay and Allowances ..	36,997 3 4	....	....	3 0 0
5	Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances ..	59,727 17 11	....	....	524 11 0
6	Transport and Remounts	2,322,117 12 9	....	....	491,791 3 4
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies ..	1,208,700 8 5	....	....	613,383 3 3
8	Clothing Establishments, and Services ..	....	314,612 4 7	....	74,683 11 3
9	Warlike and other Stores — Supply and Repair	1,033,738 1 7	....	....	315,653 10 2
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs — Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services ..	....	1,062,419 4 5	43,061 1 1	....
11	Establishments for Military Education ..	....	3,391 1 1	....	3,549 7 0
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services	33,280 0 10	....	....	347,422 9 10
13	War Office — Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	38,984 7 9	....	....	951 12 8
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, &c. ..	....	196,344 10 6	75,554 7 7	....
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, &c.	....	64,843 6 4	68,006 19 10	....
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	2,078 3 9	....	....	39 12 2
	Balances irrecoverable	7,418 3 11			
		5,028,840 19 4	4,095,960 2 10	267,988 18 11	1,856,725 18 1
	Add Excess Vote	....	100 0 0	....	....
			4,096,060 2 10		
		Net Deficit, £932,780 16 6		Net Surplus, £1,588,736 19 2	
		Net Surplus £655,956 2 8			

Resolutions agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS [4TH AUGUST] REPORT. Resolutions reported:—

1. "That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, the sum of £100 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

2. "That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, the sum of £77,527,601 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

Resolutions agreed to.

Bill ordered to be brought in by the Chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain 755

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—"To apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1901 and 1903, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament," presented accordingly, and read the first time; to be read a second time tomorrow 755

Public Works Loans Bill [SECOND READING].—Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Mr. Lough 755
Mr. Austen Chamberlain 756

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS [REMISSION OF DEBTS].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the remission of certain debts due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland in pursuance of any Act of the present session relating to local loans.

Resolution to be reported tomorrow 758

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) [ADVANCES].

Resolution reported:—

"That it is expedient to authorise the increase, by £100,000, of the amount that may be advanced and raised under The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, for enabling the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of Marine Works in Ireland, and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain expenses connected with such works which the General Maintenance Fund is unable to meet, in pursuance of any Act of the present session to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland."

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

Mr. Macartney (*Antrim, S.*) 758
Mr. Wyndham 761

Question put, and agreed to.

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Marine Works Ireland Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

Clause 1 :—

Mr. Power (*Waterford, E.*) 763

Amendment proposed—

"In line 1, page 10, to leave out the words 'congested districts.'" —(*Mr. Power.*)

Mr. Wyndham 764
Mr. John Redmond 765
Mr. Wyndham 766

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell (*Kerry, W.*) 767
Mr. Wyndham 767

Clause 1 agreed to.

Clause 2 :—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 19, after "1½ per cent.,' to insert the words 'and not more than 2½ per cent.'"—(*Mr. Gilhooly.*)

Mr. Wyndham 768

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 2 to 5 agreed to.

Clause 6 :—

Mr. Flavin (*Kerry, N.*) 768

Clause 6 and remaining Clauses agreed to.

Bill reported without Amendment.

Mr. Wyndham 768

Bill read the third time, and passed.

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.—As amended (by the Standing Committee), considered; Bill read the third time, and passed 768

Whereupon Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned at twenty-five minutes before One o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill; London United Tramways Bill.—Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to 769

London Water Purchase Bill—Order [12th February] that the Bill be read a second time, and discharged 769

Bill withdrawn.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

PETITIONS.

ARMY (USE OF "CRIMSON CROSS" REMEDIES).—Petition from Derby, for legislation; to lie upon the Table 769

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against: From Stanningley; South Shields (five); and Ramsbottom; to lie upon the Table 769

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petition from Southfleet, for alteration; to lie upon the Table 769

LICENSING BILL.—Petition from Manchester, in favour; to lie upon the Table 769

VACCINATION BILL.—Petition from Derby, for alteration of law; to lie upon the Table 769

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.—Copy presented, of Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent, on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1901, and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 769

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (FOREIGN COUNTRIES).—Copy presented, of Statistical Abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1890 to 1899–1900 (Twenty-eighth number) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table. 770

RAILWAYS (GENERAL REPORT).—Copy presented, of General Report to the Board of Trade on the Capital, Traffic, and Expenditure of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table. 770

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (UNITED KINGDOM).—Copy presented, of Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1887 to 1901, Forty-ninth Number [by Command] to lie upon the Table... 770

COAL TABLES, 1901.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 5th August; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 328] 770

MERCHANT SHIPPING, 1901.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 5th August; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 329] 770

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 1st May; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 330] 770

GAS UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 1st May; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 331] 770

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (SCHEMES).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 23rd July; *Mr. Kenyon*]; to lie upon the Table, and to printed. [No. 332]

NATIONAL GALLERY (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Report of the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland to the Board of Governors and Guardians for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 770

CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 5th August; *Mr. Austen Chamberlain*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 333] 771

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891).—Copy presented, of Return of Advances under the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 334] 771

ARMY (MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS).—Copy presented, of Statement of the Amounts due by the public to Depositors on 31st March, 1900, and of the Receipts, Interest and Disbursements during the year ended 31st March, 1901, etc. [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 335] 771

PRISONS (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Twenty-fourth Report of the General Prisons Board (Ireland) for 1901-2, with an Appendix [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 771

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE (IRELAND).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 4th March; *Mr. Patrick Aloysius M'Hugh*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 336] 771

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS).—Copy presented, of Annual Report on the Distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research in the year 1901-2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 771

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—Copy presented, of Report of the progress of the Ordnance Survey to the 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 771

RAILWAY AND HARBOUR GUARANTEES (IRELAND).—Return ordered, "showing by Baronies and by smaller areas where only a smaller area is charged—(1) Name of railway or harbour; (2) Area of charge; (3) Valuation of area of charge; (4) Population of Barony; (5) Amount contributed in the last year in respect of each guarantee; (6) Amount receivable from the Government in recoupment under the Tramways and Public Companies Act, 1883; (7) Amount receivable under Section 58 (4) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898; (8) Net charge against each guaranteeing area; (9) Poundage rate required to pay the net charge for all such guarantees; (10) Poundage rate required to pay ordinary charges for the same year—(*a*) off agricultural land; (*b*) off other Hereditaments."—(*Mr. Thomas O'Donnell*) 772

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

PRISON OFFICERS' PAY AND PENSION.—Question, Mr. John Hutton Yorkshire, Richmond); Answer, Mr. Ritchie 772

SCOTTISH FISHERIES—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES IN THE MORAY FIRTH.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, Mr. A. Graham Murray ... 772

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK—TELEGRAPHIC WITHDRAWAL.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 773

AUXILIARY POSTMEN, IRELAND—RETIRED SOLDIERS.—Question, Mr. Sullivan (Westmeath, S.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 773

CUSTOMS ASSISTANT CLERKS.—Question, Mr. Claude Hay (Shoreditch, Hoxton); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 773

BIRMINGHAM POST OFFICE STAFF—MEAL INTERVALS.—Question, Sir Walter Foster (Derbyshire, Ilkeston); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 774

CENTRAL TELEGRAPHIC OFFICE—INEFFICIENT OPERATORS—COMPENSATION FOR TELEGRAPHIC ERRORS.—Question, Mr. Thomas Bayley (Derbyshire, Chesterfield); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 775

MADRAS REVENUE BOARD.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 776

MADRAS LAND REVENUE—DEFAULT SALES—SOIL CLASSIFICATION.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord George Hamilton 776

INDIAN LAND SYSTEMS—ADVANCES FOR LAND IMPROVEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, Lord G. Hamilton 777

MYDRIM (CARMARTHENSHIRE) SCHOOL.—Question, Mr. Lloyd Morgan (Carmarthenshire, W.); Answer, Sir John Gorst 777

ABORTIVE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION OF 1898.—Question, Mr. Pierpoint (Warrington); Answer, Lord Cranborne 778

IRISH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Questions, Captain Donelan (Cork Co., E.) and Mr. Thomas O'Donnell (Kerry, W.); Answers, Mr. Wyndham 778

IRISH CRIMINALS—PHILIP BARRY.—Question, Mr. Murphy (Kerry, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 779

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS—TEACHERS' SALARIES.—Question, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 779

KILLARNEY COUNTY COUNCIL ELECTION.—Question, Mr. Murphy; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 779

DUNFANAGHY OR CREESLOUGH DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.—Question, Mr. Hugh Law (Donegal, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 780

INCOME TAX REPAYMENTS—DELAYS AT DUBLIN.—Question, Mr. Cullinan (Tipperary, S.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 781

ARMY OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Question, Mr. Loder (Brighton); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 781

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ARMY OFFICERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING—COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—Question, Mr. Beckett (Yorkshire, N.R., Whitby); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 781

HILSEA BRIDGE, (PORTSMOUTH).—Question, Mr. Scott Montagu (Hampshire, New Forest); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 781

SOUTH AFRICA—NATIVE LABOUR ON THE RAND.—Question, Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 781

BRITISH INDIAN SUBJECTS IN THE NEW COLONIES.—Question, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree (Bethnal Green, N.E.); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain ... 782

CHINA—FOREIGN GARRISONS AT SHANGHAI.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich); Answer, Lord Cranborne 783

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

SOUTH AFRICA—MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.—Questions, Mr. Lloyd Morgan (Carmarthenshire, W.) and Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.); Answers, The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 783

SIR JOHN ARDAGH.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill; Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 783

ROUGH PLAY BY OFFICERS IN CAPE TOWN.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford) 784

REMOUNTS—THE STUDDERT CASE.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 785

ORDNANCE FACTORY WASTE.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill; Answer, Mr. Brodrick 785

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill; Answer, The Secretary of State for India (Lord G. Hamilton, Middlesex, Ealing) 786

DISTURBANCES IN MACEDONIA.—Question, Mr. Flynn (Cork Co., N.); The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 786

EGYPTIAN TROUBLE IN TURKEY.—Question, Mr. Cremer (Shoreditch, Haggerston); Answer, Lord Cranborn 787

THE CORONATION—TELEGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Henneker Heaton (Canterbury); Answer, The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Worcestershire, E.) 787

OFFICE OF WORKS EXPENDITURE.—Question, Mr. Weir; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Akers Douglas, Kent, St. Augustine's) ... 788

IRELAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE CORN DUTY.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bristol, W.) 789

FATHER O'SULLIVAN AND THE CULLEN HOMICIDE.—Questions, Mr. Flynn; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Atkinson, Londonderry, N.) 789

AUDIT OF IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS ACCOUNTS.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) ... 790

IRISH EDUCATION BOARD.—Question, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell (Kerry, W.) Answer, Mr. Wyndham 791

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R. W. J. O'HARA.—Question, Mr. James O'Connor (Wicklow, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 791

ORTH SLIGO SEABOARD—HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.—Question, Mr. William M'Killop (Sligo, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 791

IDLETON (CORK) BAND.—Question, Captain Donelan (Cork Co., E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 792

RENCH PARK ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Questions, Mr. Cullinan (Tipperary, S.), and Mr. Dillon; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 792

HE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.—Question, Captain Donelan; Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 793

DUCATION BILL—VOLUNTARY SCHOOL TRUST DEEDS.—Question, Mr. Edmund Robertson (Dundee); Answer, Mr. A. J Balfour 793

ALMON FISHERIES—COMMISSION REPORT.—Question, Mr. Claude Lowther (Cumberland, Eskdale); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 794

E-CONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill. (No answer was returned.) 794

EW MEMBER SWORN.—David James Shackleton, esquire, for the County of Lancaster, North East (Clitheroe Division) 794

OURNALS.—Mr. SPEAKER laid upon the Table General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons, commencing with Vol. 146 (1890–91), and ending with Vol. 155 (1900).

Ordered, That the said General Index be printed 794

OUSE OF COMMONS (KITCHEN AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS).—Power given to the Select Committee to report their observations.

First Report brought up, and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 337.] 795

NEW BILL.

Mail Ships Bill.—"To amend the Mail Ships Act, 1891," presented by Mr. Attorney General, under Standing Order No. 31; supported by Mr. Gerald Balfour; to be read a second time tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 293.] 795

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—[SECOND READING.] Order for Second Reading read.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bristol, W.) ... 795

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Mr. Sydney Buxton (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) 797
Mr. William Jones (Carnarvonshire, Arfon) 797
The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gerald Balfour, Leeds, Central) 803

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Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydvil) 806
Mr. Gibson Bowles (Lynn Regis) 808
Mr. Joseph Walton (Yorkshire, W. R., Barnsley) 818
Mr. Tennant (Berwickshire) 825
The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Ritchie, Croydon) ... 826
The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 827
Major Seely (Isle of Wight) 832
The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 836
Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) 839
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) 840
Mr. Duffy (Galway, S.) 848
Mr. Tully (Leitrim, S.) 852
The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 854
Mr. Asquith (Fife, E.) 857
Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty) 858

It being half-past Seven of the Clock, the debate stood adjourned till this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—[SECOND READING.] Order read, for resuming adjourned debate on Question [6th August], "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Question again proposed.

Mr. Weir 859
Mr. Wylie (Dumbartonshire) 861
Mr. McKenna (Monmouthshire, W.) 863
The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford) ... 866

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The House divided:—Ayes, 199; Noes, 129. (Division List No. 379.)

Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time," put accordingly, and agreed to.

Bill read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

Education (England and Wales) Bill.

Considered in the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7:—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number

not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2.) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of foundation managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed (*a*) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3.) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been, during the last twelve months, a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted."

Mr. Corrie Grant (Warwickshire, Rugby) 874

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended—

"In lines 10 and 11, to leave out the words 'appointed as provided by this Act,' and insert the words 'selected by the local education authority from amongst the managers appointed by the trust deed of the school.'"—(*Mr. Corrie Grant.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'appointed' stand part of the proposed Amendment, as amended."

Mr. A. J. Balfour 874
Sir William Harcourt (Monmouthshire, W.) 876
Mr. Lloyd-George (Carnarvon Boroughs) 877
Mr. Channing (Northamptonshire, E.) 878
Mr. A. J. Balfour 879
Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.) 880
Mr. Bousfield (Hackney, N.) 881
Sir William Anson (Oxford University) 881
Sir John Brunner (Cheshire, Northwich) 882
Mr. A. J. Balfour 882
Sir William Harcourt 883

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 235; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 380.)

Mr. Channing 887

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended—

"In line 11, after the word 'Act,' to insert the words 'and removable by the local education authority.'"—(*Mr. Channing.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

Mr. A. J. Balfour 889
Mr. Robson (South Shields) 890
Mr. Trevelyan (Yorkshire, W.R., Elland) 891
Mr. Duke (Plymouth) 891
Mr. Dillon 892
Mr. Whitley (Halifax) 893
Sir Wm. Mather 893
Mr. A. J. Balfour 894
Mr. Bryce 894
Mr. Broadhurst (Leicester) 894
Mr. Joseph A. Pease (Essex, Saffron Walden) 895
Mr. Bryn Roberts (Carnarvonshire, Eifion) 895
Mr. Corrie Grant 896
Mr. Channing 897

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Lloyd-George 897

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Lloyd-George.*)

Mr. A. J. Balfour 897

Committee report progress; to sit again tomorrow.

Public Works Loans (Remission of Debts).—Resolution reported:—

"That it is expedient to authorise the Remission of certain Debts due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, in pursuance of any act in the present Session relating to Local Loans."

Resolution agreed to 899

Public Works Loans Bill.—Considered in Committee.

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) took the Chair.]

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 agreed to.

Clause 4:—

Mr. Lough (Islington, W.) 899
The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Worcestershire, E.) 899
Mr. Caldwell (Lanarkshire, Mid.) 900

Clause agreed to. Clause 5 agreed to.

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Clause 6 :—

Mr. Flynn 900
Mr. Austen Chamberlain 900

Clause 6 and remaining Clauses agreed to.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Dillon 901
Mr. Austen Chamberlain 901
Mr. Flavin (Kerry, N.) 902
Mr. Dillon 902

Amendment proposed—

"In Schedule, page 7, to omit Part III."—(*Mr. Dillon.*)

Mr. Flynn 904
Mr. Austen Chamberlain 904
Mr. Dillon 904

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill reported; as amended, to be considered tomorrow.

Licensing Bill.—Lords Amendments considered.

Lords Amendment:—

"In page 2, line 40, after 'wife,' insert 'Provided that, instead of making an order in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of this sub-section the Court may, with the consent of the wife, order her to be committed to and detained in any retreat licensed under the Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, the licensee of which is willing to receive her; and such order shall have effect as if she had been admitted to the retreat under Section 10 of the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and the Court may order an officer of the court, or a constable, to remove her to the retreat accordingly."

The first Amendment read a second time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*)

Mr. GROVES moved, "That the debate be now adjourned," but Mr. SPEAKER, being of the opinion that the Motion was an abuse of the Rules of the House, declined to propose the Question thereupon to the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Lords Amendment in page 3 agreed to.

Lords Amendment in page 4 ("Interpretation of 'public place'"):—
Mr. Coningsby Disraeli (Cheshire, Altrincham) 906
Mr. Ritchie 906

Subsequent Lords' Amendments, as far as the Amendment in page 9, line 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—

"In page 9, lines 23 and 24, leave out 'seven days of' and insert 'three days before.'"

Mr. Ritchie 907
Mr. Coningsby Disraeli 907

Lords' Amendment agreed to.

A consequential Amendment made in the Bill:—

"In page 9, line 24, by inserting after the word 'required' the words 'and it is shown to the satisfaction of the justices hereinafter mentioned that it was not practical to make an application to a petty sessional court.'"—(*Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*)

Subsequent Lords Amendments, as far as the Amendment in page 11, line 29, agreed to.

Lords Amendment:—

"In page 11, line 40, after 'club,' insert '(7) In the application of this section to Oxford, the Registrar of the Court of the Chancellor of the University shall be substituted for the clerk to the justices in the case of any club mainly composed of members, past or present, of the University."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*)

Mr. Galloway (Manchester, S.W.) 908
Mr. Ritchie... 909
Sir William Anson (Oxford University) 909
Mr. Coningsby Disraeli 910

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 118; Noes, 18. (Division List No. 381.)

Subsequent Lords' Amendments agreed to.

Mr. Cremer (Shoreditch, Haggerston) 911

Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill.—Lords Amendment considered—

"In page 2, line 13, leave out from 'lochs' to 'or' in line 14, and insert 'all the proprietors of which have agreed to permit such fishing.'"

Mr. M'Crae (Edinburgh, E.) 911

Amendment agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-five minutes after Two o'clock a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS: THURSDAY, 7th AUGUST, 1902.

NEW PEERS.

JOHN BLAIR BALFOUR, Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, having been created Lord Kinross of Glasclune, in the County of Haddington, was (in the usual manner) introduced ... 913

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, having been created Lord Knollys of Caversham, in the County of Oxford, was (in the usual manner) introduced 913

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation Bill [H.L.].—Returned from the Commons agreed to 913

Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill; London United Tramways Bill.—Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to 913

Yardley Charity Bill.—Read 2ª (according to order). Then (Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 having been suspended) committed to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith. House in Committee accordingly. Bill reported without Amendment; read 3ª, and passed 913

Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation Bill.—Read 3ª (according to order), and passed 913

PRIVATE BILL STANDING ORDERS.—The Chairman of Committees (The Earl of Morley) 913

On Question, Amendments agreed to.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TRADE REPORTS: ANNUAL SERIES.—
No. 2873. Norway.
No. 2874. Roumania (1900 and 1901) 914

COLONIES: ANNUAL.—
No. 358. Malta (Report for 1901) 914

NATIONAL GALLERY, IRELAND.—Report of the Director to the Board of Governors and Guardians for the year 1901 915

PRISONS (IRELAND).—Twenty-fourth Report of the General Prisons Board (Ireland), 1901–1902 915

ORDNANCE SURVEY.—Report of the progress of the Ordnance Survey, to the 31st March, 1902 915

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BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Annual Report on the distribution of grants for agricultural education and research in the year 1901–1902, with statements respecting the several colleges and institutions aided, the experiments conducted, and the expenditure on agricultural instruction provided by County Councils in 1900–1901 915

STATISTICS.—I. (United Kingdom)—Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1887 to 1901. Forty-ninth number.
II. (Foreign Countries)—Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1890 to 1899–1900 (as far as the particulars can be stated). Twenty-eighth number 915

RAILWAYS.—General Report to the Board of Trade on the capital, traffic, and expenditure of the railway companies of the United Kingdom, for the year 1901 915

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS (BOARD OF TRADE, LABOUR DEPARTMENT).—Report on the strikes and lock-outs in the United Kingdom in 1901, and on conciliation and arbitration boards 915

GAS AND WATER ORDERS, SESSION 1902.—Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, during the session of 1902 915

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—Shipping casualties which occurred on or near the coasts, or in rivers and harbours, of the United Kingdom, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901; and shipping casualties which occurred to British vessels elsewhere than on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and to foreign vessels on or near the coasts, or in rivers and harbours, of British Possessions abroad, reported during the same period; with charts and appendices 915

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890; with appendices (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 733]) 916

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA).—Return, showing the lives lost by wreck, drowning, or other accidents in British merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom during the years 1881 and 1891–1901, inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 8537]) 916

TRAMWAY ORDERS.—Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Tramways Act, 1870, during the session of 1901 916

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Orders made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade.

I. Authorising the construction of light railways: (1) In the urban districts of Worsborough and Hoyland Nether, and in the parish of Taukersley in the rural district of Wortley, in the West Riding of the county of York; (2) In the urban district of Llanelly and in the rural district of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen; (3) In the city of York, and in the North and East Ridings of the county of York from Floss Islands to Cliff Common; (4) In the county of Ross and Cromarty at Dingwall, and between Conan Station on the Highland Railway and Cromarty; (5) In the county of Durham in the borough of Darlington, and thence to Cockerton and Haughton-le-Skerne in the rural district of Darlington.

II. (1) Authorising the deviation and extension of light railways authorised by the Doncaster Corporation Light Railways Order, 1899, and for other purposes; (2) Amending the Colne and Trawden Light Railways Order, 1901; (3) Authorising the construction and working as a light railway under the Light Railways Act, 1896, of the railway authorised by the Vale of Rheidol (Light) Railway Act, 1897, and amending the Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (Aberagran Extension) Order, 1898 916

CENSUS (SCOTLAND), 1901.—Eleventh Decennial Census of the Population of Scotland, taken 31st March, 1901; with Report (Vol. 1) 917

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (SCOTLAND).—Forty-sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland (Abstracts of 1900).
Presented (by Command), and ordered to lie upon the Table 917

NAVY.
I. (Naval Savings Banks)—Account of deposits in Naval Savings Banks and the payments thereof, and of interest thereon, of all investments under the Naval Savings Banks Act, 1866, and the application of the interest or dividends accruing in respect thereof and of the proceeds of any sale of any stocks, annuities, or securities during the financial year 1900–1901.
II. (Naval Prize Money).—Account showing the receipt and expenditure of Naval prize, bounty, and salvage, and other monies between 1st April, 1901, and 31st March, 1902 917

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.—Minutes by the Board of Education sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act—(1) For the county of Essex (fourth minute); (2) For the county of Pembroke (third minute); (3) For the county of Stafford (fifth minute) 917

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891).—Return of advances under the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1902 ... 917

PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1877, AND SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ACTS, 1885–1889.—Rules made by the Secretary for Scotland: (1) Appointing police cells at Dunoon, in the county of Argyll, to be a legal prison for the detention of prisoners for a period not exceeding three days before, or during, or after trials; (2) The new prison, lately erected at Inverness, a legal place of detention for all description of criminal and civil prisoners, and providing that all rules and orders applicable to the present prison of Inverness shall be applicable to the said new prison; (3) As to the appointment of a visiting Committee to the police cells prison at Dunoon.

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table... 917

RICHMOND BRIDGE.—Account for the year 1900; delivered (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table 918

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. considered (according to order), and suspended for this day's and tomorrow's sittings 918

HOUSE OF LORDS OFFICES COMMITTEE.—Second Report from the Select Committee considered (according to order), and agreed to. 918

Isle of Man (Customs Bill).—Read 3ª (according to order), and passed ... 918

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Pacific Cable Bill.—House in Committee (according to order): Bill reported without Amendment: Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended), Bill read 3ª, and passed 918

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill [H.L.].—A Bill to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts—was presented by the Lord Chancellor; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª tomorrow. (No. 178) 918

Marine Works (Ireland) Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª tomorrow: (The Earl of Denbigh). (No. 176) 918

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2.) Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª tomorrow: (The Lord Balfour). (No. 177) 918

Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill.—Returned from the Commons with the Amendment agreed to 919

MARINE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Lord Muskerry 919

Moved to resolve, "That a Royal Commission be appointed, or a Committee of both Houses, to inquire into and advise what steps should be taken to make the Marine Department of the Board of Trade thoroughly efficient."—(*Lord Muskerry.*)

The Secretary to the Board of Trade (*The Earl of Dudley*) 730

On Question, resolved in the negative.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR—TRANSPORT HOME OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS—THE "DRAYTON GRANGE."

Earl Carrington 935
The Under Secretary of State for India (*The Earl of Hardwicke*) ... 936
Lord Tweedmouth 937

Licensing Bill.—Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to, with a consequential Amendment to the Bill.

Commons Consequential Amendment considered (on Motion).

The Lord Chancellor (*The Earl of Halsbury*) 938

Amendment agreed to.

House adjourned at Six o'clock, till Tomorrow, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

PRIVATE BILL STANDING ORDERS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS (Mr. J. W. Lowther, Cumberland, Penrith) 938

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Standing Order No. 33, relating to Private Business, read and amended, by adding, at the end of sub-section (12), the words, "and at the Office of the Board of Education."

That the following new Standing Order 134*e* should follow Standing Order No. 134*d*—

"It shall be competent to the referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the petitioners, being the Conservators, constituted under Act of Parliament, or under a scheme or an order of the Board of Agriculture, having the control, regulation, or management of any forest, common, or open space alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill."

Mr. Herbert Lewis (*Flint Boroughs*) 939

New Standing Order, to follow Standing Order No. 134*d*—

134*e*. Resolved, That it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the Petitioners, being the Conservators, constituted under Act of Parliament, or under a scheme or an order of the Board of Agriculture, having the control, regulation, or management of any forest, common, or open space alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of the House.

Standing Order No. 255, at end, add—

In the case of Petitions for Provisional Orders deposited on or before the 17th day of April, which are directed to be proceeded with as Bills, the substituted Bills may be deposited on or before the ensuing 17th day of December, and all Notices given, or other proceedings taken, in respect of such Petitions and substituted Bills, shall be applicable to such Bills.

Mr. J. W. Lowther 940

Standing Order No. 255 read and amended by adding, at the end thereof, the words—

"In the case of Petitions for Provisional Orders deposited on or before the 17th day of April, which are directed to be proceeded with as Bills, the substituted Bills may be deposited on or before the ensuing 17th day of December, and all Notices given, or other proceedings taken, in respect of such Petitions and substituted Bills, shall be applicable to such Bills."—(*The Chairman of Ways and Means.*)

NEW WRIT.—New Writ for the Borough of Belfast (South Belfast Division), in the room of William Johnston, Esquire, deceased.—(*Sir William Walrond*) 940

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to: Yardley Charity Bill, Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation Bill, Isle of Man (Customs) Bill, Pacific Cable Bill, without Amendment.

Amendment to: Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill [Lords], Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [Lords].

Amendments to: Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [Lords], Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [Lords], Great Northern and City Railway Bill [Lords], Birmingham and Midland Tramways Bill [Lords], Devonport Corporation (General Powers) Bill [Lords], Devonport Corporation (Water) Bill [Lords], Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways Bill [Lords], Ystradfellte Water Bill [Lords], Wigan Corporation Bill [Lords], North Staffordshire Tramways Bill [Lords], Mexborough and Swinton Tramways Bill [Lords], Liverpool Cathedral Bill [Lords], Swansea Corporation Bill [Lords], Nottingham Corporation Bill [Lords], Margate Corporation Water Bill [Lords], Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill [Lords], Dover Harbour Bill [Lords], Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, Bill [Lords], Menai Bridge Urban District Council Bill [Lords], Whitstable Improvement Bill [Lords], without Amendment 940

PETITIONS.

EAST INDIA (COST OF MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS).—Petition from Bombay, for readjustment; to lie upon the Table 941

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against: From Deptford, Peterborough, and Swindon; to lie upon the Table 941

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions for alteration: From Shrewsbury, Blackburn, Crewe, and Ossett; to lie upon the Table ... 941

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL.—Petition from Harrogate, in favour; to lie upon the Table 941

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.—Copies presented, of Minutes sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act, for the following counties: county of Essex (fourth Minute), dated 29th July, 1902; county of Pembroke (third Minute), dated 29th July, 1902; county of Stafford (fifth Minute), dated 24th July, 1902; [by Act]; to lie upon the Table 941

TRAMWAY ORDERS.—Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade of their Proceedings under the Tramways Act, 1870, during the Session of 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 942

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the urban districts of Worsborough and Hoyland Nether, and in the parish of Taukersley, in the rural district of Wortley, in the West Riding of the county of York (Barnsley and District Light Railways (Extensions) Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 942

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the city of York, and in the North and East Ridings of the county of York, from Foss Islands to Cliffe Common (Derwent Valley Light Railway Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 942

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, amending the Colne and Trawden Light Railways Order, 1901 (Colne and Trawden Light Railways (Capital and further Powers Amendment) Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 942

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IGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the urban district of Llanelly and in the rural district of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen (Llanelly and District Light Railway Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 942

IGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction, in the county of Durham, of light railways in the borough of Darlington, and thence to Cockerton and Haughton-le-Skerne in the rural district of Darlington (Darlington Light Railways Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 942

IGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the deviation and extension of light railways authorised by the Doncaster Corporation Light Railways Order, 1899, and for other purposes (Doncaster Corporation Light Railways (Deviation, etc.) Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 943

IGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the county of Ross and Cromarty at Dingwall, and between Conan Station on the Highland Railway and Cromarty (Cromarty and Dingwall Light Railway Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 943

IGHT RAILWAYS BILL, 1896.—Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction and working as a light railway of the railway authorised by the Vale of Rheidol (Light) Railway Act, 1897, and amending the Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (Aberayron Extension) Order, 1898 (Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (Amendment) Order, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 943

OSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—Copy presented, of Return showing the lives lost by wreck, drowning, or other accident in British merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom during the years 1881 and 1891 to 1901 inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 8537]) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 943

OILER EXPLOSIONS ACTS, 1882 AND 1890.— Copy presented, of Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, with Appendices (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 733]) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 943

AS AND WATER ORDERS.—Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, during the session of 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table... ... 944

HIPPING CASUALTIES (1900–1901).—Copy presented, of Abstract of the Returns of Shipping Casualties which occurred on or near the coasts or in the rivers and harbours of the United Kingdom from the 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, and of the Returns of Shipping Casualties to British Vessels elsewhere than on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and to Foreign Vessels on or near the coasts, or in rivers and harbours, of British Possessions Abroad, etc., with Charts and Appendices [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 944

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NAVIGATION LAWS.—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 25th June; *Sir Howard Vincent*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 338] 944

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1901.—Copy presented, of Eleventh Decennial Census of the Population of Scotland, taken 31st March, 1901, with Report (Vol. I.) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 944

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (SCOTLAND).—Copy presented, of Forty-sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland (Abstracts of 1900) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 944

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).—Copy presented, of Rule made by the Secretary for Scotland appointing the Police Cells at Dunoon, in the county of Argyll, to be a legal prison for the detention of prisoners for a period not exceeding three days before or during or after trial [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 339] 944

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).—Copy presented, of Rule made by the Secretary for Scotland as to the appointment of a Visiting Committee to the Police Cells Prison at Dunoon [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 340] 945

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).—Copy presented, of Rule made by the Secretary for Scotland appointing the new prison lately erected at Inverness a legal place of detention for all descriptions of criminal and civil prisoners, and providing that all Rules and Orders applicable to the present prison of Inverness shall be applicable to the said new prison [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 341] 945

DEATHS FROM STARVATION OR ACCELERATED BY PRIVATION (LONDON).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 24th February; *Mr. Talbot*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 342] 945

TRADE REPORTS (ANNUAL SERIES).—Copies presented, of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, Nos. 2873 and 2874 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 945

NAVY (EXCEPTIONS TO KING'S REGULATIONS).—Copy presented, of List of Exceptions to the King's Regulations as to Pay, Non-effective Pay, and Allowances during the year 1901–2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 945

NAVAL SAVINGS BANKS.—Account presented, of Deposits in Naval Savings Banks, and the payments thereof, and the interests thereon, etc., during the financial year 1900–1901 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 343] 945

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—Account presented, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of Naval Prize, Bounty, Salvage, and other Moneys between the 1st April, 1901, and 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 344] 945

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.—Copies presented, of Two Orders entitled respectively "The Jersey (Animals) Order of 1902," and "The Alderney (Animals) Order of 1902" [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

Papers laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House—

1. Inquiry into Charities (county of Lancaster).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 8th August, 1898; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 345.]

2. Inquiry into Charities (Administrative county of Durham).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 14th February, 1900; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 346.]

3. Inquiry into Charities (county of Wilts).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 9th August, 1901; *Mr. Griffith Boscawen*]; to be printed. [No. 347.]

4. Charitable Endowments (London).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 2nd August, 1894; *Mr. Francis Stevenson*]; to be printed. [No. 348] 945

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

CAB ACCIDENTS.—Question, Sir Howard Vincent (Sheffield, Central); Answer, Mr. Ritchie 946

CIVIL SERVICE—ASSISTANT ABSTRACTOR CLERKS.—Question, Mr. Nannetti (Dublin, College Green); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 947

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN'S MISSION—TOBACCO.—Question, Sir John Colomb (Great Yarmouth); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 947

CASTLEBAR (MAYO) POST OFFICE.—Question, Dr. Ambrose (Mayo, W.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 948

ARMOUR ORDERS FOR NEW CRUISERS.—Question, Mr. James Hope (Sheffield, Brightside); Answer, Mr. Arnold-Forster 948

KEYHAM NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE—STUDENTS' CORONATION HOLIDAYS.—Question, Mr. Bond (Nottingham, E.); Answer, Mr. Arnold-Forster ... 948

INDIAN CANTONMENT CODE—SUPPOSED EXTENSION TO HYDERABAD.—Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth); Answer, Lord George Hamilton 949

CORONATION—COST OF ENTERTAINING INDIAN GUESTS AND TROOPS.—Question, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree (Bethnal Green, N. E.); Answer, Lord George Hamilton 949

MERCHANT SHIPPING—ARREST (IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS) OF FOREIGN VESSELS CAUSING COLLISION.—Question, Mr. Bryn Roberts (Carnarvonshire, Eifion); Answer, Mr. Gerald Balfour 950

BUENOS AYRES—ARREST OF BRITISH SUBJECTS, J. A. EVANS.—Question, Mr. Bryn Roberts; Answer, Lord Cranborne 950

IRISH LAND PURCHASE—APJOHN ESTATE, GREAN, LIMERICK.—Question, Mr. Lundon (Limerick, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 951

FINLAY ESTATE, COUNTY CAVAN.—Question, Mr. M'Govern (Cavan, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 951

TOTTENHAM ESTATE, COUNTY LEITRIM.—Question, Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham. 952

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACT, RULES AND ORDERS.—Question, Mr. T. M. Healy (Louth, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 952

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KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL FINANCE.—Question, Mr. Murphy (Kerry, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 953

IRISH LAND ACT, 1887—STATISTICS.—Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 953

IRISH SCHOOL TEACHERS—CASE OF MR. T. COLEMAN.—Question, Mr. Flynn (Cork, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 954

LABOURERS' DWELLINGS—CAVAN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Question, Mr. M'Govern; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 954

CONSTABULARY—ALLOWANCES TO INSPECTOR ROGERS, OF TRIM.—Question, Mr. Tully (Leitrim, S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham... 955

IRISH TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 955

ESSEX REGIMENT—BADGE OF THE EAGLE.—Question, Major Rasch (Essex, Chelmsford); Answer, Lord Stanley 956

NEWTON BURROWS RIFLE RANGE.—Question, Mr. D. A. Thomas (Merthyr Tydvil); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 956

RESERVISTS—ARRANGEMENTS FOR REMAINING WITH THE COLOURS.—Question, Sir Howard Vincent; Answer, Mr. Brodrick... 956

SOUTH AFRICA—MARTIAL LAW—CASE OF D. J. DE WET.—Question, Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydvil); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 957

RETURN OF TROOPS—THIRD BATTALION NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.—Question, Colonel Stopford-Sackville (Northamptonshire, N.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 957

CANTEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.—Question, Mr. Reginald Lucas (Portsmouth); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 958

BATTA AND GRATUITIES FOR OFFICERS SERVING IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Question, Mr. Winston Churchill (Oldham); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 958

SANDHURST COLLEGE DISTURBANCES.—Question, Mr. Winston Churchill; Answer, Mr. Brodrick 958

SOUTH AFRICA—REPATRIATION OF BOER PRISONERS.—Question, Mr. Haviland Burke (King's County, Tullamore); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 958

TRANSVAAL WAR OF 1881—MEDALS.—Question, Dr. Thompson (Monaghan, N.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 959

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SALE OF ARMY HORSES.—Question, Captain Donelan (Cork Co., E.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 962

MINE LABOUR—FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA—NATIVE LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.—Question, Sir William Harcourt (Monmouthshire, W.); Answer, the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Ritchie, Croydon) 962

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PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRES.—Question, Mr. Plummer (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Walter Long, Bristol, S.) 963

IMPORTATION OF ARGENTINE CATTLE.—Question, Mr. David MacIver (Liverpool, Kirkdale); Answer, The President of the Board of Agriculture (Mr. Hanbury, Preston) 964

GEDNEY DROVE END SUB-POSTMASTER.—Question, Mr. Mansfield (Lincolnshire, Spalding); Answer, The Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Worcestershire, E.) 965

LEVERTON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Mansfield; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 965

HOLLAND (LINCOLNSHIRE) COUNTY COUNCIL—CENTRAL CLASSES FOR TEACHERS.—Question, Mr. Mansfield; Answer, The Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education (Sir John Gorst, Cambridge University) 965

DORCHESTER CHURCH SCHOOL—THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.—Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth); Answer, Sir John Gorst ... 965

WHITE ESTATE, BANTRY.—Question, Mr. Gilhooly (Cork Co., W.); Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 966

IRISH NATIONAL GALLERY—ATTENDANTS' PAY.—Question, Mr. Field (Dublin, St. Patrick); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 966

CASTLECOMER RAILWAY FACILITIES.—Question, Mr. Field; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 966

IRELAND'S MINERAL RESOURCES.—Question, Mr. Field; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 966

BANTRY UNION LABOURERS' COTTAGES SCHEMES.—Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 967

EX-CONSTABLE KEEGAN.—Question, Mr. Lundon (Limerick, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 967

HAND AND EYE INSTRUCTION AT COOKSTOWN.—Question, Mr. Doogan (Tyrone, E.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 967

FITZMAURICE'S (QUEEN'S COUNTY) ESTATE.—Question, Mr. Lundon; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 968

BELTURBER SANITARY DEBT.—Question, Mr. M'Govern (Cavan, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham — 968

POLICE SHADOWING IN NORTH KERRY.—Question, Mr. Flavin (Kerry, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 968

SKIBBEREEN AND BALTIMORE MAILS.—Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 969

CREAGH RAILWAY STATION POST OFFICE.—Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 969

BALLYDUFF POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Flavin; Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 970

LONGFORD SENIOR POSTMAN.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 971

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.—Question, Mr. Nannetti (Dublin, College Green); Answer, The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 971

THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING TRUST.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 972

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.—Question, Mr. Wylie (Dumbartonshire); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 972

OFFICE OF SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 972

SOUTH AFRICA—THE MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION.—Question, Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 972

IRISH LIGHTS BOARD—TRADE CONTRACTS.—Question, Mr. Nannetti; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Gerald Balfour, Leeds, Central) ... 973

SOMALILAND OPERATIONS.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affiairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 973

EARLESTOWN COLLIERY FATALITY.—Question, Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.); Answer, Mr. Ritchie 974

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Questions, Mr. Alfred Hutton (Yorkshire, W.R., Morley), Mr. Edmund Robertson (Dundee), Mr. Corrie Grant (Warwickshire, Rugby), Mr. James Lowther (Kent, Thanet), and Mr. Cullinan (Tipperary, S.); Answers, Mr. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... 974

Dogs' Regulation Bill.—To consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to dogs, presented by Mr. Hanbury, under Standing Order No. 31; to be read a second time tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 294.]

Education (England and Wales) Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7 :—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words 'shall, where the local education authority are the Council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that Council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the Council of a borough or urban district they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of foundation managers not exceeding four, appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two, appointed—(*a*) where the local education authority are the Council of a county, one by that Council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the Council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is, or has been during the last twelve months, a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the Council of any borough or urban district, or the Parish Council or (where there is no Parish Council) the Parish Meeting of any parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority, the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted."

Mr. Joseph A. Pease (Essex, Saffron Walden) 977

Amendment made to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 11, after 'managers,' insert 'representing local authorities.'"

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 11, to leave out the word 'two,' and insert the word 'six.'"—(*Mr. Joseph A. Pease.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'two' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

	Page
Mr. Emmott (Oldham)	980
Mr. Henry Hobhouse (Somersetshire, E.)	983
Sir Edward Grey (Northumberland, Berwick)	987
The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.)	991
Sir William Harcourt (Monmouthshire, W.)	993
Mr. Bond (Nottingham, E.)	1002
Mr. William Jones (Carnarvonshire, Arfon)	1006
Mr. Talbot (Oxford University)	1008
Mr. Ashton (Bedfordshire, Luton)	1012
Mr. Middlemore (Birmingham, N.)	1015
Mr. Randles (Cumberland, Cockermouth)	1016
Mr. Whittaker (Yorkshire, W.R., Spen Valley)	1017
Mr. Lambton (Durham, S.E.)	1019
Mr. Lloyd-George (Carnarvon Boroughs)	1022
Sir James Joicey (Durham, Chester-le-Street)	1025
Mr. A. J. Balfour	1028

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 228; Noes, 107. (Division List No. 382.)

Amendment made to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 11, by leaving out from the word 'appointed' to the end of the proposed Amendment, and inserting the words 'also as provided by this Act.'"—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

Question put, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted in the Clause."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 230; Noes, 89. (Division List No. 383.)

Amendment made, at end of the last Amendment to add the words—

"(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section—

(*a*) Schools may be grouped under one body of managers in manner provided by this Act; and

(*b*) Where the local education authority consider that the circumstances of any school require a larger body of managers than that provided under this section, that authority may increase the total number of managers, so, however, that the number of each class of managers is proportionately increased."—(*Sir Francis Powell.*)

Question proposed, "That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report progress; to sit again this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

Education (England and Wales) Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Aug. 7.] Page

Clause 7 :—

Question again proposed, "That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

Mr. Herbert Lewis (Flint Boroughs) 1035
Mr. Cripps (Lancashire, Stretford) 1037
Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice (Wiltshire, Cricklade) 1040
Mr. Osmond Williams (Merionethshire) 1042
Mr. James Hope (Sheffield, Brightside) 1044
Mr. Dillon (Mayo, E.) 1047
Mr. J. W. Wilson (Worcestershire, N.) 1051
Mr. Bryce (Aberdeen, S.) 1051
Lord Hugh Cecil (Greenwich) 1057
Mr. Asquith (Fifeshire, E.) 1062
Mr. A. J. Balfour 1067
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Stirling Burghs) 1068
Mr. Joseph Walton (Yorkshire, W.R., Barnsley) 1070

Question put.

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 220 ; Noes, 98. (Division List No. 384.)

Committee report progress ; to sit again upon Thursday, 16th October.

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Mr. Sydney Buxton (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) 1075
The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bristol, W.) ... 1075
Mr. Lough (Islington, W.) 1075

Amendment proposed—

"In Clause 3, page 2, line 4, to leave out from 'whole' to end of sub-section, and insert 'twenty millions at any one time.'"—(*Mr. Lough.*)

Mr. Caldwell (Lanarkshire, Mid) 1076
Mr. M'Crae (Edinburgh, E.) 1076

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill reported, without Amendment ; to be read the third time tomorrow.

Public Works Loans Bill.—As amended, considered ; read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the Order of the House on the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS: FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1902.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).—1. Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1901; 2. Supplement to the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Board, 1900–1901 1078

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).—Seventieth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with appendices, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Presented (by Command), and ordered to lie on the Table 1078

AMRY (MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS).—Statement of the amount due by the public to depositors in Military Savings Banks on the 31st March, 1900, and of the receipts, interests, and disbursements in the said Military Savings Banks during the year next ensuing, ended on the 31st March, 1901, etc. ... 1078

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.—Two Orders, entitled respectively the Jersey (Animals) Order of 1902 and the Alderney (Animals) Order of 1902.

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table 1078

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Ordered, That Bills have precedence over Notices this day.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*) 1078

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill; Public Works Loans Bill.—Brought from the Commons; read 1ª. Then (Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 having been suspended), Bills read 2ª (*The Marquess of Lansdowne*); Committees negatived; Bills read 3ª, and passed 1078

Marine Works (Ireland) Bill.—Order of the day for the Second Reading read 1078

The Earl of Denbigh 1078

Moved, That the Bill be now read 2ª.—(*The Earl of Denbigh.*)

The Earl of Mayo 1078
Lord Killanin 1078

Bill read 2ª (according to Order); Committee negatived. Then (Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 having been suspended), Bill read 3ª, and passed.

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.—Order of the day for the Second Reading read.

The Secretary for Scotland (*Lord Balfour of Burleigh*) 1079

Bill read 2ª (according to Order); Committee negatived. Then (Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 having been suspended), Bill read 3ª, and passed.

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill [H.L.].—Order of the day for the Second Reading read.

The Lord Chancellor (The Earl of Halsbury) 1081

Bill read 2ª (according to order); Committee negatived. Then (Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 having been suspended), Bill read 3ª, and passed, and sent to the Commons.

KANAKA LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

Lord Lamington 1081

The Earl of HALSBURY (interrupting the noble Lord) acquainted the House that His Majesty had issued a Commission for giving His Royal Assent to several Bills agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament. The noble Lord would be able to continue his speech after the Royal Commission.

House adjourned during pleasure; House resumed.

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.—The following Bills received the Royal Assent:

1. Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).
2. Shop Clubs.
3. Public Libraries (Ireland).
4. Marine Works (Ireland).
5. Public Works Loans.
6. Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2).
7. Licensing.
8. Freshwater Fish (Scotland).
9. Isle of Man (Customs).
10. Pacific Cable.
11. Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1).
12. Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3).
13. Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).
14. Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
15. Portpatrick and Wigtonshire Joint Railway Order Confirmation.
16. Glasgow and South-Western Railway Order Confirmation.
17. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7).
18. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8).
19. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
20. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7).
21. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12).
22. Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London).
23. Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation.
24. Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation.
25. Yardley Charity.
26. Rossendale Valleys Tramways.
27. Garston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer).
28. Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire Extension Lines).
29. London County Council (Subways and Tramways).
30. London County Council (Tramways and Improvements).
31. Metropolitan District Railway.
32. Hastings Harbour District Railway (Extension of Time).
33. Great Northern and City Railway.
34. Birmingham and Midland Tramways.
35. Devonport Corporation (General Powers).

36. Devonport Corporation (Water).
37. Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways.
38. Ystradfellte Water.
39. Wigan Corporation.
40. North Staffordshire Tramways.
41. Mexborough and Swinton Tramways.
42. Liverpool Cathedral.
43. Swansea Corporation.
44. Nottingham Corporation.
45. Margate Corporation Water.
46. Great Northern and Strand Railway.
47. Dover Harbour.
48. Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited.
49. Menai Bridge Urban District Council.
50. Whitstable Improvement.
51. Liverpool Corporation.
52. York Corporation.
53. Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct).
54. London and India Docks (Various Powers).
55. Dublin Port and Docks Board.
56. Eastbourne Corporation.
57. Fleetwood Urban District Council.
58. London United Tramways 1

House adjourned during pleasure; House resumed.

KANAKA LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

Lord Lamington ... ... 1(
Earl Carrington 1
Lord Stanmore ... ... 1(
Thr Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (*The Earl of Onslow*) ... 1(

ATLANTIC PASSENGER SERVICE—IRISH TERMINAL PORT—AMERICAN COMBINATION.

Lord Killanin ... ... 1(
Earl of Meath ... ... 1(
Earl of Onslow .. .. 1(
Earl of Mayo ... ... 1(

TROUT FISHING IN SCOTLAND.

The Earl of Wemyss ... ... 1(
Lord Balfour of Burleigh ... ... 1(

House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past Six o'clock, to Thursday, 16th October, a quarter past Four O'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1902.

The House met at Twelve of the Clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water Order Confirmation.—Bill to confirm a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water, ordered to be brought in by The Lord Advocate and Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland 10

Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water Order Confirmation Bill.—"To confirm a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water," presented accordingly; and, under 62 and 63 Vic., c. 47, s. 7 (2), ordered to be considered upon Thursday, 16th October 1096

PETITIONS.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.—Petitions against, from Longsight, Crewe; Pendleton; Abersychan; Pontypool; Llanfihangel Llantarn; Monmouth County; Griffithstown; Kilgin Hill; Ramsbottom; Isham; and Wellingborough; to lie upon the Table 1097

LICENSING BILL.—Petition from Blackheath, in favour; to lie upon the Table 1097

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (BILLS IN PARLIAMENT) BILL.—Petition from Woolwich, in favour; to lie upon the Table 1097

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY BILL.—Petition from Brixton, in favour; to lie upon the Table 1097

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS DISMISSED IN HIGHLAND CROFTING COUNTIES.—Return [presented 5th August] to be printed. [No. 349] 1097

ALLOTMENTS (SCOTLAND).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 6th June; *Mr. Eugene Wason*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 350] 1097

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, for the year ended 31st March, 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1097

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Supplement to the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, 1900-1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table... 1097

TRAINING COLLEGES (IRELAND).—Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 21st July; *Mr. T. M. Healy*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 351] 1098

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).—Copy presented, of Seventieth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with Appendices, for the year ending 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table ... 1098

FEE FUND (HOUSE OF LORDS).—Account presented, of the Fee Fund of the House of Lords from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1098

COLONIAL REPORTS (ANNUAL).—Copy presented, of Report No. 358 (Malta, Annual Report for 1901) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table 1098

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Return Ordered—

"(I.) Of the Companies registered during the year ended the 31st day of December, 1901, which filed a prospectus, and to which certificates to commence business have been granted, stating (1) the date of registration; (2) the date of prospectus; (3) the amount of nominal capital; (4) the amount of each share; (5) the amount issued or to be issued otherwise

than for cash; (6) the amount offered for subscription in cash; (7) the amount underwritten; (8) the commission for underwriting; (9) the minimum subscription required; (10) the amount allotted before commencing business; (11) the amounts per share payable on application and allotment; (12) the total directors' share qualification, if any; and (13) the date of the certificate to commence business.

"(II.) Of the Companies registered during the year 1901, which filed a prospectus, but to which certificates to commence business have not been granted, stating the particulars specified in (I.) so far as they are applicable.

"(III.) Of the Companies registered during the year 1901 which filed a declaration that the Company does 'not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares.'

"(IV.) Of the Companies registered during the year 1901, which have not filed a prospectus or a declaration that the Company 'does not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares,' and stating the particulars specified in (I.) so far as they are applicable.

"(V.) Of the Companies which were dissolved or struck off the register during the year 1901.

"(VI.) Of the total number of Companies dissolved during the year 1901 (1) by order of Court; (2) after voluntary liquidation; and (3) pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of the Companies Act, 1880, and Section 26 of the Companies Act, 1900.

"(VII.) Of the total number and nominal paid-up and considered as paid-up capital of the Companies registered during the year 1901, in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin respectively, distinguishing Limited Companies from Unlimited, and Companies registered with a nominal capital from Companies registered without such capital.

"(VIII.) Of the total number and paid-up capital, including the amounts considered as paid on vendors' and other shares, of all Companies having a share capital which were on the register on the 30th day of April, 1902, except such Companies as were in course of liquidation or removal from the register, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Companies Act, 1880, and Section 26 of the Companies Act, 1900.

"(XI.) Of the total number and nominal capital of the Companies registered in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively in every year since the commencement of the Companies Act, 1862, to 1901, inclusive.

"(X.) Of the fees and capital duty paid in respect of Registered Companies during the year 1901."—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour.*)

Return presented accordingly; to lie upon the Table and to be printed. [No. 352] 10

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS—LOCALLY ARRANGED SCHOOL PROGRAMMES.—Question, Mr. Sheehan (Cork Co., Mid.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham ... 11

BALLYHEIGUE (KERRY) BOAT-SLIP.—Question, Mr. Flavin (Kerry, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 11

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ECHNICAL INSTRUCTION GRANT FOR LOUTH.—Question, Mr. Joseph Nolan (Louth, S.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1100

SPECTION AND PRESERVATION OF IRISH ANCIENT MONUMENTS.—Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde (Wexford, N.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 1101

OST OFFICE—OVERSEER OF SOUTH EASTERN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.—Question, Mr. Keir Hardie (Merthyr Tydvil); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 1102

ORRISTON (SWANSEA) POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Brynmor Jones (Swansea, District); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 1103

OST OFFICE—REPAYMENT OF ERRONEOUS SURCHARGES.—Question, Mr. Heywood Johnstone (Sussex, Horsham); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain ... 1103

OBINSTON (MEATH) TELEGRAPHIC ARRANGEMENTS.—Question, Mr. Carew (Meath, S.); Answer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain 1103

OTTINGTON POOR LAW CERTIFIED SCHOOL.—Question, Mr. Flower (Bradford, W.); Answer, Mr. Walter Long 1104

ASWELL POOR LAW SCHOOLS.—Question, Mr. Flower; Answer, Mr. Walter Long 1104

ILK ADULTERATION PROSECUTIONS.—Question, General Laurie (Pembroke and Haverfordwest); Answer, Mr. Walter Long 1105

UBLIN FACTORY INSPECTOR—MR. BELLHOUSE.—Question, Mr. O'Shee (Waterford, W.); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 1105

LOTAGE CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO ALIENS.—Question, Mr. Norman (Wolverhampton, S.); Answer, Mr. Gerald Balfour 1105

NDIAN STAFF CORPS OFFICERS ON HOME LEAVE FROM CHINA.—Question, Mr. Beckett (Yorkshire, N.R., Whitby); Answer, Lord George Hamilton 1106

YDERABAD (SINDH) CANTONMENT ORDER.—Question, Mr. Henry J. Wilson (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth); Answer, Lord George Hamilton 1107

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ARA MOUNDS.—Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, Mr. Wyndham ... 1108

RANARD WORKHOUSE CEMETERY.—Question, Mr. J. P. Farrell (Longford, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1109

ROPOSED WINTER CIVIL ASSIZES FOR BELFAST.—Question, Sir James Haslett (Belfast, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1109

OYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—WITNESSES IN CIVIL ACTIONS.—Question, Mr. O'Shee; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1110

ASE OF EX-SERGEANT SHERIDAN, R. I. C.—Question, Mr. Hugh Law (Donegal, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1110

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IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS—TEACHERS OF FIRST CLASS AND FIRST GRADE.—Question, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell (Kerry, W.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham ... 1110

POLICE CONSTABLE SHANNON, OF LISTOWEL.—Question, Mr. Flavin; Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1111

ITINERANT COFFEE SHOPS IN DUBLIN.—Question, Mr. Nannetti (Dublin, College Green); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1111

PORTADOWN DISTURBANCE.—Question, Mr. Devlin (Kilkenny, N.); Answer, Mr. Wyndham 1112

ESSEX REGIMENT—BADGE OF THE EAGLE.—Question, Major Rasch (Essex, Chelmsford); Answer, Lord Stanley 1113

SANDHURST COLLEGE—POSITION OF GOVERNOR AND ASSISTANT-COMMANDANT.—Question, Mr. Leigh-Bennett (Surrey, Chertsey); Answer, Mr. Brodrick ... 1113

SOUTH AFRICA—RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS—FREE PASSAGES.—Question, Mr. Charles M'Arthur (Liverpool, Exchange); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 1113

WOOLWICH ARSENAL FOREMEN PENSION SCHEME.—Question, Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich); Answer, Mr. Brodrick 1114

NEW HEBRIDES—RESIDENT DEPUTY COMMISSION.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 1114

CYPRUS—WORKS AT FAMAGUSTA.—Question, Mr. Pierpoint (Warrington); Answer, Mr. J. Chamberlain 1115

FORESTRY—LAWS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1115

SOUTH AFRICA—COURTS-MARTIAL COMMISSION.—Question, Mr. Crombie (Kincardineshire); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1116

POSITION OF LEADING MEMBERS OF THE LATE BOER GOVERNMENTS.—Question, Mr. Lloyd Morgan (Carmarthenshire, W.); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1116

MARTIAL LAW IN CAPE COLONY.—Question, Mr. Lloyd Morgan; Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1116

IRELAND—PROPOSAL TO ABOLISH LORD LIEUTENANCY AND ESTABLISH A ROYAL RESIDENCE.—Question, Mr. Butcher (York); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1117

CORONATION GUESTS FROM INDIA AND THE COLONIES—CHARGES ON INDIAN AND COLONIAL REVENUES.—Question, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree (Bethnal Green, N.E.); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1117

RUSSIA AND PERSIA—INDIAN INTERESTS.—Question, Mr. Gibson Bowles (Lynn Regis); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1118

FEEBLE-MINDED WORKHOUSE PAUPERS.—Question, Lord Hugh Cecil (Greenwich); Answer, Mr. Walter Long 1118

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR—GENERAL INQUIRY.—Question, Sir Charles Dilke (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean); Answer, The Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. A. J. Balfour, Manchester, E.) 1119

ATLANTIC SHIPPING TRUST.—Question, Mr. Charles M'Arthur) Liverpool, Exchange); Answer, Mr. A. J. Balfour 1120

THE SCOTTISH COURT OF JUSTICIARY TRUMPETER.—Question, Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty); Answer, The Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Scott Dickson, Glasgow, Bridgeton) 1121

IRISH QUESTIONS.—Questions, Mr. Sheehan (Cork Co., Mid.), Mr. Flavin (Kerry, N.), and Mr. Joseph Nolan (Louth, S.); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover) 1121

NEW WRITS.

New Writ for the County of Devon (North Eastern or Tiverton Division) in the room of the right hon. Sir William Hood Walrond, Baronet, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—(*Mr. Anstruther.*)

New Writ for the County of Worcester (Eastern Division), in the room of Joseph Austen Chamberlain, Esquire, His Majesty's Postmaster General. —(*Mr. Anstruther.*)

New Writ for the County of Kent (Western or Sevenoaks Division), in the room of Henry William Forster, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—(*Mr. Anstruther*) 1122

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Public Works Loans Bill, Marine Works (Ireland) Bill, Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, without Amendment.

Consequential Amendments to—Licensing Bill.

That they have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts." [Supreme Court of Judicature Bill (Lords)] 1123

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.—Read the third time, and passed.

ADJOURNMENT (AUTUMN SITTINGS).—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House at its rising this day do adjourn till Thursday, 16th October."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (Liverpool, Scotland) 1123
The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Wyndham, Dover)... ... ... 113[illegible]
Mr. Cullinan (Tipperary, S.) 1134
Mr. Yerburgh (Chester) 1137
Mr. Norman (Wolverhampton, S.) 1138
The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord Cranborne, Rochester) 1139

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Mr. Swift MacNeill (Donegal, S.) 1142
Lord Charles Beresford (Woolwich) 1143
The Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick, Surrey, Guildford) ... 1149
Mr. Weir (Ross and Cromarty) 1152
Mr. A. J. Balfour 1153
Mr. Platt-Higgins (Salford, N.) 1154
Mr. Lundon (Limerick, E.) 1155
Mr. Wylie (Dumbartonshire) 1155

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.—Message to attend the Lords Commissioners.

The House went; and, being returned—

Mr. SPEAKER reported the Royal Assent to a number of Bills (see page 1083) 1156

ADJOURNMENT (AUTUMN SITTINGS).—Question again proposed, "That this House at its rising this day do adjourn till Thursday, 16th October."

Mr. Wylie 1156
Mr. Sheehan (Cork Co., Mid.) 1157
Sir John Tuke (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) 1157

Question put and agreed to.

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House on the 28th day ef July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-five minutes before Six o'clock till Thursday, 16th October.

END OF TABLE OF CONTENTS TO VOL. CXII.

THE

'ARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(*AUTHORISED EDITION*)

IN THE

IRD SESSION OF THE *TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT* OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF *GREAT BRITAIN* AND *IRELAND*, IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

TWELFTH VOLUME OF SESSION.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 29th July, 1902.

NEW PEER.

he Right Honourable Arthur Hugh ith-Barry, having been created Baron rymore of Barrymore, in the county Cork, was (in the usual manner) oduced.

SAT FIRST.

he Lord Ellenborough sat first in liament after the death of his kins-n.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

TH-EASTERN AND LONDON, CHAT-HAM AND DOVER RAILWAYS BILL [H.L.].

ommons Amendments considered.

HE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIR-TY (The Earl of SELBORNE): My ds, I am advised by the Law Officers t in order to carry out fully the in-tion of the first Section of Clause 6, to protect the Admiralty rights and per access to Sheerness Dockyard, ain small drafting Amendments are essary.

Commons Amendments agreed to, with Amendments; and Bill returned to the Commons.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL.

Amendments reported (according to Order).

LORD KENYON: My Lords, I am afraid some apology is due from me to this House and to Lord Newton for my absence yesterday. Perhaps I may explain that I have been going through a cure for that unpleasant malady known as gout at Harrogate. Otherwise I should have been in my place. The Bill in question is a private Bill to which no opposition whatever was expected. The Amendments, which were proposed in my name, were put in at the instance of both parties to the Bill—the District Council of Garston and the Corporation of Liverpool. The District Council area is being included within the borough of Liverpool, and in order to protect themselves, the Garston District Council got these Amendments proposed to the Provisional Order, and the city of Liverpool were quite willing to grant them. The chief Amendment provided for the

erection of a library and baths within the district of Garston, which baths and wash-houses are for the whole town of Liverpool. I think we may trust the city of Liverpool to look after itself in this matter, and certainly the district of Garston will benefit greatly by it as well the whole town of Liverpool. I am sorry the noble Lord gave no notice beforehand of any opposition. Otherwise the Local Government Board would have been prepared with their reply. I also regret my absence. I beg to move that the Report of Amendments be now received.

LORD NEWTON: I should like, before saying anything else, to express my condolence with my noble friend on the fact that he is suffering from a malady which does not generally affect persons enjoying the comparative youth which he does. I am grateful to him for the full and ample explanation of the Amendment which he has given. But I think the Government ought to be grateful to me, for it is through my instrumentality that they have acquired a knowledge of this Bill, which they would not otherwise have obtained. This is an Amendment of a somewhat unusual character, and I think I was justified in asking for the explanation. I regret that I was unable to give my noble friend longer notice, but I believe the Amendment only appeared on the Paper the day before yesterday, and there was hardly an opportunity of doing so. I hope this instance, which is extremely trivial and unimportant in itself, may yet be productive of some benefit, and that we may, in future, not witness the somewhat distressing spectacle of a number of eminent persons sitting on the Government Bench and unable to answer a simple question on a Bill brought in by a Government Department.

Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD BILL.

Reported from the Select Committee, with Amendments.

CITY AND BRIXTON RAILWAY BILL.

The Chairman of Committees informed the House that the Promoters do not intend to proceed further with the Bill. The Order made on Thursday last discharged. Ordered, that the Bill be not further proceeded with.

Lord Kenyon.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY (CRUMLIN VIADUCT) BILL—(ON RE-COMMITMENT).

Reported, with Amendments.

FLEETWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

Moved, That the Order made on the the 14th March last, "That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after the 19th day of June next," be dispensed with, and that the Bill be now read 2ª; agreed to. Bill read 2ª accordingly, and committed for Thursday next.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (SUBWAYS AND TRAMWAYS) BILL,

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (TRAMWAYS AND IMPROVEMENTS) BILL,

EASTBOURNE CORPORATION BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 1) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments to be considered on Thursday next.

LEICESTER CORPORATION BILL [H.L.],

NORTH AND SOUTH SHIELDS ELECTRIC RAILWAY BILL [H.L.],

WREXHAM DISTRICT TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments. The said Amendments considered, and agreed to.

ROSSENDALE VALLEYS TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments.

COLWYN BAY AND COLWYN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL,

FINCHLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL,

CAVEHILL AND WHITEWELL TRAMWAYS BILL,

LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY BILL,

WHITECHAPEL AND BOW RAILWAY BILL,

CLAY CROSS RAILWAY BILL.

Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to.

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 3) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 12) BILL.

Amendments reported (according to order), and Bills to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Despatch by General Lord Kitchener, dated 23rd June, 1902, relative to military operations in South Africa (in continuation of [Cd. 986.])

EVICTIONS (IRELAND).

Return of Evictions in Ireland for the quarter ended 30th June, 1902.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND).

Part I. Criminal Statistics.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Minute, dated 21st July, 1902, modifying Articles 130 (9) and (10) of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, 1902.

Presented (by command), and ordered to lie upon the Table.

LONDON CORPORATION.

Parliamentary Accounts of the Chamberlain of London.

LAND REGISTRY.

Account of receipts and payments in respect of the Land Registry, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND COURT OF APPEAL, ETC.

Account showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of the High Court of Justice and Court of Appeal during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACTS AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL [H.L.],

PUBLIC LIBRARIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Reported from the Standing Committee, without Amendment, and to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

POST OFFICE SITES BILL.

Read 3ª (according to order), and passed.

LIGHT LOAD LINE.

The following Lords were named of the Select Committee:—E. Spencer, E. Dudley, L. Muskerry, L. Clanwilliam, L. Brassey, L. Pirbright, L. Inverclyde. —*E. Clanwilliam.*

The Committee to meet on Tuesday next at Three o'clock, and to appoint their own Chairman.

House adjourned at twenty-five minutes before Five o'clock, to Thursday next, half-past Ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, 29th July, 1902.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

CAVEHILL AND WHITEWELL TRAMWAYS BILL,

LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY BILL,

WHITECHAPEL AND BOW RAILWAY BILL.

Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to.

BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, BILL [LORDS],

DOVER HARBOUR BILL [LORDS],

GREAT NORTHERN AND STRAND RAILWAY BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; to be read the third time.

HASTINGS HARBOUR DISTRICT RAILWAY (EXTENSION OF TIME) BILL [LORDS].

[Not amended], considered; to be read the third time.

MARGATE CORPORATION WATER BILL [LORDS],

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION BILL [LORDS],

SWANSEA CORPORATION BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; to be read the third time.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Ordered, That Standing Orders 220 and 246, relating to Private Bills, be suspended for the remainder of the session.

That as regards Private Bills already returned by the House of Lords with Amendments such Amendments (if unopposed) be now considered.

That as regards Private Bills to be returned by the House of Lords with Amendments such Amendments (if unopposed) be considered forthwith.

That as regards Private Bills returned, or to be returned, by the House of Lords with Amendments such Amendments (if opposed) shall be considered at such times as the Chairman of Ways and Means may determine.

That when it is intended to propose any Amendments thereto, a copy of such Amendments shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, and notice given on the day on which the Bill shall have been returned from the Lords.—(*The Chairman of Ways and Means.*)

CLAY CROSS RAILWAY BILL.

Lords Amendments, pursuant to Order of the House [this day], considered, and agreed to.

EDUCATION BOARD PROVISIONAL ORDER CONFIRMATION (LONDON) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; to be read the third time tomorrow.

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [LORDS].

Reported, with Amendments [Provisional Orders confirmed].

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

Bill, as amended, to be considered tomorrow.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to, Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill, Garston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer) Bill, Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire) (Extension Lines) Bill, London County Council (Subways and Tramways) Bill, London County Council (Tramways and Improvements) Bill, with Amendments.

Amendments to, Felixstowe and Walton Improvement Bill [Lords], Weardale and Shildon District Water Bill [Lords], without Amendment.

PETITIONS.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From Leicester; Loughborough; Dundee; Clapham; and Hastings; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions for alteration: From Edgmond and Elton; to lie upon the Table.

LICENSING BILL.

Petition from Eccles, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

ARMY (RULES OF PROCEDURE).

Copy presented of Amendments to the Rules of Procedure (Army) [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

ARMY (MILITIA).

Copy presented of Further Regulations relating to the Militia [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

ARMY RESERVE.

Copy presented of Further Regulations relating to the Army Reserve [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

LAND REGISTRY.

Return presented relative thereto [ordered 22nd April; *Mr. H. D. Greene*]; to lie upon the Table and to be printed. [No. 304.]

LAND REGISTRY.

Account presented of Receipts and Payments in respect of the Land Registry for the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 305.]

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE AND COURT OF APPEAL, ETC.

Copy presented of Account showing the Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the High Court of Justice and the

Court of Appeal during the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 306.]

CRIMINAL AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS (IRELAND).

Copy presented of Criminal and Judicial Statistics of Ireland for the year 1901. Part I. Criminal Statistics [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TRAMWAYS (STREET AND ROAD).

Return presented relative thereto [ordered 4th July; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 307.]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Copy presented of Minute of the Board of Education, dated 21st July, 1902, modifying Articles 130 (9) and (10) of the Day Schools Code 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TRADE REPORTS (ANNUAL SERIES).

Copies presented of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, Nos. 2863 to 2867 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

Paper laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House.

CHAMBER OF LONDON.

Annual Accounts of the Chamberlain of London for the year 1901 [by Act]; to be printed. [No. 308.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Glasgow Tramways—Safety Appliances.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): To ask the President of the Board of Trade, seeing that the Glasgow Electric Tramway cars have not yet been fitted with governors or speed indicators, will he take steps under The Glasgow Tramways Act, 1899, to require their provision.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) The requirements as to the provision of governors and speed indicators on the Glasgow Corporation Tramways are those contained in the statutory regulations made from time to time by the Board of Trade. Under the regulations at present applicable, speed indicators must be fitted on all cars after the 3rd October next, unless the Board should see fit to prolong the time, governors must be fitted if the Board so require, but as at present advised the Board are not convinced that it is in the interest of public safety to make such requirement.

General Lighthouse Fund Accounts.

MR. RUNCIMAN (Dewsbury): To ask the President of the Board of Trade whether the accounts of the General Lighthouse Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1902, will be presented before the House rises on 8th August; and, if not, can he explain the cause of the delay.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) The account of the General Lighthouse Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1902, will not be ready for presentation before the House rises on 8th August. This account must before presentation be examined and audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General, and it is presented at the first convenient opportunity after the receipt of his certificate, which he gives at about the same date as he certifies to the appropriation accounts.

Cape Guardafui Lights.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the question of the establishment of a lighthouse on Cape Guardafui is still under consideration; and, if so, will he state when he expects to arrive at a decision on the subject.

(*Answered by Lord Cranborne.*) There is a considerable difference of opinion amongst those interested as to the value of the proposed lighthouse, and as to the proposed light due. It has not yet been found possible to arrive at a decision.

Madras Ryotwari System.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India, seeing that 22,500,000 acres of land in the Madras Presidency are held by ryotwari, peasant proprietors from whom the Government make an annual demand of about £3,000,000 for land revenue, will he state the number of these proprietors, how many were dispossessed of their land during the year ending the 30th June, 1901 for non-payment of land revenue, the

amount of the arrears of the persons thus evicted, the acreage of the land acquired by the Government as the result of these evictions, how much of this land was sold, the amount realised by the sales, and the acreage of the land left in the hands of the Government, and, in view of the effect of the present system of land revenue in Madras on the ryotwari, will the Government of India consider the expediency of devising some system of land revenue for the Madras Presidency better adapted to the small agriculturist.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) (1) Total number of ryotwari holders, 3,299,000; (2) Number of defaulters whose lands were sold for non-payment of land revenue, 14,760; (3) Amount of arrears of land revenues, 2,19,547 Rs; (4) Acreage of land bought in by Government, 26,275 acres; (5) Acreage of land resold, (6) Amount realised by re-sales, (7) Acreage left with Government, information not available. There is no intention of changing the land revenue system of the Madras Presidency, which is believed to be well adapted to the small agriculturists.

Scottish County and Burgh Council Assessors.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, in view of the fact that county and burgh councils in Scotland are empowered to appoint and employ a surveyor of Inland Revenue as assessor for no longer term than five years, will he consider the expediency of introducing legislation to admit of the establishment of a staff of assessors, under the direction of the Board of Inland Revenue, to secure a continuity in the system of assessment in Scotland.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) I do not think that it would be desirable to introduce such legislation as is here suggested. I should add that the law fixes no limit to the period for which a surveyor of taxes may hold the appointment of assessor. Under the regulations of the Board of Inland revenue, five years is the minimum, not the maximum, period for which a surveyor appointed to a Scottish valuation district is expected to remain there.

Coronation Day—Postal Arrangements.

MR. SCHWANN (Manchester, N.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he will make Coronation Day (9th August) as Sunday in postal sub-offices.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The answer to the hon. Member's Question is in the negative.

Sub-Postmasters' Salaries.

MR. SCHWANN: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he will state what proportion of sub-postmasters are in receipt of a fixed salary; in receipt of £20 or less; in receipt of £50 or less (but more than £20); and why, at the triennial revision of sub postmasters' salaries, when a general advance is due, the advances are in some cases held over for a further period.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The salaries of all sub-postmasters are fixed under an authorised scale in accordance with the amount of business transacted at their offices, and an increase of salary when due is not held over except in the case of unsatisfactory conduct. The further particulars asked for by the hon. Member could not be furnished without much labour, which the Postmaster General thinks it hardly necessary to undertake, there being more than 20,000 sub-offices in the United Kingdom.

London Central Telegraph Office Staff.

MR. SCHWANN: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether his attention has been directed to a circular issued by the authorities at the Central Telegraph Office, London, to the London post offices, stating that the telegraph clerks dealing with the public telegraph works for London, and stationed in the chief office, are inexperienced and inefficient, and, seeing that some years must elapse before the local telegraph work of London will be in competent hands, whether, in view of the assurances of postal officials that telegraphy could be learned in three months, he will state the reasons for the publication of the recent circular and the inefficiency complained of.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The circular to which the hon. Member is believed to refer was issued under instructions from the Controller of the London Postal Service on representations made to him by the Deputy Controller of the Central Telegraph Office in regard to difficulties which had occurred in the working of some of the Metropolitan circuits. In a large office like the Central Telegraph Office there must necessarily be a considerable number of recruits, and the object of the circular was to ensure that in any case in which the telegraphist at the out office was a more expert and experienced officer he should adapt his rate of working to the capacity of the receiving telegraphist at the Central Office.

Publication of Agricultural Prices.

MR. WEIR: To ask the President of the Board of Agriculture if he will state what progress has been made with the scheme which he recently had under consideration relative to the publication of prices of all leading agricultural products in Great Britain.

(*Answered by Mr. Hanbury.*) I hope shortly to make proposals on the subject.

H.M.S. "Russell."

MR. FENWICK (Northumberland, Wansbeck): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he can state when H.M.S. "Russell" will be ready for her trials again; and whether he has any official report showing that her crankshaft bearings have too little surface for the power required to give the designed speed.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) The steam trials of H.M.S. "Russell" have been completed, and the vessel will be ready to carry out her gun trials in September. No official report showing that her crankshaft bearings have too little surface for the power required to give the designed speed has been received.

H.M.S. "Caledonia"—Desertions.

MR. URE (Linlithgow): To ask the Lord Advocate if he can state the number of lads who have, during the past year, deserted from His Majesty's training ship "Caledonia," stationed at South Queensferry; and what sum of money has been paid to the police for bringing back deserters.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) The number of boys who deserted from H.M.S. "Caledonia," during the financial year ended 31st March last was forty-two. The total amount paid in connection with the recovery of deserters was £61 18s. 1d.

Mydrim (Carmarthenshire) Elementary Schools.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN (Carmarthenshire, W.): To ask the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education whether he is aware that the elementary school at Mydrim, in the County of Carmarthen, has been closed since the 30th of May last; and whether he will state what steps are being taken by the Board of Education to provide for the educational requirements of the children in the parish, and when and under what conditions the school will be reopened.

(*Answered by Sir John Gorst.*) The school at Mydrim is still open, and will, it is understood, be kept open. Some of the Mydrim children attend the Bankyfelin Board School under the School Board of Llanfihangel Abercowin, to which Mydrim has been made a contributory district. Under these circumstances the Board of Education do not consider it necessary to set up a School Board in Mydrim while the Education Bill is pending in Parliament.

Factory and Workshops Orders—Wrought Nail Trade.

MR. BROOKE ROBINSON (Dudley): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he will consider the propriety of extending to the wrought nail trade the Order he has made extending Section 116 of The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 to the small chain trade, seeing that the two industries are carried on in the same district in similar shops and conditions, and are kindred industries.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) I have already considered this question. Before issuing the Order with regard to

the chain trade I called for a Report on the question of extending it to the wrought iron nail trade. Very careful inquiry was made by the local inspector, and on his Report, made after consulting representative masters and workpeople, it appeared that there was no demand for the order in the wrought iron nail trade, and that no abuses now existed in that trade which an order could remedy.

Financial Relations (England and Ireland) —Local and Imperial Expenditure Returns.

MR. FIELD (Dublin, St. Patrick): To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will advise the appointment of a Committee or Commission to investigate the methods under which the Treasury Returns of Local and Imperial Expenditure are classified, in order to enable the correct proportion of British and Irish taxation to be arrived at more easily than under the present system.

(*Answered by Sir M. Hicks Beach.*) This is not a matter which, in my opinion, could properly be referred to a Committee. It would have formed part of the inquiry by a Royal Commission to which the political party to which the hon. Member belongs declined to assent some years ago, but I am not prepared to advise the appointment of a Commission on the matter named in the Question.

County Waterford Police.

MR. O'SHEE (Waterford, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will state how many members of the Royal Irish Constabulary have been drafted from the County Waterford to the north of Ireland during the month of July up to date; how long were they absent from duty in the County Waterford; how many of them were extra police; and what fund or body is to defray the cost of their service while absent from County Waterford.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) One district inspector, one head constable, and thirty men. They were absent from the 10th to the 14th instant, both dates inclusive. The contingent was extra to the establishment of the locality to which drafted, from which a portion of the cost of the force will be recovered. The remainder of the cost will be defrayed from the Constabulary Vote.

Returning Troops—Postal Payment Facilities.

SIR CHARLES DALRYMPLE (Ipswich): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether, to avoid waste of their money, he could arrange to furnish soldiers returning from active service with a pass home and a savings bank book showing amount due to them, with power to draw not more than 15s. in any one week, the leaves of the book being of a different colour to those in general use, and easily identified by post-office clerks.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The present arrangement by which a soldier is paid in instalments on return from active service, one instalment of £3 being paid the day after demobilisation, and the other a month later, has been found to work satisfactorily, and there would appear to be no reason for any modification of these regulations. The money being already earned is due, and it would be difficult to retain it for any considerable period.

Hong Kong Post Office.

Mr. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will state what sum has been paid for the site for a new post office at Hong Kong; what sum it is proposed to expend on the building; and whether the work has yet been commenced.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) The cost of the site for the new post-office was $508,000. I have not yet received from the colony the plans nor the estimates of cost of the new building.

Education—Conscience Clause—Statistical Return.

MR. H. C. RICHARDS (Finsbury, E.): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he will grant a Return showing, for the voluntary and board schools, the number of children withdrawn wholly or partially from religious education, under the conscience clause, in England and Wales.

(*Answered by Mr. Balfour.*) No information exists at the Board of Education as to the withdrawal of children from religious instruction at public elementary schools under the conscience clause, nor, having regard to the interests of the children and the expediency of preserving their unfettered freedom of withdrawal, would it seem desirable to make specific inquiries into the case of each child withdrawn at each of the 20,000 schools in the country. I may, however, observe that it appears from such information as is available from unofficial sources that the number of children withdrawn is a very small percentage of the five million children attending the schools.

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(215) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

South Africa—Court Martial Sentences on Civilians.

MR. C. P. SCOTT (Lancashire, Leigh): On behalf of the hon. and learned Member for Dumfries, I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in the view of the Government, sentences passed in South Africa upon civilians by Courts Martial are in law effective after the termination of the war.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): His Majesty's Government are advised that the sentences referred to by the hon. and learned Member are effective until the termination of martial law.

Remounts—Studdert Case.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War if he will state whether Colonel St. Quentin is the member of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee, whose duty it was to inspect the remounts for the South African War, who made the arrangement with Major Studdert for the purchase by him of horses in Ireland for the South African War; and will he say why Colonel St. Quentin was not called as a witness at the trial in Dublin of the Secretary of State for War *v.* Studdert and others.

I beg also to ask the Secretary of State for War whether he was aware of the terms under which the action of the Secretary of State for War *v.* Studdert, for fraudulent breach of contract as agent and trustee, was compromised by the Solicitor General for Ireland as counsel for the War Office, and did he personally assent thereto; and, if so, will he state the grounds on which his assent was based.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (LORD STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton): The questions involved in this case are numerous and complicated. The law officers are carefully investigating them with a view to any action which may be possible. But my right hon. friend cannot at this moment make a statement.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: Will one be made before the adjournment for the holidays?

LORD STANLEY: I hope so.

France and Spain in Africa.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government is aware that a Treaty between France and Spain was signed on 27th June 1900, and promulgated on 30th March 1901, whereby the African possessions of Spain in the territories of Adrar Temar were diminished, while those of France were correspondingly augmented; and whether he can say what consideration Spain has received for consenting to this alteration of frontiers.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (LORD CRANBORNE, Rochester): The treaty in question is not confined to the Western Sahara, but defines also the boundaries between the Spanish and French possessions in the Gulf of Guinea. As regards the latter part of the Question, I beg to refer my hon. friend to the text of the Treaty.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES: Is the noble Lord aware that the Treaty does not answer that part of the Question?

[No answer was returned.]

Chinese Import Duties on Postal Packets.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES: I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, do His Majesty's Government propose to claim for British postal packages sent to China exemption from the legal charge of import duty thereon; and, if so, do they propose to make the claim in the case of China alone, or to extend it to all other countries; and can he state by what means postal packages sent to China from France and Germany have escaped payment of import duties; and whether His Majesty's Government propose that similar methods of escape should be adopted for British packages.

*LORD CRANBORNE: In reply to my hon. friend's Question, I have nothing to add to the statement which I made on the 24th instant,† except that His Majesty's Government have instructed His Majesty's Ambassadors at Paris and Berlin to make enquiry as to the intentions of the French and German Postal Authorities in the matter.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES: Can the noble Lord say whether the Government propose to adopt the means of escape adopted by other countries?

*LORD CRANBORNE: We had better wait until we get replies to our inquiries.

Argentine Meat Trade.

MR. SAMUEL ROBERTS (Sheffield, Ecclesall): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Agriculture whether, having regard to the position of the meat trade owing to scarcity and dearness of meat, he is now in a position to say when the restrictions on the importation of South American cattle will be removed.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (Mr. HANBURY, Preston): The removal of the restrictions must mainly depend upon the action taken by the Argentine Government to prevent the introduction of disease into that country, and so secure a steady trade between them and us in live cattle for slaughter at the ports. Communications are passing between the two Governments on this point. I may remind my hon. friend that the imports of dead meat have very largely increased.

† See page 1147.

Granard Workmen's Dwellings.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will state on what grounds the Local Government Board refused to entertain an application for a loan made by the Granard Urban District Council under the Workmen's Dwellings Acquisition Act; and whether he will propose any change in the law to render the clauses which refer to advances more workable.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (MR. WYNDHAM, Dover): The application was not made under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, but under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts. The Board refused to sanction the loan on the ground of the unsatisfactory financial position of the Urban District Council.

Mr. J. P. FARRELL: Is that the only reason?

MR. WYNDHAM: As far as I know, it is.

Ballymahon Labourers' Allotments.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that twenty-two labourers in the Ballymahon Union recently petitioned the Local Government Board to give them the additional half acre allowed under the Labourers Acts; and whether he can take any steps for holding an independent inquiry in this instance.

MR. WYNDHAM: The petition was referred to the District Council, who informed the Board that it did not consider that any additional half-acre allotments were required at present. No application for a local inquiry has been made to the Board, and in any case the requirements of section 4 of the Labourers Act of 1891, under which such an inquiry could be held, have not been satisfied.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: If independent application is made, will the right hon. Gentleman consider it?

MR. WYNDHAM: It must be made in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Land Purchase in Galway.

MR. ROCHE (Galway, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the tenants on the estate of Mr. J. C. Buckhill, trustee, in the parish of Woodlawn, County Galway, have made application to the Land Commission and Congested Districts Board to purchase the demesne and farm of 100 acres attached for sub-division amongst the tenants; whether he is aware that when the agent refused to assent to the proposal the lands were let to two Scotchmen and four policemen placed in the mansion as a guard to protect the cattle; will he state how much cost on the district these policemen will entail; and, having regard to the condition of the district, will he consider the advisability of withdrawing these policemen.

MR. WYNDHAM: No application has been made to the Land Commission in this case, and there is no information in the office of the Congested Districts Board on the subject. I understand, however, that the tenants approached the trustee, who said he had no power to sell the lands in question. They have not been let to two Scotchmen. Three policemen have been quartered in the mansion for the protection of the herd and cattle grazing on the lands. Their employment will entail no charge on the district. They cannot be withdrawn at present.

Corfu as a Naval Station.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether His Majesty's Government have issued any new instructions to the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean with reference to the increased use of Corfu as a naval station; and, if so, whether the issue of such instructions indicates any change of policy with reference to Albania or other territories in the vicinity of Corfu.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): No instructions have been issued by the Admiralty.

School Buildings.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS (Denbighshire, W.): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the proposals in the Education Bill for handing over the control of secular instruction in the denominational schools of England and Wales to the local education authorities, he will grant a Return showing with regard to the school buildings of these schools, who are the present owners of the buildings, what is their approximate value, and what are the conditions under which they are let to existing school managers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The information such a Return would embrace is not in possession of the Board of Education, and I do not think any public advantage would be derived from the return in any way commensurate with the length of time and great expense it would involve in making the necessary inquiries from the managers of some 14,000 schools.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): Can the First Lord make his promised statement with reference to Friday's business?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I had hoped that we should have made such progress with the Education Bill yesterday as would have enabled us to conclude Clause 7 tomorrow; but after what happened last night those hopes seem to be fading away. I propose, therefore, to devote Friday, as well as tomorrow, to the Education Bill. I shall on Thursday put down Supply, but not as a counting day. The Supplementary and Excess Votes will be taken at the Morning Sitting.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford): And have any definite arrangements been made for the evening sitting?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, two Irish Bills will be put down—the Local Government Bill being the first.

MR. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs): Will any Bill be taken after Supply?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, I think so, but not the Food and Drugs Bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to—

Post Office Sites Bill,

Education Act, 1901 (Renewal) Bill,

London County Council (Money) Bill, without Amendment.

SUPPLY.

[21ST ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS II.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £26,100, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, including a Grant-in-Aid of certain Expenses connected with Emigration."

(2.30.) SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (Stirling Burghs): I am sure I shall be doing no more than justice to the universal feeling of the House if I convey to the right hon. Gentleman the Colonial Secretary our congratulations on his recovery from his serious accident, and the great pleasure it affords us to see him again in his place. We will, I hope, bear in mind the strain upon anyone convalescent, as he is, which must be involved in the occupation of debate; and I trust that, although we may call upon him to give us information, and to assist us in forming a judgment on matters before us, no undue strain will be placed upon him, or upon us who are suffering from the effects of a long night sitting. Anything I have to say will partake rather of the form of catechism. There are, of course, so many subjects connected with South Africa and other portions of the world, on which it is absolutely essential that the House of Commons should be more fully informed, that I shall for my part confine myself almost entirely to the interrogatory form of discourse.

Now, Sir, this is really the first occasion during the session, this momentous session so far as South Africa is concerned, that we have had an opportunity of speaking on those great questions and problems which arise out of the conclusion of peace. The first point which occurs to me as one on which we require enlightenment is that of the position of the combatant Boers. It is most satisfactory, I think, and most creditable and honourable to the people of this country, that they have, at the conclusion of this long struggle, evinced so favourable a disposition as they have towards those but recently their antagonists in the field, and we have all been delighted to see, day after day, proof of the growth of the friendly feeling subsisting among those with whom we have been engaged in warfare; but we are still at a loss to know what is the precise position of those who have been but recently in arms against us. Take, for instance, the proclamation of August last. I am not at all sure that we have reason to know what is the present effect of that proclamation—how far it is operative. We were told at the time it was issued that it could not be operative without legislation, and, of course, there has been no legislation; but does it still remain? Is it still hanging over the heads of those to whom the warnings of penalties were addressed, or has it really been departed from as no longer being required? Then as to the return of the prisoners who have been deported to other parts of the world. Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman will be able to tell us when and in what way this great operation will be undertaken, and particularly, I think, it will be desirable to know whether it is the case than any of these men are being punished, or are

likely to be punished, by prolonged detention on account of their refusal to take the oath of allegiance. It would appear to me to be very doubtful whether we have legal power to inflict any penalty now that the war has ceased; but, apart from that, there is such an obvious advantage in lenient treatment of these men, and in making them, when they return to their country, envoys and symbols of the King's clemency, that I am sure it would be gratifying, at all events to a great number of us, if we knew that everything is being stretched in order to secure so excellent a result. It is, of course, most essential, when a peace has been concluded in the manner in which this one has been brought about, that we should not only keep faith—which, of course, those who represent this country would do—to the letter, but in the fullest measure of the spirit; and one testimony to this fact is to be obtained from the little scraps of information, of accidental conversations, of interviews, of expressions of opinion, in which some of the leading Boer generals have been concerned; and I have noticed that in more than one instance, while they speak in a spirit which we all recognise as most admirable, while they speak of this country and of the Empire without any lurking feeling of hostility, still they are careful to say that everything will depend on how far the British Government carries out to the fullest extent of its spirit the promises that were made, and fulfils the expectations that were raised at the time of the peace. In fact, it seems to me to be most essential to secure the help of these very men in setting things right in South Africa, and I should be glad to know what steps are being taken for that purpose. If we want them to co-operate with us, we must co-operate with them. We cannot expect them otherwise to show zeal for us. Is anything accomplished, or in prospect, by way of councils to advise in the administration of the two territories, and what will be the position of the leading Boers upon them? I gather that there is not at present in existence, and that there is no intention of calling into existence, the more rigid form of what is known as Crown colony government. There has been a good deal of misunderstanding in the course of our controversies during the war upon this point. The objection which I have always taken, with many of my friends, to the establishment of a Crown colony has been that when you have a rigid and defined form of government of that sort it looked as if you intended it to be, and of itself naturally developed into, a much more permanent arrangement than I am sure most of us desire to see in that country. I trust that everything that is being done is of that undefined and, therefore, transitory character which may lead to the earliest possible opportunity of developing self-government among our new fellow-subjects.

In connection with this, I would ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he can inform us as to certain appointments that I see have been made—I only derive my information from the newspapers—of Englishmen for the purpose of assisting in the government of these countries. I should like to know what class of men are being chosen for that purpose. What are their qualifications? What is the mode of selection? On what principle are they selected? I have seen it reported that there are a number of young graduates from the English Universities who have been appointed to different posts; and, with all possible respect and admiration for that particular class of the community, I do not know that they would naturally be the best fitted for the class of work going on there now; and I would express a hope that a large use may be made of the former officials, and of the countrymen of the Boers, who have been themselves accustomed to the official life in the two colonies. Take, for instance, the Orange Free State. That was, by common agreement, an exceedingly well-managed community. I think, therefore, there ought to be no attempt to oust, as it were, or debar from positions under Government in that colony, men who would be capable of doing excellent service, to the advantage of raw and newly-imported talent, with very little knowledge of the ways and habits and sentiments of the people. The great thing ought surely to be, while preserving as firmly as you like the attachment to this country and the predominance of British authority, to make the life in future of the denizens of the two colonies as like as possible to their old familiar everyday life, and, therefore, to accustom them to the same

sort of Government and treatment, as far as that treatment was good, to which they were habituated before.

I would merely ask a question, without dwelling on the subject at all, as to the progress that may have been made with regard to the taxation of gold revenues in the Transvaal. There is something about it in this Blue-book. Let me parenthetically make another protest against Blue-books being, shall I say, thrown to us on the very eve of a debate. It is quite impossible for anyone to take part in this debate as having mastered all the contents of this Blue-book. I do not profess to have done it myself. I have only had time for a cursory glance. This is not the only case. It has become a habit of the Government, it may be of all Governments—it may be the natural tendency of the official mind—to keep back Papers of this sort to the very last moment; but I do think it is the duty of Ministers rather to strive against that tendency, in order that the bestowal on the House of Commons of the necessary information should be accomplished in such a manner as to make it of some use for these debates when they occur. Another point which I dismiss with the same simple query is as to the very large and important question of native labour. Everyone knows the tremendous difficulty, also the equally tremendous importance, of this question, and we have seen lately stories of wages being greatly reduced, and other circumstances which may make it more difficult to obtain than it has been in the past.

Now, Sir, I pass to another question which I consider to be of very great importance, and that is the question of the land settlement. There is a good deal about that in this Blue-book also. Now that we have got the control of these great territories, it may be—I believe it is—a most desirable thing that suitable men and women should be encouraged to go out and settle themselves there in suitable places, and follow suitable occupations. But there are two ways of colonising a country. There is the natural way, and there is the non-natural way; and I confess I prefer the former. To finding future employment and a wholesome life there for emigrants from this country, and, above all, for well-conducted men who have served in the war and have therefore rendered service to their country, no one would find any objection. We have before this used colonisation as a means of rewarding and providing for the men who have fought for us. But when we come to another aspect of the question, I confess that I look askance at the projects which I see sketched out. It is when colonisation becomes political, when it is designed to pack the country—just as Members of this House often talk, on subjects leading them across the Channel, of the packing of a jury—with the view of outnumbering the Dutch inhabitants. I think there are some quotations which could be made from this Blue-book which indicate that this is not a mere imagination. There is this passage in a despatch of Lord Milner's:—"To satisfy these demands," he says, "it is clear that no small and makeshift scheme will suffice. Land settlement must be undertaken on a large scale; otherwise, however useful, it will be *politically* unimportant." And I noticed that Lord Onslow the other day used words almost the same:—"I quite agree that if you are going to carry out a scheme of settlement you must do so on a large scale, or *politically* it will be of no use whatever to you." Now, what is the meaning of this? The political object would seem to be to outnumber the Afrikanders in their own country, and, if that is so, what a farce is all the talk about equal rights for all, what a delusion is the promise of self-government! Self-government by other people is not self-government. When we artificially import people to take part in it, that is not self-government. When we look back at the beginning of these things—I do not wish to rake up old controversies—but when we, looking back, remember the case of the Uitlanders and the difficulties in regard to the franchise, when we remember the Boer feeling, the prospect of the population being outnumbered and outrated in an artificial manner by the use of the capital of this country employed for the purpose is one not pleasing to contemplate. The better plan, surely, is in the first place to restore the inhabitants to their homes and industries. The revival of the two States

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

must, after all, mainly depend upon them, but this which is sketched out is a plan costly and primarily political. If the country must be heavily garrisoned, why cover it up under a policy financially dubious at the best, and on the political side likely to be most disastrous? Any unnatural course of this sort always recoils upon those who have recourse to it. Economically, sentimentally, and politically alike, Ireland is at hand to show us what the result of a "plantation" policy may be. The old solvents, which are the true solvents of the difficulty, are neighbourhood, commercial and industrial relations, marriage and family relationships, community of interests. It is to these we must look to end racial difficulties and racial jealousies. Soldier settlers and imported wives will perpetuate feuds; racial differences are surely best cured by ignoring, not accentuating, distinctions. I know that the right hon. Gentleman, his colleagues, and those responsible in these matters, have no intention to accomplish any sinister result of the kind I have referred to, but language has been used which seems to point that way, and means that if it means anything, and I think we are bound to protest against it, because, as I have said, an unnatural state of society created by the use of British credit and British money can never bring peace and harmony into the country, whereas equal government, the fair development of the resources of the country, fair and equal treatment for all, will surely bring about the state of things we desire. In connection with the settlement of the land, there is the danger of foreclosures being used in order to obtain possession, and I should like to know what steps are being taken to guard against that. It is well known that mortgages may be used as instruments to acquire land, but to see systems of expatriation and repatriation proceeding simultaneously will be a curious picture of a mode of bringing about peace and prosperity. According to the third article of the terms of peace, I think there is great need of caution, for the third article reads:—

"Burghers so surrendering or so returning will not be deprived of personal liberty or of their property."

I trust that not only will nothing be done openly and intentionally contrary to that provision, but that even an appearance of trenching upon it will be avoided. These are, I think, the main heads upon which we require some information from the right hon. Gentleman.

And now I go to the question of Cape Colony itself, and the great question of the suspension of the Constitution. At once let me say that it was with great relief we read the despatch of the right hon. Gentleman. I trust most sincerely that this despatch, and the patriotic and courageous attitude of the Prime Minister at the Cape, with other influences, may have the effect of stopping the rash movement which was in progress. But I am obliged here to interpose a somewhat unpleasant topic, because it affects the conduct of one man. How are we to account for that extraordinary letter of Lord Milner written some time ago? How do we account for the report now come to us, and which I believe to be authentic—it is, I think, admitted to be authentic—of a conversation he had with General Brabant and Mr. Lawrence with a view to getting up and exciting in Cape Colony a feeling for the suspension of the Constitution? He is represented to be in close confabulation with the South African League, suggesting to them ways of bringing pressure of opinion to bear on the Imperial Government at home. It is the strangest attitude which I have ever known a public man, a public servant of the Crown, to have adopted. The right hon. Gentleman said with regard to the letter that we must remember that it was written before the conclusion of peace. That conversation with members of the South African League was also before the conclusion of peace, but I do not know that that helps the matter much, because, as I understand, to begin with, we have a universal and acknowledged rule that a public servant of his class ought not to take part in any political controversy in the country in which he represents in any capacity, high or low, the impartial authority of the British Crown. That, I believe, is the universal and acknowledged rule, and I do not know that there is anything in the functions of the

High Commissioner that differentiates that position from others; as High Commissioner he has no right whatever to interfere with the domestic politics of Cape Colony. I believe that is the Constitutional doctrine, and the sound Constitutional doctrine is carried further; and I say that even the Governor himself, merely as Governor, has no such right, that it is neither his policy, his duty, nor his right, to interfere, or take sides with one party or the other. It is not from them, but from the Minister, the elected representative of the people, the Imperial Government should derive information as to the state of feeling in the country. He in fact is, as the representative of the Crown, in the position in which the Crown is in this country towards the Ministers, and by them the opinion of the Imperial Government ought to be guided in matters affecting that particular colony. But this, it seems to me, should not be allowed to pass notice, as a novel, and, as I think, a most fatal departure from the ordinary Constitutional practice. As to the administration of martial law, I can only repeat what I said last night. I, for one, welcome the appointment of the Commission which is to be sent out, and I have every confidence in it. By the way, I do not know to whom that Commission is to report; will it be to the War Office, or what is the actual position?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): The Report will be made to His Majesty direct.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: There is one point in this connection I desire to bring forward, and I think it is deserving of consideration. There are some cases, besides the many that arise out of the administration of martial law in its theory and practice, that will be outside the terms of reference for that Commission. There are a great many cases in which our fellow-subjects have been sentenced to punishments by the ordinary Courts for offences similar to those of which persons have been tried before the Courts-martial. I trust no distinction will be made between these cases. I believe there are many cases that have come under the proceedings of the ordinary Courts and have been severely dealt with. I hope it will not be that these persons will suffer their punishment without hope of revision of their sentences, while their more adventurous, more active, neighbours, their more lawless and less house abiding neighbours, who actually took arms against the British power, have their sentences reviewed by a special tribunal. I do not think I have more to ask the right hon. Gentleman. I must apologise for the disjointed character of my remarks, due to the interrogatory form in which I have been obliged to frame them.

But now I pass to another part of the world altogether—or rather to the whole world. We do wish to hear something from the right hon. Gentleman as to the conferences that have been taking place between him and the Colonial Premiers. I think it is about time that the House of Commons knew something about them. The Colonial Premiers, whom we have all had the opportunity of meeting and admiring—and they entirely deserve our admiration—have many qualities, but one quality which they do not possess is that of reticence. They have been, from the necessities of their position, somewhat talkative—and if anybody was asked to breakfast, to lunch, and to dinner, and expected to make a speech at each, he would, naturally, be somewhat talkative. We have heard from these distinguished men a good deal of what has been going on, of what has been done, and, above all, of what has not been done. But I think that that is not altogether satisfactory. We want to hear the views of His Majesty's Government and of the right hon. Gentleman himself, so far as he can state them—for I am aware that the conferences have not ended—upon the great questions which have been brought before him and his advisers from different parts of the Empire. Great changes have been shadowed in many respects. If these changes are imminent, or if there is much probability of their being adopted, we have a right to know what they are. I would only say this of them, as expressing my own feeling and that, I think, of a good many of the people of this country—that if we are to go on in the old steady way of unsensational development,

ring and assisting the best and intimate relationships between lves and those great communities, forcing nothing and rushing ing, preserving a complete inde- ence of action and of policy on both , and refusing to risk the assured ntage of free friendship for any , however fascinating, the attain- ; of which might involve a strain h common sentiment could not ort—if that is the course that is to llowed there will be satisfaction, there will be relief in the minds of r. What I ask the right hon. leman now is to tell us whether such hopes or expectations of the rences he has had already are well nded. I apologise again for putting through this examination—which is competitive, but a pass examination d I trust that the answering of such tions as these and others which will ubt be suggested from other parts e House, will not be too great a a upon the strength of the right Gentleman.

5.) MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: ust, in the first place, express grateful recognition of the kind s with which the right hon. leman opened his speech. No t in recent years the differences een us have been of such great im- nce, so vital in their character, they have necessarily, occasionally, d somewhat forcible expression. we who recognise in the right hon. leman, and honour him for it, a nous advocate of his own opinion, lso glad to note that, in accordance the best traditions of the House of mons, he never allows his political roversy to degenerate into personal osity. I beg him to believe that I heartily reciprocate his kind words, that I value the sympathy which he een good enough to express.

hink that, before dealing with what ight hon. Gentleman has called his f interrogatories on the subject of h Africa, I had better at once say t can be said with regard to the nial conferences which are now being . I do not doubt for a moment that curiosity with regard to these con- ces is general and widespread, but, at the same time, I think it would be a little unreasonable to expect that while they are still going on, while the discussions are still incomplete, anything in the nature of a detailed statement should be made upon the subject. The right hon. Gentleman seems to suggest that my friends the Prime Ministers are less reticent than the Government have been. He says, and says truly, that the kindness of this country has placed upon them a great burden, that they have had to speak on many and frequent occasions, under all possible circumstances, and that, under these circumstances, they have said a great deal. That is true—but they have told very little. I also could say a good deal on the subject, but it would not be in accordance with my duty to tell very much. In fact, these conferences are in the nature of those international conferences which precede a treaty, and the details of which are never communicated to the public, but only the conclusions. We arranged on this occasion, as we did on the last occasion, from the outset that our discussions should be treated as absolutely confidential until a result was arrived at. Then, no doubt, it will be our duty to communicate that result to our respective Parliaments. The right hon. Gentleman need not be afraid—I know he is not afraid—that anything will be done without the authority of Parliament. Nothing can be done without the authority of the House of Commons, and they will have full opportunity of discussing any new proposals, if there be any new proposals to submit to them. In the meantime, all I think it right to say is this—that one spirit animates all the members of the conference, and that is the desire to draw closer together the different members of the Empire. The right hon. Gentleman says that the feelings which have been manifested in recent times by the Colonies are so valuable in themselves that there should be no forcing or rushing of public sentiment either here or there. I entirely agree with him. There is no intention on the part of the Government to go one step further, or to urge that one step further should be taken, than would be justified by public sentiment in the United Kingdom and in the various Colonies. At the same time, perhaps,

if I may be allowed to make a prediction, I do not believe that our conferences will be without result. On the contrary. I believe they will be found, when they are concluded, at all events to have made a step towards that entire union which I look forward to as an aspiration which may not indeed be fulfilled in my time, but which, I hope, my descendants may live to see.

The right hon. Gentleman complained that the Blue-book dealing with South African questions, has only just been presented to the House of Commons. I very much regret that fact. I am sure he will not attribute it to any desire on my part to withhold any information, or to take the House of Commons by surprise.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: I said it was a general habit.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I do not admit it is a general habit. On the contrary, I am bound to say that in the present instance it is no doubt due, in some degree, to the fact that I have been unable to give that attention to the details of the duties of my office which I had hitherto been accustomed to give. I had hoped to get it out much earlier, but I was unable to deal with it myself until very recently, and even then I was under the impression that this Vote would not come on until Thursday, so that in arranging for its publication on Monday I had hoped I was giving full time to the House of Commons to master its contents. I am sure the right hon. Gentleman will accept my apology in that respect, and I hope that, short as the time has been, the main features and the most interesting parts of the Report will nevertheless be in the minds of those whom I am addressing.

I do not in the slightest degree complain of the list of interrogatories which the right hon. Gentleman has addressed to me, but he will understand that, while it is easy to ask questions, and the questions in themselves may be very short, it is very difficult to reply to them when they deal with such important matters without making a considerable demand on the time and attention of the House. The fact is the right hon. Gentleman has raised almost every possible question of principle in connection with the future administration of South Africa. And let me say that it is with great satisfaction, that I observed that he dealt wholly with the future and not at all with the past. Of course it is my opinion, and it is the opinion of His Majesty's Government, that all that has happened in the course of the war, and in the conclusion of the war, has amply and fully justified the policy of the Government. But that is a matter which, unless it is forced upon us, we no longer desire to consider a subject of controversy. We see no good in going back to the past. On the other hand, we see every good in the fullest and amplest discussion of the future, in which we shall be glad to receive the suggestions and desirous of taking advantage of all honest criticism which may be made. There is no doubt that the House will sympathise with us, at all events, in this, that a more tremendous task was never placed on a Government than that connected with the present condition of things in South Africa—to evolve order out of what has hitherto been chaos, to bury the animosities of the past, which we regret as much as any on the other side can do; to restore the country to a condition of prosperity which we are confident enough to believe, will be greater than any that has been known in its past history; to carry out all that is required to establish a new Administration; to build up courts of justice; to secure sympathy between those who hitherto had been bitterly opposed; to repatriate the greater part of the Boer population; to restore to their homes those settlers who were refugees during the war; and to re-arrange a system of taxation, on the one hand which should be just to all, and which, on the other hand, shall do nothing to restrict the progress of that industry on which, for many years the security and welfare of the country must depend. To do all these things, and to do them all, as it were, at once, is a task so great that we may well solicit all the assistance that hon. Members opposite can give us, while, at the same time, we ourselves ask for every consideration and regard in our work.

The first question the right hon. Gentleman asked me was with regard to the proclamation of August 15. That

proclamation carries us back to a rather strenuous controversy, many hon. Gentlemen on the other side of the House believing, on the one hand, that that proclamation was unnecessary and impolitic, and we, on the other hand, contending that it was necessary under the circumstances, and that it would be most undesirable to withdraw it while warlike operations were still going on. I think I may claim that we have some confirmation, at any rate, of the view we took in the resolutions that were passed at the great conference at Vereeniging which authorised the signature of the terms of surrender. For what did those gentlemen there collected give as one of the primary reasons which led them to surrender their independence? It was that by the proclamation which we made and were beginning to carry into effect they were threatened with a loss of property and of [illegible] which rendered it necessary for them to consider their position, and which made it more possible for them to accept the terms which were offered. But of course the moment the war came to an end the situation was entirely changed. We regard the matter now from an entirely different point of view. The policy which, as I say, I think has been justified by results, was a policy which was suggested to us by the Government of Natal, which was recommended to us by Lord Milner and by Lord Kitchener—strongly by Lord Kitchener, who certainly, as hon. and right hon. Gentleman will recognise, has shown no bitterness of feeling towards those to whom he was opposed, and who may therefore be considered to have given this advice believing, at all events, that it was politic and would lead to a peaceful conclusion. This policy, which was suggested to us by those most competent to advise us on the spot, is a policy which dropped with the war, and I may inform the right hon. Gentleman that I have received a telegram, a spontaneous telegram, from Lord Milner saying that in view of the present situation it does not appear to him necessary to proceed further with legislation to validate or to make effective the proclamation. And so far as the persons who are directly touched by that proclamation are concerned, I do not think that in any case we shall find it necessary to proceed against them. But in order that I may not be misunderstood, we reserve to ourselves in the new colonies a most important power, the power of refusing to allow the return, or of deporting from the country if they arrive there, any persons who may by their actions show themselves to be undesirable citizens. We are not going to allow the results of the war to be undermined by any kind of intrigue within the colonies, carried on by a nominally constitutional system, and we shall certainly keep in our hands that power with regard to persons, if such there be, who endeavour to abuse our magnanimity and to create a feeling of resistance to our rule which the leaders of the Boers themselves have in the freest and frankest manner absolutely disclaimed.

Then the right hon. Gentleman asked us as to the return of the prisoners. I think he will perceive from the reports in the newspapers, and from what appears in the Blue-book, that long before the conclusion of hostilities Lord Milner had this subject under his most careful attention, and is making every effort to carry out the repatriation of the Boer prisoners as quickly as that could possibly be done. We took care in the terms of surrender to make it perfectly clear that we reserved to ourselves the most absolute liberty with regard to the period which this operation is to take; not that it is not our desire, as I think it would be our interest, that it shall be completed in the shortest possible period, but that we would not lay ourselves open to any charges of breach of faith, and would keep our hands absolutely free to deal with this as circumstances might permit. It is easy to see that anything like a wholesale and immediate repatriation is not only impossible, but would lead to the worst results. To bring back all these people at once, to throw them on the country, which has, of course, been desolated by the war, without proper means of subsistence would be to create from the very outset a discontented class, who would undo much of the good which has been done by the readiness with which the Boer leaders, and those who were still in the field, have accepted our terms. The period of repatriation will be determined undoubtedly by these practical considerations. We have to consider, in the first place, the question of transport, although we regard that as of less importance than the other. We have, in

the second place, to consider the question of how soon we can replace these people upon their lands with every chance that they may be restored to that position in which they can not only earn their subsistence, but may recover their former prosperity. But perhaps it may interest the House if I repeat, for I think it has already appeared in some of the papers, what is the intention of the Government with regard to this matter. We intend, in every district in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colonies, to create a local Committee, consisting of the resident magistrate as Chairman, and of two or three other local persons, who, in most cases, of course, from the nature of the case, will be themselves Boers, and to authorise these persons to inquire into the circumstances of their district, and of the persons who belong to that district, and who have to be repatriated. They will find out what their necessities are, how far it may be necessary out of the funds which we have placed at disposal for this object for us to find seeds, stock, and materials for house building, and all the other necessaries for an agricultural life, and only as quickly as these Committees succeed in divining what is necessary to do shall we be able to return the prisoners. The right hon. Gentleman suggested that some distinction might be made between different classes of prisoners, and he specially wished to know whether those who refused to take the oath of allegiance would be penalised. I am happy to say that a very large proportion of the prisoners have made no difficulty whatever about taking the oath of allegiance, and I think when the circumstances are understood the minority will readily agree to do so. There was, however, some difficulty, in the first instance, in some of the concentration camps, and General Botha, I think it was, made a representation on the subject to Lord Kitchener or Lord Milner, and it was at once agreed that if there were any persons who had any conscientious objection to take an oath in this matter, we might substitute in their case a declaration, which would, of course, imply their loyalty to the existing order of things, and would, in fact, place them in exactly the same position as those who remained to the end in the field, and who have declared that they accept King Edward VII. as their lawful Sovereign. Beyond that, however, we do not propose to go. I agree with the right hon. Gentleman most fully, that, having proposed these terms, and having had them frankly accepted by our late opponents, it is our duty—we are bound in honour and in interest—to keep them in spirit as well as in letter, and if any assurance of mine is worth anything in such a matter, I give it most freely. As far as the Government are concerned, they will endeavour, in the fullest meaning of the word, to keep faith with those who have surrendered.

The right hon. Gentleman then went on to speak of the new Administration, and he made some reference to the old subject of Crown Colony Government. Well, I cannot help thinking that a great deal that has been said about Crown Colony Government in Opposition has been entirely under a misapprehension of the work which is carried on under that name. The terms of surrender are precise; there has been absolutely no giving way on that point. The Government is absolutely free; we are entitled under the terms of surrender to establish, and we have established at the present moment a Crown Colony Government of the strictest form and character. It is a Government which is carried on by the Governor in the first instance, as the Chairman and President of the Executive Council, and of the Legislative Council, in which he has the assistance of certain officials who constitute with him the Executive Government. That is the first step. But we have always, from the very first, declared that that was only the first step, that we should go on gradually, and that the next advance would be to add to the official element a non-official element which would be, in the first instance, a nominated non-official element. Then we should go on from that probably to substitute for the nominative element an elective element; and after that nothing would separate us, but the circumstances of the time, from that full self-government which is, and always has been, our ultimate goal. I cannot understand how any person in his senses can believe that it will be the interest or the object of the Government,

or of any one in their place, to delay that consummation one day longer than it can safely be granted. Does anybody imagine that we are such gluttons for work, that we have so much desire to complicate the ordinary processes of our official life, that we should take upon ourselves the responsibility to this House—ah, and to much more than to this House, to the whole of the Empire—for every detail of the work of the Government and administration and control of two great Colonies? Certainly not; our one object is to relieve ourselves of this tremendous burden, this excessive responsibility, and as soon as possible to set up one of those free Governments in which we, as well as all Britons, have so great a confidence.

But again I say, and I will not be misunderstood, we are not going to be hustled; in this case, quite as much as in the case of those colonial conferences to which the right hon. Gentleman referred, there must be no forcing and no rushing. I am sanguine enough, and optimist enough, to believe that the result we all desire may be reached much sooner than many persons have anticipated. That must depend upon the facts of the case, upon how matters develop in South Africa, and while no more favourable commencement could possibly have been made, still not on that account am I to be led away, or is the policy of the Government to be changed. We must be certain that in what we are doing we are not risking any recurrence of those evils from which we hope we have permanently escaped. We desire, of course, in the administration of the Colonies to secure the co-operation of natives of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. The matter, however, is not quite as easy as perhaps it appears to those who have not to deal with it, as I have, from a practical point of view. I have had conversation, with a great number of Dutchmen in the course of the last few years, and I have been struck with one thing. I should say that I began with the strong idea, and pressed this upon Lord Milner, and upon the other persons who are responsible for the Government of the Colonies, that we should as far as possible confine the Administration to those members of the previous Administration upon whom we could properly depend, and who had not shown themselves hostile to the new order of things. So far as we could rely upon them, I was anxious to bring them into the Government, and to the aid of the Administration. But what have these representative Boers, many of them men of considerable eminence, who have fought against us, said on that subject? One gentleman in particular said to me: "Give us Englishmen, provided they are sympathetic; we would rather have them than men of our own blood and race whom we shall distrust if they take office in the new Administration." Now, I do not press that too far, but it is a consideration which we have to take into account if we wish to introduce into the Administration men native to the Transvaal—men, I mean, of Dutch race, Boers by birth. We have to consider that they themselves are divided into different classes. There are, for instance, the Afrikanders of Cape Colony. It is not certain that the pure Boers would like any very large infusion into the Administrative organisation of Afrikanders from the Cape or from Natal, for reasons which I do not think I need enter upon now, but which will be, I think, easily appreciated. Then we have the Boers who, either from the first or in the course of the struggle, have thrown in their lot with us. They cannot be ignored. It cannot be suggested to us that we are to take our Administration from those who have fought against us, and that we are to find no place whatever in it for those who have fought with us. But the right hon. Gentleman will see, and the House will see, what difficulties are at once created, and how it may be advisable that, in the first instance at any rate, and until some of these bitter recollections, which we must anticipate will remain for some time, have been dispersed - how it may be advisable to give a larger share of representation to English officials who are entirely impartial, if we can find them, as my Boer friend said of a sympathetic disposition, than we might think it wise to give them at a later period.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND (Clare, E.): Hear, hear! Send them Sergeant Sheridan.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I think the next point is in regard to the question of future taxation. Upon that it is not within my province to say a great deal at the present time. We have not made

great progress. There are an immense number of complicated questions to consider. We have before us the duty of making a whole new tariff for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. I need not say that that would involve an immense number of different considerations. We shall have to consult all the experts on the subject, and it would be altogether premature to lay down any absolute conclusions at the present time. But there is one point in which I know great interest is felt, and to which, therefore, I will direct the attention of the Committee—that is, the question of the taxation of mines. Now let us understand upon what principle we are proceeding. I think I notice in some quarters a desire to punish the mines, and punish that class of people who are described as capitalists, a vindictive feeling of which the object is not the good of the country, not the amount of revenue to be obtained, but the punishment of certain individuals. I would point out to those who may entertain it that that is a perfectly futile policy which cannot by any possibility be successful. When hon. Members or gentlemen outside the House talk of the capitalists, we know perfectly well what they mean. They mean one or two, or it may be a score or more, of very wealthy gentlemen, most of whom live in this country, and most of whom have made their money, not perhaps by taking a personal and direct part in what I may call the industry of the country, but in connection with the development of financial operations. Am I right in supposing that those are the people whom, rightly or wrongly, you wish to punish? Well, you will not do it by putting taxation on the mines. It is perfectly ridiculous to suppose that they will suffer in the slightest degree by any silly operation of that sort. The people who will suffer, if any one does individually, are, no doubt, the shareholders in the mines. But who are they? They are hundreds of thousands, and thousands of thousands, of people who have no great wealth themselves, and who most of them have bought their shares in the mines at an immense increase upon the original cost; and if you put on a tax which seems to be reasonable enough, having regard to the actual profit which the mine has made, it would be monstrous as applied to any profit which these individual shareholders can expect to make. The fact is, that shareholders and investors in this country and other countries are willing to speculate in mines if they can get 10 per cent., and they will not speculate for less. But they are satisfied if they get 10 per cent. Now if by your policy you cut down this 10 per cent., there will, of course, be no investment in mines, and if there is no investment in mines there will be no development of the country and no revenue. You will not have the vast sums that we expect to acquire in order to carry out the schemes of irrigation, improvement of agriculture, public works, and development of railways, all of which will make South Africa, I firmly believe, one of the very richest countries on the face of the earth. But these things would be impossible if we were induced to carry out the ridiculous policy—for I can call it nothing else—which is suggested to us by those who, in their desire to punish certain individuals whom they cannot reach, would seriously interfere with the general prosperity and development of the country. That establishes one principle. We will do nothing—and we will take that as an issue if any one likes to raise it—we will do nothing which will in any way interfere with the quick and complete development of the mines. But, subject to that, there is no man in this House more anxious to recover a considerable proportion of the expenses of the war from South Africa than I am myself.

What is the condition of things? Suppose that it had been within the scope of our policy to allow to these countries the restoration of their independence. It is perfectly certain, according to all modern experience and precedent, that we should have laid upon them a heavy indemnity. I see no reason whatever why, because they have become colonies, and will ultimately be self-governing nations in British Africa—I see no reason whatever why they should escape from some fair imdemnity, and not bear some fair proportion of the expenses of the war, from the results of which I firmly believe—and that, in fact, is the justification of the war, or one of the justifications of the war—from the results of which they will benefit in a high and marked degree; for I do not believe there is any one who doubts that the material prosperity of these countries, to say nothing else, will be enormously increased by the

change in the Government which has taken place. I say, then, in my opinion it is perfectly fair to lay upon the industry of the Transvaal—the main and principal industry of the Transvaal—a fair proportion of the cost of the war. What is a fair proportion? If we say too much, we are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. That would be a foolish and ridiculous policy. If we say at the present moment too little, or if we fix a sum at all, how do we know but that in a year or two we may altogether revise our judgment? How is it possible for anyone to predict exactly what will be the extent of the prosperity to which these new countries may look forward? We know pretty well what can be expected from the existing mines. We know a great deal of the state of the Rand, but we know very little about the rest of the country. We know it is highly mineraliferous; we believe there are large deposits of gold; we believe there is copper and iron: we believe there are also other goldfields which, up to the present time, have not been prospected. From all these future sources we may derive, and, in my opinion, ought to derive, a large contribution towards the cost of the war which has set them free for industrial development: and I think it would be imprudent to make any too early a statement of what amount we should expect as a maximum under these conditions. But what I do think is this, that we may lay down, and shall lay down, certain sources of revenue which may be fairly applied for this purpose. Those sources of revenue will not be found in the existing mines to any considerable extent. We have placed upon them, as the House knows, a profit tax of 10 per cent., which we are advised is as far as we can safely go without serious interference with the industry. The matter may have to be revised in connection with dealing with freights on railways and the tariff on goods. Of course, if we are able to reduce these tariffs and freights, it may be desirable to meet that further by some increase in the profit tax, but, speaking generally, we have established what I think will be found to be substantially the normal condition of things with regard to existing mines. But then there are new mines, which, under the old system, became the property of private speculators in circumstances which would be impossible under a well-ordered Administration. What is the reason for these gigantic profits? It is that, by one means or another, the original owner of the mine became possessed of it for a contribution to the State which was altogether inadequate. I hope that, at all events, we may put an end to that, and that we may demand for the benefit of the State a fair return from all future development of the country. I think we may also look to receive a certain proportion of any surplus which the ordinary income of the Transvaal may show over the expenditure, and from these two sources I believe we shall find sufficient annual amount to justify a loan which can be applied, as it ought to be applied, in the reduction of the expenditure which the taxpayers of this country have undertaken. Now, I hope that I have made clear, at all events, the general principles on which we shall proceed in this matter, and that the House will not press me for further details, which I believe it would be imprudent to give, even if it were in my power to do so.

Now, Sir, as to the question of native labour. I think all the information in my possession is in the hands of the House. It does not amount to a great deal. At the present moment there is a dearth of native labour. That is due to several causes. It is due, in the first place, to the disturbance caused by the war, and in some cases to the fact that the natives have acquired considerable sums of money, having been paid by both sides during the course of the war, and therefore are now engaged in spending it rather than in earning more. In the third place, it may be due, and I am inclined to think it is due, to the regulations which we have imposed with regard to liquor. There is no doubt that the possibility of obtaining liquor has always been a great temptation to the natives, and has induced them to work when perhaps no other inducement would have been sufficient. From that temptation we have cut them off. As I have said on previous occasions, it was not the law which was so much in default as the administration of the law.

We intend that the law shall be administered stringently, and we believe that in that—I think we have reason to believe it—we shall have the full support of the managers of the mines. Although, on the one hand, they will lose perhaps in the temptation afforded to labour to take part in the work; on the other hand, the labour when it is given will be infinitely more effective. I see that a movement is going on, to which I heartily wish success, for introducing a much larger quantity of white labour into the conduct of mining operations. The difficulty then, bear in mind, has never been in the goodwill of the managers of the mines; it has been in the sentiment which invariably springs up where a white race is brought into close contact with a coloured race, that it is a degradation for the white man to do the labour which the black man is performing. If that sentiment can be overcome, it will be an immense advantage to South Africa, and certainly any assistance or encouragement which the Government can give to proposals to secure that result will be readily accorded. I should like, however, to say a little more than this on the subject of native labour. Here, again, I find that an impression exists—in some minds, not in many perhaps—that it is altogether wrong and improper, not merely to force or compel the black man to labour, but even to induce him to labour by indirect methods. I differ entirely from that. In my opinion, the future of the coloured race in Africa depends entirely upon our success and the success of other white nations in inducing them to labour. What has been the history of Africa hitherto? We know that labour has been impossible because of the local conditions. Labour has been impossible because the fruits of labour were not secured to the labourer, because the different tribes were engaged in internecine strife and struggles, and there was no possibility of anything in the nature of peaceful industry. But now that that is all being stopped, as it is stopped by the progress of the white race in Africa, now that peace is secured, the future of the black is an impossible future unless he will work for his living, unless like every other man he is content to do something which affords a sufficient subsistence. Therefore, I say as a principle, that I am prepared to favour in every possible way the inducements which may be held out to the black man to labour in all the new Colonies which are under the British flag. Of course, as I said, that is not to be taken as supporting in any way whatever the idea of compulsory or forced labour. That is a totally different thing. All men are forced to labour in one sense by the necessity of providing for their subsistence, or by the competition which exists. I do desire that the negro may be forced to labour in that sense, but not in the sense of actual physical compulsion brought to bear upon him. The House may rest assured that no policy of that kind will receive from us the slightest support.

I now turn to another point. Hitherto, I doubt very much whether any serious difference would appear between us. I trust that the explanations I have given will be satisfactory to the right hon. Gentleman, and I do not doubt that he himself, if he were in my place, would carry out substantially the policy which I have indicated. But, as regards the question of land settlement, I must say that it appears to me that there probably is a difference of policy between us which I do not wish to pass over. On the contrary, I should be glad to emphasise it and make it clear. The right hon. Gentleman has feared lest we should engage in a policy which, as he says, would pack the country with a view of outnumbering the Dutch. He objects to what he calls a political land settlement.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) said the right hon. Gentleman should look at the language employed by Lord Milner.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I must say at once that Lord Milner never used any such language. Where will the right hon. Gentleman find Lord Milner saying it is our business to pack the country so that the English may outnumber the Dutch? No, that is not so. That is not Lord Milner's policy, and it is not ours. It would be an absurd policy. Under any conceivable circumstances the Dutch, at all events so far as the agricultural industry is concerned, are likely to outnumber the British. I speak of the Orange River Colony and the agricultural parts of the Transvaal. As probably the

t hon. Gentleman knows, if we merely it heads, we find that in the whole of the svaal before the war the British very iderably outnumbered the Dutch, the larger proportion of the British then employed in connection with gold industry at Johannesburg. I may say at once that I repudiate idea of the kind which has been red to. I do not believe it would be icable. I am quite sure it would be wise. There is no intention ever of packing the country in the which has been spoken of. But the House recognise what the liar condition of the Orange River ay and the Transvaal is? Here are tries with enormous potential agri- ral wealth. No doubt, that wealth nly be tapped by a large expenditure e way of irrigation and of improved nunication; but there is no doubt ever that you have a country there e there is latent wealth to an mous amount, and at the present in the Transvaal there are, I re, only 5,000 farmers. I should like to trust my memory to be utely exact, but I think I am right ying that in some of the Papers we distributed to the House it is d that there are about 5,000 ers in the Transvaal at the present All the land is practically lying a. What are these farms? They generally dry farms — enormous hes, used only for the raising of and a certain number of horses animals of that kind. Tillage in true sense of the word has hardly known over a vast extent of coun- but it is capable of being put into tion. There is no earthly reason the country should not be a great -producing country, and why a number of other most valuable icts should not be produced. In order ring about that result we must se very largely the number of e upon the land, and we must ve the methods of cultivation. is that to be done? We cannot se the number of Boers. We t make more Boers than exist. will be ample room for every Boer, f we want to fill up the vacancies oer necessarily leaves, we can only by bringing in settlers, who must be British settlers either from the colonies across the seas or from this country. That is the policy which Lord Milner favours, and which we, the Home Government. entirely support. We believe it will be possible gradually—the thing cannot be done in a moment—to place upon the land a considerable number of effective settlers, who will themselves be examples and models which the Boers may ultimately follow. Their mere presence will tend to improve the practice of agriculture in the country, to secure a very much greater production than has hitherto been obtained. The emigration of settlers into these colonies will be mainly an economic factor. I do not deny that it has a political importance. I differ from the right hon. Gentleman when he says that these things have failed, because, foresooth, he considers that the plantation in Ireland failed some centuries ago. I think there is no comparison or analogy between the two things. But I think that if you want an analogy you may find it in the eastern part of Cape Colony. In the eastern part of Cape Colony there was such a plantation of British settlers, and what was the result? The result has been from an economic point of view most satisfactory to us; it has been most satisfactory to us from an Imperial point of view, inasmuch as the population of the eastern part of Cape Colony have stood by us and with us. I agree with the right hon. Gentleman that the first thing we have to do is to restore the ancient inhabitants to their country, and I beg him not to be alarmed by any reports, which may have reached him, as to the possibility of anything in the nature of unjust foreclosure or expropriation. Wherever you adopt a policy of improvement of the land, powers of expropriation are absolutely necessary. We propose to adopt the powers which have proved so successful in New Zealand. We cannot take a better example than from that free and self-governing colony. Those powers will only be used where they are absolutely necessary for the purposes which I have indicated; and as regards foreclosure, it is not the Government who hold mortgages. I believe we have, indeed, some mortgages which we have obtained from the late Government, but there is not likely to be any severity on the part of the Government. As to what may take place, in the ordinary

course, on the part of the men or the institutions that have lent money on the land, we cannot deny to them the ordinary powers which they have in such cases. But what we expect is not that any one who still desires to cultivate the land, being a Boer, will have the least difficulty in still cultivating his land; but Boers may in many cases be willing to give up a portion of these vast estates, which can hardly be called farms, which are almost a wilderness at the present time, to more effective cultivation. It will be to the advantage of the country that these large estates should be to some extent reduced, and that there should be a very much larger number of smaller proprietors.

I think, sir, that I have dealt with all the questions which were raised by the right hon. Gentleman, in reference to our future policy in the Transvaal and in the Orange River Colony, but towards the end of his remarks he referred to the question which has arisen in Cape Colony, and to a proposal which has been made there for the suspension of the Constitution. I have felt in regard to that matter, from the very first, that to take away the Constitution of a self-governing Colony was a step of such very grave importance that it could only be considered at a time of most urgent necessity. It was not necessary that that should be done during the progress of the war, and His Majesty's Government have not found, in recent events, anything which would justify them in supposing that such a state of things will arise as would make that policy necessary. We do not say, we have not said that such a policy might not be the higher wisdom. All we say is that at the present time, at any rate, we see no reason to adopt it. We have expressed, and we feel, so much confidence in the good sense of the population of Cape Colony and the general desire which we think exists for a better feeling and for racial reconciliation, that we do not doubt that all that is necessary will be done by the Cape Parliament, and that it will not be our duty to consider any such step as has been suggested to us. That opinion we formed decidedly, and have expressed decidedly.

Mr. J. Chamberlain

The right hon. Gentleman has offered some criticism on the action of Lord Milner in regard to this matter. I cannot but wish that the right hon. Gentleman had been as generous to Lord Milner as he was to me. I wish he would take into consideration the debt that we owe to Lord Milner, the enormous work he has been performing, the unstinted labour that he has given, the great ability he has brought to bear, even, as I fear, to the detriment of his own health, and that, under these circumstances, he had thought it unnecessary to bring up for public criticism any details in connection with this great public servant. As he has done so, I will meet his observations. I think that injustice has been done to Lord Milner with regard to his real action. Comment has been made upon it, accounts have been given of it which are not borne out by the facts as we have them. The letter of Lord Milner is admitted to be authentic. We do not know whether the account of the interview is equally authentic—I have no official knowledge that it has been submitted to Lord Milner, nor did I hear of the matter until I saw the report of General Brabant in the newspaper. But what does it all amount to? Lord Milner, in the course of his official duties as Governor of Cape Colony and subsequently as High Commissioner, has, in an extraordinary way, gained the confidence of a large proportion of the population in South Africa. Whether Dutch or English, he has many friends who rely upon him in a way in which they have never relied before on any representative of the British Government. I need hardly point out to the Committee what an enormous qualification this is in regard to Lord Milner's future career. A man who can induce such confidence, can do more to carry out loyally the policy with which he is entrusted than any one else in His Majesty's dominions. But, holding this position, what is more natural, what is more likely, than that those who were concerned in the welfare of Cape Colony should bring to Lord Milner, for his advice and opinion, the views which they were engaged in propagating? Lord Milner, in the first instance, made it absolutely clear

to them, and to every impartial observer, that, in saying what he did, he was expressing his own personal opinion only. He was not committing His Majesty's Government in any shape or form. In the second place, what did Lord Milner say? He told those who came to him for advice, that, in his opinion, His Majesty's Government would be very slow to yield to the suggestion which they were about to press upon them; that nothing short of an overwhelming case would induce His Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament to suspend the Cape Constitution, and therefore, if they desired to influence His Majesty's Government, they must make out a very strong case. Very good advice, and I cannot say that I think that, under the circumstances, any evil has resulted from that advice, or that we have any need to take any official or public notice of what Lord Milner has done in this matter. We have differed from him, it is true, upon an important point, but that does not in the slightest degree lessen our confidence in him, that he will carry out loyally the policy which we have instructed him to pursue, and we believe, as I have said, that there is no one who can give that policy so much effect and emphasis as he can. I say, and it is a fact that cannot be concealed, that we have differed from Lord Milner upon this point, but does anyone expect or believe that, whoever might have been in Lord Milner's position, it would have been possible for us, when everything was in the melting pot, when we had to deal with new conditions and to make entirely a new organisation, does anyone believe it would be possible, that there should not arise, from time to time, differences of opinion between the home Government and those who represented them in South Africa? As I have said, we do not look to the past, we look to the future, and for the future we regard Lord Milner as the most effective instrument in our possession, and we hope that the House of Commons will extend to him the consideration and confidence, which we are so glad to show him.

I do not know that I have anything more to say. The Committee knows that in regard to this matter, even in the darkest days, I have always been somewhat of an optimist. I think that the result has proved that, at all events, I was more nearly right than those who took an extremely pessimistic view. What can be more satisfactory under the circumstances, after this bitter struggle, than the spirit in which the inevitable has been met by our late opponents, and the way in which they have been welcomed by our people? I do not lay too much stress upon the excitement or the emotion of a moment. I am well aware that, in the difficult path we have yet to traverse, we may find serious obstacles, and we must expect that there will remain dissatisfaction and discontent, and possibly misapprehension, all of which we shall do our best to remove. At least we may say that we start with a favouring gale; at least we may say that those brave and able men, those gallant soldiers who laid down their arms and loyally accepted King Edward VII. as their Sovereign, have been showing, by everything that they have said since, how true they intend to be to their pledges and promises; and as they have retained, I am glad to say, their old influence with their followers, we may hope that they also recognise that, under their new flag, they may find prosperity and a condition of things which will, in the end, be satisfactory to them. We have no intention, we have no desire, that these Boers, our former foes, should break with all their old traditions. We desire that they should preserve all the best characteristics of their race. We hope they will shake hands with us, that they will bury the animosity that has existed, and that they will co-operate with us in securing the prosperity of South Africa under a flag which, whatever may be said of us, has, at all events, protected differences of race, differences of religion, differences of language, and which will secure for all those who are under it, the peaceful enjoyment of their industry and the blessings of even-handed justice.

*(4.13) SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I will not detain the Committee by going into the matters to which my right hon. friend principally referred. There is one topic, and one topic only, which I feel obliged to notice, and that is the question of Lord Milner. There

are particular reasons why it is extremely distasteful to me to criticise the conduct of Lord Milner; but the danger, and I am speaking not so much of the past as of the future, of the course which Lord Milner in this particular instance has, most unfortunately as I think, taken, is that he should be regarded as having identified himself with the interests of one race rather than the other. The serious part of the matter is that, at the beginning of the war, he gave a solemn assurance to the Boers and the Dutch of the colony, that in no circumstances would Her Majesty's Government suspend the Constitution of the Cape. In the proclamation of November he said—

"By means of misleading manifestoes sent into the Colonies from outside its borders, and in other ways, the British Government has been represented as desiring to oppress the Dutch races in South Africa and the idea has been spread abroad that, as a result of the war, the Dutch inhabitants of the Colony would be deprived of the constitutional rights which they at present enjoy."

That was the solemn assurance given by Lord Milner, and his assertion that the suggestion of the possibility of such a thing was a matter which ought to be repudiated and condemned. That the statesman who gave that assurance should, in any way, have been a party to promoting the suspension of the constitution, is liable to the most painful misinterpretation on the part of the Dutch population. That is the danger of the situation, and it is one I entertain the expectation that Lord Milner will do the best in his power to remove.

What I desire for a short time to do is to advert to a subject which has not been much adverted to by my right hon. friend, and of which the Colonial Secretary has spoken as a matter of great importance—that is, the financial prospects of the Transvaal in their bearing on British finance. We have had expectations held out to us that the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony would contribute to the expenses of the war. That has been held out to the country as some consolation for the enormous expenditure on the war. A year ago, when I ventured to examine the financial prospect with reference to this very matter, the Colonial Secretary said I was a pessimist. The Blue-book now presented shows that I certainly was not a pessimist, and that the prospect of any recoupment from the colonies in respect of the expenses of the war has totally vanished. The right hon. Gentleman has spoken of the gold-mining industry, and has said the charge put upon it is ten per cent. on the profits of the mines. That has been estimated by Lord Milner at half a million, and he says that is all that can be looked for for some time. That, in reference to the expenditure contemplated in this Blue-book, is really a drop in the ocean. It goes no way at all. The right hon. Gentleman has said that he is looking forward to an indemnity to be paid by the Colony. That is a very strong expression, suggesting a sort of ransom. But where is that to come from? Not from the existing mines, but from the new mines. What encouragement is that to the goose that lays the golden eggs? If you are to put ten per cent. on existing mines, but a heavier tax on mines to be opened in the future, who is going to open those mines, if they are to work at their disadvantage? As I understand it, the Government are to be the proprietors of the mines, and it may be that as heavy a tax will be put on them as the Chartered Company put on the mines in Rhodesia, and they will then be no better off than the mines in Rhodesia are today. Therefore, the prospect of our indemnity from the future mines seems to me to be the most shadowy hope of any advantage to be gained that I have ever heard put forward as a financial proposition.

Then the question of labour is all-important. The whole profit to be obtained from the mines depends on the labour question, and that alone. The cost of getting the gold depends on the cost of the labour, and it is perfectly well-known that it is only the high grade ores that are worth the working, for they alone can bear the high cost of the labour. Many mines have gone out of working because they could not afford to meet the cost of labour. That is the case with a great part of the mines in the Transvaal, and even in the Rand itself. In speaking of forced labour, the Colonial Secretary has used language which we all approve, and he has taken a course in reference to it which nobody could criticise; but what is the labour

available? It is not labour which belongs to the Transvaal. A very small part of the labour in the Transvaal is employed in the mines at all. It comes from outside, from Portuguese territory, from Mozambique, and that is the labour which alone makes the mines profitable. But if you are going to put indirect charges upon their labour, these men will go back to their own country, or will not come to the mines at all. That is the difficulty now with reference to labour. See how the situation stands at present. There are only about one-third of the mines at work, and there is a dearth of labour. What is to happen if the other two-thirds are opened? There will be a greater dearth, and if you cannot at present man one-third of the mines, how are you going to man the whole? This labour question absolutely limits the resources of this district. As the right hon. Gentleman has said, there is a difficulty in employing white men, and that if we could only overcome their prejudice against working with black men all would be right. But how are you going to overcome that prejudice? It exists wherever black labour is employed. I believe it is true that hardly a single native was employed in the construction of the 800 miles of the Uganda railway.

The expectation of large resources out of the Transvaal seems to me to be extremely problematical. I recently read an article in the *Engineering Magazine* by Mr. Hammond Hays, the greatest authority on South African mining, in which he put the life of the gold mines of the Rand at something less than twenty-five years. If you are to borrow money on such a security, the amount of credit will not be very large. So much for the resources, but you have to look at the expenditure to be incurred. The expenditure suggested in this Blue-book is appalling. I ventured on a former occasion to predict that the cost of these colonies in peace would be, at least, as great as the acquisition of them in war. This Blue-book confirms me very largely in that view. The right hon. Gentleman has referred to the necessity of irrigation. Mr. Willcock's report on this subject is the most alarming thing I have read in my life. He puts the cost of the irrigation proposals at £30,000,000, and we all know that a general estimate of that sort is one which is likely to be greatly exceeded. This is irrigation of the most difficult character. It is not like the irrigation of the Nile. In the case of the Nile the irrigation works meant the construction of a single dam. But irrigation in South Africa means hundreds of dams all over the country, a most difficult country, and one which suffers as much from drought, according to Mr. Willcocks, as Australia. What does the Committee think it would cost to irrigate Australia—and Australia requires it as much as the Transvaal. If British money is to be spent at the rate of £30,000,000 for irrigation in South Africa, why not in Australia?

The language used here in regard to land settlement is that "The question is whether British colonisation is to be undertaken on a large and effective scale under Government control and with Government assistance." Does that mean the British Government? How far is the Government going to undertake a gigantic land speculation which depends for its success on universal irrigation? That is what this Blue-book proposes. You have never yet undertaken anything of the kind, and if you are going, in order to create a land settlement under British control, to use British money, is it in that part of the Empire alone that you are going to do it? Will other colonies not say, "Why do you not provide us with a land settlement, with a population, with irrigation? and why should not the United Kingdom itself have a right to share in a policy of this kind?" That, to my mind, is a formidable feature in this Blue-book. You have resources of a doubtful character. Your 10 per cent. on the mines will yield you some half-a-million of money, not nearly enough for the ordinary civil expenditure of the Transvaal. That expenditure, excluding many contingent charges, is estimated at £1,393,000, and this is your main resource for some time to come for the repair of the desolation caused by the war. It does not go a third of the way to meet the present common expenditure.

What then are the prospects now held forth in return for this extensive undertaking? They are, to my mind, absolutely illusory. Before I leave the point of irrigation I should just like to quote a few words from the report. Mr. Willcocks says—

"Agriculture without irrigation is generally impossible in the new colonies. . . . The

first step must be to proclaim the countries themselves as arid or semi-arid regions and legislate accordingly."

That is the character of the country you are going to settle in this manner. The right hon. Gentleman rather objected to the language used by my right hon. friend in regard to the object of settlement, but it is quite impossible to read the despatch referring to the matter without coming to his conclusion as to the main object of settlement. I agree with my right hon. friend that it would be politically dangerous to attempt to carry out a settlement, unless the Boer owners are returned to their farms. Whoever heard of a settlement on such a scale as is proposed in this scheme; whoever heard of such a land speculation succeeding? Who are the people who are going to be settled? The right hon. Gentleman himself wrote in words of warning to Lord Milner, that if he was going to get settlers from England they must be settled in close proximity to each other, as they would not like to be distributed in this wild country at vast distances from one another. But Lord Milner does not want people from England. He discourages the notion of this settlement being made by enterprising people from England with a certain amount of capital. His despatch contains a rather remarkable statement, and people will be surprised to find they are not particularly wanted there. The right hon. Gentleman says—

"Referring to your despatch, May 9th, and previous correspondence on land settlement, I have great doubt whether any settlement of farmers from this country will be successful unless they are planted pretty close together. English farmers are not accustomed to great isolation, which would also in present circumstances entail other special difficulties. Farms, therefore, would need to be small."

Lord Milner's answer to this is—

"Generally speaking, I do not think it desirable to encourage agricultural settlers from home."

That is very different from the language we have heard as to the character of the settlement to be made. The country has been represented to us as an enticing one in which English agriculturists should be encouraged to settle, but that apparently is not the view of the right hon. Gentleman or of Lord Milner, because he points out that men of that character should not be encouraged to go out unless under conditions that would not populate the country to any great extent. Lord Milner says, No, these are not the men we want; he says it would be better to plant there the irregulars we have on the spot. But these men have no experience of agriculture, they know nothing of the country, they cannot live the life the Boers live, who know the climate, the nature of the stock that will thrive, and how to carry on successful settlement. I cannot conceive a more unfortunate, a more risky, speculation, than this developed in Lord Milner's despatch. I do not wish to say more in criticism or condemnation of a scheme of this kind than the Colonial Secretary has himself said upon it. On 7th July, this year, he wrote—

"Conditions of both purchase and lease appear confused and difficult to follow. Presumably this will be remedied in putting conditions into legal form so as to show clearly, and as far as possible, separately, what Government undertakes, what settler undertakes, and what reservations Government makes. Conditions generally appear stringent as compared with terms offered in Australasia."

Now, these remarks on the settlement proposed by Lord Milner are not very encouraging. It seems to me we ought to be extremely careful how we embark on gigantic, and, as I think, ruinous, schemes of irrigation and settlement with which the right hon. Gentleman himself seems to be so imperfectly satisfied. We ought to know how far British taxpayers will be involved in these transactions. We have nothing here to throw any light on that matter. We hear of loans, but loans depend on credit. Is the credit of British taxpayers to be pledged? That is a serious question to ask. We have been involved in £150,000,000 of debt for the war. What chance is there of our being involved in schemes of this magnitude? The main resource of the country is from the gold mines, and the right hon. Gentleman himself was struck with the smallness of the 10 per cent. contribution, and in a telegram to Lord Milner he asked—"Do you not think it ought to be more?" Lord Milner said no. But then Lord Milner is surrounded by the owners of the mines, and his information comes from that source —therefore his judgment in the matter must be largely influenced by the people, influential people, no doubt,

among whom he lives and moves. Therefore, I think the astonishment of the right hon. Gentleman at the smallness of this contribution was fully justified.

Well, there is one question I would rather like to ask the right hon. Gentleman, for, I think, there has been a good deal of misunderstanding on the subject lately. I observe that in the terms of peace the sum of £3,000,000 was to be devoted to the repatriation of the Boers. That sum is specifically mentioned, but in telegrams published as coming from South Africa the losses suffered by British people in South Africa are mentioned as coming under this sum.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I do not know whence the right hon. Gentleman derives his information. The £3,000,000 go to the Boers.

* SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: That is the assurance I wished to have, for certainly statements I have seen in the papers were to the opposite effect. But I should very much like to know when these £3,000,000 are going to be raised? I see authorisations to Lord Milner of £500,000 at one time, and £500,000 at another, for the purposes of carrying out some scheme, but where do the half millions come from? Not from the resources of the Transvaal, for they are barely enough to carry on the ordinary expenditure, and, as no loan has been authorised. I should be glad to know the source from which the money is derived. If there is anything to be undertaken in regard to irrigation or settlement on a large scale, it is perfectly plain that an enormous sum—millions upon millions—will have to be raised, and we ought to have some assurance as to the security on which this is to be raised, and who is to give the money. That is the question to which I desire to call attention. I look to this Report for information, and for a hope of recoupment for this country, and all I find is promise of unlimited expenditure, for which no resources appear forthcoming. At present we are paying £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 of interest on the loan we have levied for this war; and so far from seeing here any prospect of relief from the burdens of the British taxpayer, I see schemes propounded with regard to South Africa involving the expenditure of scores of millions more. This is the only opportunity we have of obtaining information upon this subject, and we ought to have something which will reassure the British taxpayer that now that the war is over he is going to be better and not worse off than he was before.

(4.45.) SIR GILBERT PARKER (Gravesend) said that several questions of interest had been referred to, and not the least of them was the expected financial returns from taxation in South Africa. There was also the question of the settlement of the land, which was a very difficult and delicate problem indeed, the question of irrigation, which was so overwhelmingly dealt with in the Blue-book, and the settlement of the country by immigration. He quite agreed with the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman who preceded him, that this Report upon irrigation by Mr. Willcocks was a very important document indeed, and he should think that if it represented the policy of the Government it would be a matter which should be dealt with in this House with very great care and very great anxiety. He had no assurance, however, that that was the policy of the Government.

*SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: It is the policy of Lord Milner.

SIR GILBERT PARKER said it might be the policy of Lord Milner and the Government to receive Reports from one of the greatest experts on irrigation in the world, but it did not necessarily follow that what that gentleman reported would be incorporated in the policy of the Government. Mr. Willcocks had been trained in a peculiar way. He had done splendid service for the Empire in India, where £30,000,000 had been spent upon irrigation; but the conditions of government in India, with its vast population, was quite a different thing from an attempt to carry out the same policy in South Africa. It was quite possible in Egypt, where they had an administration with no responsible government, and which was responsible only to the ruler himself, to carry out a

scheme for irrigation in the only way in which it could be carried out, at a great cost, and for the benefit of the people at large, who themselves were primitive agriculturists in the most elementary sense. For his own part he could not think that the policy set forth by Mr. Willcocks in this Report was one which could be easily adopted by any Government.

It was, he believed, the feeling of most colonists that paternal government was not a very good thing, although it had been necessary in a good many colonies. It had been necessary, for instance, in Canada, where, at first, money was not plentiful and private enterprise was limited because it was an agricultural country, and primarily it had been found necessary to build railways and canals. Those things were done, and were supposed to be proper forms for Government enterprise, but when they went beyond that, and went in for a scheme to develop agriculture, which seemed to him to properly belong to private enterprise, they raised very great difficulties indeed, which the increasing population of the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony, would consider with very great timidity indeed, and possibly with very great opposition. He was not throwing cold water upon this Report, or suggesting that the scheme being carried out might not be of very great value indeed to South Africa. The question was, whether this was a matter which the Government and the House ought to very carefully consider before it was incorporated in the policy adopted in South Africa. This was a matter upon which he had had some little experience, and upon which he had observed a good deal in Australia, India, and Egpyt, and consequently he felt it his duty to say a word or two, if not of warning, at least of care and caution, that in dealing with this subject they should not have preconceived ideas opposing it nor preconceived ideas as to the value of it. This Report seemed to him to be a document which would take weeks to discuss, because it might involve the whole future of agriculture, indeed the whole future of South Africa itself.

As for the land settlement, that was just as difficult a question, and he thought everybody in the House must have felt a feeling of satisfaction that the Colonial Secretary spoke with so much temperateness and care and caution concerning this question. No one knew better than the Colonial Secretary how difficult it was to have any kind of settlement of the land question by emigration in colonies where they had already got a native population which knew exactly how to work the soil, and which knew all the advantages that came from an acquaintance with the immediate conditions under which they had been brought up. He took exception to the statement made by the Leader of the Opposition that it was a very doubtful thing to try and settle the land question by soldiers and immigrated wives. That might be so, but it was at any rate open to argument. To his mind the chief thing was that, in the first place, before all the Colonists themselves were the best judges of what was good for their country. In the second place, they should not try to impose any settlement of the land question or any other question upon the people which was antithetic to their own views. He did not mean to suggest that what had been proposed in South Africa by Lord Milner would not be satisfactory to the native portion of the population. That was a matter which would have to be discussed. If they took the example of the North West of Canada or Australia, the English farmers who went out there at first, no matter how capable they were, did not always find themselves successful at first in those countries.

There was another argument against their settlement. It was purely a question of whether they were brought out in great numbers and set down upon the soil to work out their own salvation. Success could not come from that kind of settlement at once, but it had been proved that it could come, and had come, in the history of other colonies, and it was purely a matter of arrangement, adjustment, and common sense as to how that settlement should be accomplished. That it was wrong to send out English farmers he did not admit, although it might be wrong to send them out in large batches to settle upon the land at once. His one plea was that regarding the settlement of the land question in

Sir Gilbert Parker.

South Africa they should not at once form their opinions against the scheme proposed by Lord Milner nor should they approve of it until it was properly considered. This native spirit was sometimes impetuous, variable, and irascible, but it believed in itself thoroughly, and what it wanted was a sympathetic English official, not to rule over them, but to share in the responsibilities and the development of the country.

(4.57.) MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) congratulated the Colonial Secretary upon the very conciliatory tone of his speech. The right hon. Gentleman stated that they were not now discussing the causes of the war, or anything connected with the war. He entirely agreed with that. The Colonial Secretary naturally approved of the war, but he must allow other hon. Members to retain their opinion that a more unjust and a more inexpedient war never was waged by this country. He did not wish to pursue the subject now, but he had not altered his opinion one atom or iota in regard to this war. On the contrary, it had been proved to his mind by what had taken place, that the war, as he anticipated, had been injurious and harmful to the Empire. The right hon. Gentleman said he was an optimist, and he was glad that his optimistic views had proved to be correct. There again he did not agree with him, because if he remembered rightly the right hon. Gentleman made war under the impression that it would only last a few months and cost only a few million pounds. He did not approve of the statement that the right hon. Gentleman was correct in his estimate, because instead of lasting two or three months and costing between £4,000,000 and £10,000,000, the war lasted pretty nearly three years and cost between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000.

The Colonial Secretary was in a sort of difficult position in regard to the defence of Lord Milner. It appeared to him that the right hon. Gentleman had to skate on very thin ice. He regarded the conduct of Lord Milner as absolutely unjustified judged by the rule that regulated the relations of civil officials, and especially governors, to this country and the Colonial Office. The Colonial Secretary said that Lord Milner was asked for his opinion by certain persons who had the greatest confidence in him. But Lord Milner went beyond giving his opinion. He did not state personally that the Constitution of Cape Colony ought to be suspended, but he encouraged people there in their action in favour of its suspension, and he agreed with them that there ought to be a petition. In regard to that petition it was stated by one of the correspondents of *The Times* in South Africa that information had been sworn to that this petition was got up much in the same way as petitions were got up in this country by paid canvassers. It contained a large number of signatures of black women and small children. He had no confidence in petitions in this country, and he had certainly as little confidence in petitions in South Africa. He thought they might take the interview Lord Milner had with General Brabant and Mr. Lawrence, as a fair and reasonable statement of what took place. Lord Milner went out of his way to suggest an insidious way of approaching His Majesty's Government at home. He suggested that a petition should be sent asking how they were going to carry on the Government of Cape Colony until the Constitution had been restored. That was an insidious proposal, and it showed that Lord Milner was acting with those men and giving them suggestions as to the mode in which they might best use pressure on the Government, and in doing that the High Commissioner was acting contrary to the rules and precedents regulating the action of governors and civil officials of the country. The Colonial Secretary was in a difficult position, but he never complained of the right hon. Gentleman defending a subordinate. The right hon. Gentleman said Lord Milner was the right man in the right place. He confessed that he did not agree with him. Lord Milner had shown himself throughout to be a bitter partisan, and had thrown himself entirely into the hands of what were called the Loyalists. If the right hon. Gentleman had been able to state that Lord Milner had gained the confidence of the conquered, he (the hon. Member) could have understood his being commended as the best man for the position in which he was placed. We wanted a man who had the confidence of the Boers who had been conquered.

The Colonial Secretary went on to refer to the subject of white labour. He said that one of the great difficulties in the way of white labour was that where there was a black population there was a prejudice against white labour. That was perfectly true. When the Cornish miners went out there they were willing to work underground, and what they complained of was that because of the facility with which black labour could be got, they were not allowed to combine as trade unionists in order to see that they got what they regarded as a fair wage as the reward of their toil. He believed it would be of the greatest benefit to the Transvaal and the people of this country if we could get white labour established there. He did not believe in black labour. But the right hon. Gentleman said that it was almost beyond our means to enforce white labour with blacks in South Africa. What were the indirect methods we pursued? The right hon. Gentleman said that we had prevented the sale of liquor to the blacks, and that this was one of the reasons which accounted for the dearth of native labour. We knew what had taken place in Kimberley. Were these men to be shut up in compounds? Speaking generally, the blacks of the Transvaal would not work underground. We sent into Portuguese territory, and we made contracts with the chiefs to send us a large number of men. What did these unfortunate people do? If a young man on being told by the chief to go to the Transvaal refused, everybody knew that it would go very hard with the young man. These blacks were brought to the Transvaal, and they were obliged to work for a very small wage. It should be remembered that it was stated at the Chamber of Mines in Johannesburg that the aim and object of the war was to get a greater amount of forced black labour for which they would be able to pay less. It was urged by one gentleman as a reason why the blacks should receive a small wage that they were satisfied with a little accumulation with which they went back into their own country. What appeared to make a black gentleman happy was the ability to buy two wives and half a dozen cows. By paying small wages they had to work more in order to be able to buy a couple of wives. He supposed the gentleman who put forward that argument would also urge that a black, instead of having two wives, ought to have a dozen, in order that the mine owners might have the benefit of his labour at a small wage, while he was working for the money to buy them. He should like to know why there was a difference in the law for white and black men in regard to flogging. That degrading form of punishment when not inflicted on white men ought not to be inflicted on black men. It was most important to reduce the number of natives brought in from Portuguese territory, and to encourage white labour in the mines. Certainly, it was the duty of the Government to see that every one was free to sell his labour on his own terms, and that no compulsion was used to induce natives to work in the mines.

With regard to Lord Milner's proposals for the acquisition of land upon which English farmers could settle in South Africa, we should not be acting fairly and honestly if we forced the Boers to sell their property in order that we might attempt to carry on the Government of the country with a majority obtained by importing Englishmen. The right hon. Gentleman claimed that we had a right to expropriate the landowners in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal in order to obtain land for close settlement. He remembered the right hon. Gentleman having spoken of the landlords in this country as men who toiled not, neither did they spin. If the right hon. Gentleman took that view, he was not sure that he would not agree with him; but if we were to apply the principle of expropriation in the Transvaal, why not here, where there were large numbers of people "who toiled not, neither did they spin," and crofters whose land was given over to a few wretched stags. Then there were large farms in parts of England, and he asked why, on the same principle, these should not be cut up into allotments for cottiers and farm labourers. The right hon. Gentleman said that he wanted the Boers to live in accordance with their traditions and their habits, but were we acting honestly by them if we forced them to sell their property, in order that we might attempt to carry on the government of the country by a majority obtained

by importing Englishmen? If that proposal were made, how could it be supposed that the Boers would have any confidence in us? He thought the right hon. Gentleman would himself consider, when he looked into Lord Milner's plan, that it was as unjust and unfair as the proposed suspension of the Constitution in Cape Colony. The right hon. Gentleman said that we should not act vindictively towards the men who lived in Park Lane. He remembered that when the war was going on he stated that he was ready to take command of a commando of these gentlemen from Park Lane and lead them to the front, but they did not respond. It was said that these men had already sold their shares, and that we could not touch them. That was to a great extent true. But the right hon. Gentleman went on to say that we should not tax the men who had bought the shares beyond leaving what was sufficient to enable them to get a fair return on the price they had paid for the shares. He did not admit that for a moment. We had nothing to do with what price they had paid for the shares; what we had got to do with was the value of the mines themselves, and what would be a fair return on the capital expended on them. We had got a right to levy taxation on all that was in excess on that amount. The question was what that fair return would be. We knew that in Rhodesia 50 per cent. was considered to be legitimate taxation, and, therefore, a little more than 10 per cent. to be levied on the Transvaal mines.

The right hon. Gentleman went on to defend the principle of Crown Colonies, but he objected to the Crown Colony system because it had a tendency to become permanent. He thought it would be better to carry on the government of the Colonies frankly and fairly under what might be called martial law for the time being, until the period arrived when they could be given free institutions. He maintained that the people in the Colonies had a perfect right to agitate constitutionally—not by force of arms—for a change in the government.

Then there was the question of the censorship now existing in South Africa. He quite understood that there should be a censorship during the war, although he had thought it had been pushed too far. But at the present moment the war was over, and what sense was there in still continuing the censorship? What he wanted to know was the data on which the censorship was still maintained. Certainly no foreign enemy could benefit by it. The right hon. Gentleman admitted that the information we got from the Colonial Office was somewhat scanty. There were correspondents out in South Africa, some representing one set of views, and some representing other views; and he could not understand what danger there would be to anyone in this country in allowing these correspondents to telegraph frankly and fairly what, in their opinion, was transpiring in the country, and what were the views and opinions of the Boers. We were told that the Boers were now in a state of wild ecstasy for the Empire. Of course that was nonsense. These were practical men, who said that they must accept accomplished facts, and that, under the circumstances, they preferred to join the Empire. It was unjust and unfair that correspondents should be allowed to send over expressions of opinions on one side and not on the other. He should also like to know about the newspapers circulating in the Transvaal. He happened to be connected with a newspaper, although some people might believe that that was foolish. But the Government would not allow it to be sold in South Africa. Why should they not allow it to be sold? He was giving the Boers excellent advice, and was explaining to them what the views of the Opposition were in regard to the war; and really it would not have shaken the foundations of the Empire if the Government had allowed that newspaper to be circulated in South Africa. But other newspapers were also stopped, and he should like the Colonial Secretary to be good enough to tell him what the law was at the present moment in regard to the circulation of newspapers in South Africa, and whether we were to be debarred from receiving newspapers from the country which would tell us what was transpiring there. He did not wish to push the point too far against the Colonial Secretary, the accident to whom we all regretted, and regarded it as a very plucky thing for him to come down to the House that afternoon.

(5.30.) MR. NEWDIGATE (Warwickshire, Nuneaton) said his only excuse for intervening in the debate was that he had recently returned from South Africa, and he would like to remind the hon. Member who had just spoken that if there was one man in South Africa whom everybody swore by, that man was Lord Milner. If one spoke to the working men, they said that Lord Milner was the best man for the Governorship of South Africa, and the capitalists said the same. It was a curious fact that the opinions of such opposite classes coincided. The feeling in South Africa was that if by chance a Liberal Government were to come into power, and Lord Milner were taken away, it would mean ruination, and that the war would have to be fought all over again. That was the feeling with the exception of two sections of the population—the disloyal Dutch and those who would like to be disloyal. Among those Lord Milner was not, of course, a *persona grata*, because he was the one man who knew thoroughly the South African situation. [Opposition laughter.] He begged the Committee to believe he was only stating what he had heard on all sides in South Africa recently. With regard to the question of the suspension of the Constitution in Cape Colony, it was devoutly to be hoped that those in high positions who had the confidence of the Dutch would do their best to mitigate the bitterness of race feeling in the colony, because everybody who had lived in the country districts knew that what was going on now was anything but satisfactory. The Bond Party had been intriguing for a long time past, their aim being to obtain by Constitutional means that which they could not otherwise get, and so become masters in South Africa. The Dutch farmer was peaceable and industrious, and all he desired to do was to live his life and farm his farm; but there were many whose object it had been to stir up race hatred in Cape Colony, and, he regretted to say, the ministers in the Dutch Reformed Church were among the worst offenders in the past in this respect. Stellingbosch University, where most of them were educated, was notoriously a hotbed of disloyalty to the British. He hoped that all this would now change, and that the terms of peace given to this country would be appreciated by the Dutch in South Africa. Those who spoke against the suspension of the Constitution in Cape Colony must remember that many of our own kith and kin who had settled there had seen the intrigues of the Bond—had seen their own interests neglected; had seen that in places where railways should be, railways were not—and it was not to be wondered at if they thought that, for a time at least, the Constitution should be suspended, political partisanship done away with, and that for a short period the country should be administered as a Crown Colony. Personally, he considered his right hon. friend the Colonial Secretary was quite right in the action he had taken in that matter. The Conservative Party were not in favour of the suspension of the Constitution, but if disloyalty was as rampant in the future as it had been in the past, he failed to see what other course could be taken.

With regard to education, English was taught to a limited extent in the schools in South Africa, but two of the books used in the curriculum were excessively disloyal. A great deal had been said in criticism of Lord Milner's scheme to settle farmers in the new colonies, but, as the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouthshire had said, as the gold in the Transvaal would all be dug out in twenty-five years, the only thing that a good Government could do was to develop farming in Cape Colony and the Transvaal. That was what Lord Milner was doing; but if any of the Dutch had been dispossessed of their farms, he hoped they would receive very adequate compensation for the land taken from them. He was glad to see from the Blue-book that the British refugees were to be considered. Many of our countrymen had been compelled to leave Johannesberg and other places, and had had to exist far away from their homes in great hardship, and he thought their losses ought to be met with great generosity. He hoped a Council would soon be appointed to advise Lord Milner in the Transvaal, and he hoped it was not true that Botha would refuse a seat upon that Council when it was offered to him. Generals Botha and Delarey should be

placed upon the Council as soon as possible, in conjunction with men like Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Loveday, who were already doing such excellent work. As so many English labouring men desired to go out to South Africa, he ventured to suggest to his right hon. friend the Colonial Secretary that it would be a perfectly simple thing, black labour being so difficult to obtain, to work some of the mines by white labour; and he further suggested that the Colonial Office should form offices in our great towns where working men could find out under what conditions they might go to South Africa; what wages they would receive when they got there; and how they would be taken care of. Dealing with the food supply, the hon. Member pointed out that, owing first to the rhinderpest and then to the amount of stock which had been consumed by the troops, there was a very small amount remaining in the country. The stock which remained was at present in the neighbourhood of the concentration camps and the towns, and he urged the Government that great care should be taken, when the time for their distribution came, that a proper proportion should be sent to each area. To many it would seem a simple matter to re-stock South Africa from this country, but it was not so easy a matter as one would suppose, because few imported animals survived the various ailments to which they were liable, and until they became acclimatised they were not secure against those ailments.

He also drew attention to the cost of living of our soldiers and civil servants in South Africa. Houses could not be obtained at a less rental than £300 a year, and the cost of living was very high. He expressed the opinion that it would be advisable for a number of houses to be built for the occupation of our officers in the Transvaal, and thought it should be possible that a co-operative system, such as that established at Johannesberg for our troops, should be started for our officers. He would like to know whether in the £3,000,000 to be allocated for the repatriation of the burghers in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony those burghers would be included who took the oath of neutrality under the proclamations of Lord Roberts of March 15 and May 28, 1900, which said that to such as surrendered their stock would be paid for if requisitioned. He certainly knew of one case where no such payment had been made. He also hoped that when the payments were made for stock requisitioned for military purposes, they would be of a liberal character, and made direct to the right people. At the time of the manumission of the slaves, £4,000,000 was paid for the freedom of slaves, but that money never got into the right hands, and he knew the case of a Dutch family who were now owed between £3,000 and £4,000 on account of slaves, which they failed to receive owing to the money being paid in one amount. He hoped that this money would be paid direct to the farmers, so that they might get the money they were entitled to. The Government were to be congratulated on having appointed the Commission which formed the subject of debate last night, and on their decision not to allow Dr. Leyds and the intriguers to go back to South Africa. He trusted that the leaders of Dutch opinion in South Africa who had the welfare of the country at heart would do their best to work hand in hand with us, so that the land might enjoy a period of peace and prosperity.

(6.5.) MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.) said he desired to address himself mainly to the question of the land settlement, to which the Colonial Secretary had directed a considerable part of his speech; but he first of all wanted to ask the right hon. Gentleman a few questions on several points. As to the repatriation of the Boer prisoners, he heard through American friends that in Bermuda no steps had yet been taken to bring any back; that they were still suffering the imprisonment which they suffered while the countries were at war. He thought the time had fairly come when, if they could not be brought back at once, they might ask that the conditions of their imprisonment might be improved. He hoped that the so-called National Scouts would not be employed as policemen, as between these men and their fellow subjects there must necessarily exist some bitterness, and having regard to what had to be

done in the next few years, it was desirable that anything that might lead to friction should be avoided. There had been some uneasiness felt lest there should be any design for altering the present position of Basutoland. The Basutos had made unparalleled progress under wise care and guardianship, and he hoped that the rumours that their country might be thrown open to exploitation for the sake of mineral resources, whose existence was extremely doubtful, were unfounded.

On the question of land settlement, Lord Milner's despatch foreshadowed a very large and costly scheme, and he noticed with pleasure that the Colonial Secretary spoke in a reassuring way with reference to this matter. One recommendation, he thought, was excellent—namely, that for the creation of a bureau of agriculture and of model farms. As to the other methods proposed, he urged that no step should be taken to bring about the forcible expropriation of land, and he did not believe that, if the experiment to be tried was on a moderate and reasonable scale, this would be necessary. There were also elements of danger in the taking up of land which would come into the market owing to the foreclosure of mortgages. Nothing created a greater sense of grievance than foreclosures of mortgages which arose from exceptional circumstances, and, of course, the circumstances in South Africa had been most exceptional. He thought there was a very good case for extending indulgence to persons whose land was in this position, and hoped the greatest possible caution would be exercised in this respect. As to the suggestion that the Government should become a landlord on a large scale, that was open both to political and financial objections, and was a policy which surely ought not to be entered upon, although it might be an advantage in some cases if the Government became a landlord on a small scale. It was extremely dangerous to buy up land, except here and there, on a very small scale, where it was felt that the Government had better buy up the land rather than the speculator should come in and run up the prices. Then, as to the terms of repayment. In considering that question they must take into account the duration of the life of the mines, as that was a factor of great importance. One of the most startling facts in the recent economic history of South Africa, was that the period assigned to the life of the mines had been very greatly shortened. In 1895 it was generally expected that the mines would last in full working order for from fifty to sixty-five years, and that they would be worked less profitably for about twenty-five years after that. The opinion of the highest authorities was now entirely different. [An HON. MEMBER: No.] He was giving the Committee what experience he could gather, and he believed it was the opinion of Mr. Hays Hammond. The life of the mines was now computed by the best authorities at in all probability from twenty-five to thirty years for the bringing out of the great bulk of the ore which was now to be found on the Rand; after that period production was expected to decline, although it might continue on a lesser scale for twenty years afterwards. It was, of course, possible that fresh mines might be discovered. The existence of new mines, however, was entirely problematical, and he did not think it likely that anything comparable to the Rand would be discovered. That had a very considerable bearing on the question of the terms of repayment, and showed that terms of repayment extending over thirty-five or forty years might be improvident in view of the possible exhaustion of the mines.

As to the general conditions of the problem, he wished he could take as sanguine a view as the Colonial Secretary took of the industrial and commercial future of South Africa. He thought most exaggerated notions prevailed in this country in regard to the future prosperity of South Africa. The Transvaal, for instance, consisted of two areas, one of which, the bush veldt, was fertile indeed, and comparatively well watered, but so unhealthy that at present, at any rate, it was unfit for Europeans to live and work in; while the other districts, or the high veldt, consisted for the most part of a barren and arid waste, windswept, and in large parts covered with grass which was not good even for pasture. These districts were not capable of being turned to any agricultural profit, except by means of irrigation on

an enormous scale. The same thing was true of the Orange River Colony. There were considerable areas of very fertile land on the Caledon River, but the rest of the territory could only be made valuable by the establishment of enormous irrigation works. His right hon. friend admitted that they could not turn the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to much account except by resorting to irrigation on a very large scale.

What did irrigation in this case mean? It meant an enormous initial expenditure, and they had to consider whether there was any prospect that that expenditure would be recouped. From that point of view they had to look at the past, and at the fact that South Africa did not at present contain any very large market for absorbing food products, and that the competition of food products from other parts of the world was such as to bring them to the shores of South Africa at a very cheap rate. He was anxious that there should be no illusions on the subject of irrigation works in South Africa. When they were considering the question of markets, moreover, which was of vital importance for this purpose, they must bear in mind that the bulk of the labour would be native labour, and that the native was not a consumer in the same sense as the European. Therefore he felt very great anxiety when he thought of the prospects which would be opened up if a vast financial scheme were undertaken on the lines proposed by Lord Milner. The prospect of any recoupment for our war charges seemed to vanish away in the remote and probably impossible distance. They did not know yet what would be the cost of administration in the Transvaal or of maintaining the British garrison, and until they were informed on those points they ought to be most cautious in entering on any vague speculation of this kind.

There was another danger. South Africa had had many troubles during the last 200 years, including troubles of almost every kind, but she had never yet had a land question. The land question had been a fertile source of trouble and difficulty in many countries, and let the Government take care that they did not create a land question in South Africa. Let them take care that they did not create this new possible source of difficulty and embarrassment, which would aggravate the racial troubles in South Africa. He was glad to hear from the very thoughtful speech which had just been delivered by the hon. Member for Gravesend, that he appreciated the difficulty which lay in this direction. He thought they could not be too careful in considering this question before they did anything on a large scale in regard to the various features which this land question and this agricultural problem presented. Before any executive steps were taken, and not merely before the House was asked to vote any money, he hoped it would have an opportunity of discussing more fully than to day the various bearings of the whole question.

*(6.25.) MR. JOHN WILSON (Falkirk Burghs,) said he cordially welcomed the presence of the Colonial Secretary once more in the House of Commons. He had listened with the greatest interest to his speech. Now that peace had been restored and the Boers had accepted with such loyalty the liberal terms which had been offered them, he was not one of those hon. Members who doubted that it now became the duty of the House to consider what sources of revenue were available in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. He did not intend to enter into the land question, but as a mining expert, he hoped to be able to throw a little light upon the question which had been raised, more particularly by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Aberdeen. He was sure that no one wished to tax the Transvaal to any greater extent than the mines were able to pay. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Aberdeen said that the crux of the whole question was to be found in the probable duration of the Rand mines. That was an important consideration which bore upon the terms of repayment. He entirely differed from the right hon. Gentleman's estimate of the probable duration of those mines. From personal knowledge and from the Reports of experts he was ready to declare, with the utmost certainty, that a duration was assured to them of at least a hundred years, with the present or even a greater output. The present mines had not been

proved to more than 300 or 400 yards deep, but borings had been put down to fully 800 yards, and in some cases to nearly 1,200 yards with very satisfactory results. From these experiments it had been calculated that the annual output would be more than £20,000,000 sterling for more than a hundred years. The formation of the Rand was a peculiar one and it was one which was found nowhere else in the world except in a small portion of West Africa. The Rand was unique in regard to its gold bearing strata. He could assure the Committee, notwithstanding what had been said by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Aberdeen, that the duration of those mines would most certainly be over a hundred years, even if no new discoveries were made. A sufficient revenue could be obtained from the Rand itself to pay the whole cost of the war. That was a very large assertion, and hon. Members might well be inclined to doubt it, but he made that statement from personal knowledge. The mine owners had secured a benefit, by the substitution of British rule for the corrupt rule of Kruger, of upwards of £5,000,000 and the £500,000 which it was calculated would be the yield of a tax of 10 per cent. was only a tenth of that amount. The Colonial Secretary had stated that, in his opinion, the mines would not be a further source of revenue for some time to come.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: No, no!

*MR. JOHN WILSON said he noted the right hon. Gentleman's words very carefully.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I never said that. On the contrary, we have put a 10 per cent. tax upon them which we believe as soon as the mines get to work will produce £500,000 a year.

*MR. JOHN WILSON said the right hon. Gentleman was quite correct as to the amount of 10 per cent., but that did not affect his argument. The 10 per cent. tax on the profits of the present mines would yield £500,000, but what was that compared with the enormous benefit, amounting to upwards of £5,000,000, which the mine owners would secure under the new system of government? The yield of the tax was only a tenth of that sum, and they could imagine his disappointment when he heard of the proposals. The Colonial Secretary had been badly advised in this matter. The right hon. Gentleman said we did not wish to strangle the mining industry, and that to put undue taxation on it would do so. The greatest mining experts in the world had declared that there would be a saving of 6s. per ton. Mr. Henry Hays Hammond had before the war broke out explicitly stated that the saving would amount to over five millions sterling on the gold mines of the Rand. Why could not we secure that? He trusted it might not be too late for the right hon. Gentleman to reconsider the question.

*(6.33.) MR. C. P. SCOTT (Lancashire, Leigh) said that all on the Opposition side of the House warmly appreciated the tone and spirit in which the Colonial Secretary had addressed the House tonight. The right hon. Gentleman would not on that account expect them to minimise in any degree the differences that had led many of them to dissent from his policy in relation to South Africa. It was a policy which they believed had brought great misfortune on his country and done incalculable mischief in South Africa itself. It would take years, perhaps generations, to restore what had been destroyed. At the same time they recognised the power which the Colon al Secretary possessed to undo part of the mischief that had been wrought. The Colonial Secretary had great qualities of strength and courage that should enable him to grapple with problems which the right hon. Gentleman himself recognised as among the most difficult that ever confronted a statesman. But they had heard conciliatory speeches from the Colonial Secretary before, and they had not always been followed by corresponding action. In this instance they trusted he would hold fast to the policy he had laid down—the wise and sound policy of the reconciliation of the two races in South Africa and the policy of self-government, which was the foundation stone of the success of our colonial

system. There were one or two material points in which the proposals that had been made seemed scarcely calculated to carried out that policy. The Colonial Secretary referred again to the necessity of imposing a war indemnity on the Transvaal. It was difficult to imagine how a proposal to levy a war indemnity on one of our own colonies could be justified on any precedent or principle of wise government. After war with a State you either recognised its independence and imposed an indemnity or you annexed the country, in which latter case you should forego the right of imposing an indemnity. You could not have it both ways. The Colonial Secretary maintained that the benefits to the States of incorporation with the British Empire were greater than those of independence. That might be his opinion. It was not the opinion of the incorporated States, which did not ask to be annexed, but consented because they could not help themselves. It was to be hoped this would be for the ultimate good of South Africa as a whole, but the fact did not at once give us a right to make them tributary States, which was what the proposal amounted to. This was not wise statesmanship, and he did not think it would be practicable. For example, he found in the new Blue-book that Mr. Willcocks proposed that £30,000,000 should be expended on irrigation. Where was the money to come from for that purpose and for the development of the country generally? Was a country ever known—particularly a country like South Africa, devastated by war—which did not require the whole of its available means for the development of its resources? It was really time this absurd proposal was dropped.

Although the policy now outlined by the Colonial Secretary was a good policy—although his aims were good aims—they had to ask themselves what were the instruments by which he proposed to carry out his policy. They rejoiced to hear that he proposed at an early date to obtain the assistance of representative Boers to carry on the administration of the country, and he spoke also of obtaining the services of capable, energetic, and sympathetic Englishmen. On the term "sympathetic" the right hon. Gentleman laid emphasis. But who was the chief Englishman who was to carry out his policy? He did not propose to make any personal attack on Lord Milner, but perhaps the last word that could be applied to Lord Milner in this connection was the word "sympathetic." We had not seen many signs of sympathy in him with the Boer population he was called upon to rule. Lord Milner's capacity was admitted; but had he the other necessary qualities? They must hope that Lord Milner would be the instrument of a policy, and not the author of an independent policy such as that he recently indicated in regard to the suspension of the Cape Constitution. The Colonial Secretary had made light of his differences with Lord Milner on this question, but the suspension of the Cape Constitution would have been the very parting of the ways. It was the fundamental question governing the whole future of South Africa. For whereas the policy of the Colonial Secretary, as they were delighted to hear, was a policy of reconciliation, the policy indicated by Lord Milner was one of domination. [Ministerial cries of "No" and Opposition cheers.] He trusted that this might not be so, but they must judge by the past, and he maintained that unless Lord Milner subordinated himself to the wishes and policy of the home Government he was an unfit and useless instrument for the purposes that Government had in view. It was satisfactory to learn that the proclamation banishing the Boer leaders and confiscating their property had practically been withdrawn, but the Colonial Secretary had not stated whether the proposal to charge for the maintenance of the Boer women and children in the concentration camps had also been withdrawn. Another point on which he desired information was as to the composition of the police. He could not imagine anything more certain to breed strife and divisions. The Colonial Secretary spoke of having made a good start in this policy of reconstruction. He rejoiced at the good spirit displayed by the Boers, which was better than might have been expected. The Boers recognised that they were beaten, and were determined to make the best of things. Now that there was relief from the pressure of the war, care should be taken not to throw away the

opportunity for a perfect reconciliation. There was a belief amongst them in the justice and good faith of England, and the Colonial Secretary should see to it that that belief was maintained, and that the happy situation should not be spoiled by petty tyranny, unsympathetic administration, and a want of consideration for the feelings, and even the prejudices, of the Boers.

(6.48.) SIR HOWARD VINCENT (Sheffield, Central) said that few people who had been in South Africa would agree with the opinion of Lord Milner expressed by the hon. Member who had just sat down. The patience and the care with which Lord Milner examined every question laid before him in regard to administration of the new colonies was the theme of admiration of everybody who had been brought in contact with him. His Majesty's Government, and particularly the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were to be congratulated on the wonderful way in which the peace had been received in South Africa. He thought the greatest credit was due to the tact and spirit shown, not only by the officers in command, but by all the non-commissioned officers and men. He earnestly hoped that the conciliatory spirit and expressions of good will by the Boers would not be too readily accepted until it had been evidenced by something more than mere lip service. [Cries from the Opposition Benches of "Oh, oh!"] The large number of prisoners of war who would be repatriated within a short period of time would find in many parts of the colony a very different state of things from that they had been accustomed to, and it was necessary that sufficient precautions should be taken against outbreaks of disorder and outrage. The two great problems of the situation were migration and immigration, and it was satisfactory to find that Lord Milner and the Colonial Secretary were giving attention to these. Reservists should be given the opportunity of remaining in South Africa with the offer of a free or assisted passage home if they were not satisfied with their position after a year's trial. Something ought to be done, also, to let women know the numerous openings there were for them in South Africa. If anything was done in that direction the greatest care should be taken in sending out the female emigrants under special superintendence and guardianship. Grateful thanks were due to such Boer leaders as General Botha and Schalk Burgher for the speeches they had made in the concentration camps in South Africa, and he hoped that when these men came to this country nothing would be done by those who had taken their side in the war to inflame bitter feelings, or do harm in South Africa. [Opposition cries of "Oh, oh!"] There was one other point he would like to direct attention to. After the expenditure of £228,000,000 on the war the British were entitled to some trade advantages in South Africa. There was no doubt that British traders were not so enterprising as Germans and Americans in opening up new sources of trade in South Africa, and, as he had said, the British people had a right to some trade advantages after all their profuse expenditure of British treasure and life.

SIR ROBERT REID (Dumfries Burghs) said he would follow the example which had been set by all the previous speakers in the debate of avoiding any sort of recrimination with respect to events that had passed. There were, however, two points to which he wished to call attention. The first was that the Colonial Secretary had authorised a Commission of two of His Majesty's Judges to go out to the Cape. He was convinced that the two learned judges were going out on an errand of mercy, that they would act with perfect integrity, and that their mission would result in a large exercise of the prerogative of mercy. With regard to the sentences passed by courts-martial, he would point out that martial law expired when war ended, and if martial law expired, then the sentences administered under it also expired, unless confirmed by the civil authorities. He asked the right hon. Gentleman to consider that difficulties might arise from the sending of His Majesty's Judges into a self-governing colony, unless the full assent of the Government of the colony was obtained. He complained of the late period at which the Blue-book had been issued, and said it was absolutely

impossible to master the matter in the few hours that were left at the disposal of the House. Lord Milner was proposing the Government with an extremely large undertaking, and he asked that the House of Commons should not be committed to the large and costly scheme of land settlement set forth in the Blue-book without fuller knowledge and consideration.

(7.5.) MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I should be sorry to trouble the House with anything in the nature of a second speech; but it would seem discourteous if I did not reply to a number of Questions which have been put to me by Members of the House. I fully agree with what has been said, that the discussion has been conducted from first to last without a trace of controversial bitterness, and I reciprocate the desire that that may continue to be the case. I am obliged to notice one exception, and although I have not the slightest intention to continue any controversy with the hon. Member to whom I refer—I mean, of course, the hon. Member for the Leigh Division of Lancashire—I am bound, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, to express my entire dissent from almost everything he has said. While I am glad that my earlier speech should have been considered by the House generally as a conciliatory speech, I do not admit that it differed either in manner or in matter from scores of other speeches which I have made on South African affairs. I have always desired conciliation; I have always desired the absence of those racial feelings or animosities which at other times have existed in South Africa; but I have always thought that the opportunity for such reconciliation could not come until certain questions had been once for all settled. The fight has been fought out. Now is the time to shake hands; now is the time for reconciliation.

Passing to the remarks of the hon. and learned Member for Dumfries, of course it is understood that the scope of the reference to the Commission is confined entirely to the sentences passed by the military authorities under martial law, and not to sentences passed in the Colonies by the Civil Courts. With that limitation, the appointment of the Commission has the warm support of the Government of Cape Colony, and also the approval of the Prime Minister of Natal. I consulted the Prime Minister before finally deciding upon its appointment. I do not anticipate, therefore, any difficulties arising from the fact that part of the work of the Commission will be done in a self-governing colony. A legal question has been put to me upon which I had taken advice. I would venture, with respect, to say that the matter is not quite as clear or as universally admitted as the hon. and learned Member seems to think, and that it does not follow really—although I am quite aware that there are legal opinions to that effect—that martial law necessarily comes to an end with the termination of hostilities. The Prime Minister of Cape Colony has, however, undertaken to bring forward legislation in the Cape Parliament to validate those sentences. What is proposed, of course, is that all the sentences passed should be validated. Then they will be examined by the Commission with a view to seeing in what case and to what extent His Majesty can be recommended to exhibit the clemency of the Crown. I share the hope of the hon. and learned Gentleman that it may be found practicable to do so in a considerable number of cases. The House will understand that sentences which it may be absolutely necessary and proper to pass in time of war, when you want to prevent the commission of a particular offence, may nevertheless be sentences for a kind of offence for which clemency may properly be extended after the war is over, and the necessity of the sentences has passed away. On the other hand, let me remind the House that in some cases, at any rate, these sentences have been passed for outrages of a serious kind. I believe in some instances it is a question of outrages and conduct altogether contrary to the usages of war. It would be nothing less than a scandal that in those cases men who would have undoubtedly been sentenced by the civil Courts—and the sentence would have been valid for the whole term—should escape scot free on a technical point because they were tried by a military tribunal. That we hope to avoid by the validation of those sentences under legislation by the Cape Parliament.

The hon. Member for Northampton asked me a Question in regard to

the flogging of natives. I cannot give an answer in detail; but I think he is aware that we have materially lessened the number of offences for which flogging can be administered. And even where under the old law there are still some cases in which flogging may be administered, even in those cases the punishment is so much restricted and controlled by the necessity of appeal to a higher authority, that I do not think any abuse of the power is likely to take place. In the meantime there is most undoubtedly an enormous improvement, and I doubt very much whether great complaint is to be made on that head. The hon. Member is also interested in the censorship, and he asks me how long it is to apply to certain English newspapers. It depends, of course, partly on local circumstances, and partly on what may appear in the newspapers themselves. If the articles in these newspapers are calculated in any way to produce discontent or disturbance, I assume that the authorities will continue to exercise their privilege of exclusion; but I have no doubt that the well-known good taste of all editors will lead them to exclude from their papers anything which is of an exciting nature.

The hon. Member for Nuneaton asks me about British refugees. I spoke earlier in the evening about the sum which was to be applied to the relief of the destitute Boers who are being repatriated — the £3,000,000 promised under the terms of surrender. But I need hardly say, to those who recollect the policy I have initiated, that we have not forgotten our own fellow-subjects, the British or Dutch, who have been with us during the struggle, and who, I think, are entitled even to better terms than those who have been against us. It is said that they are not generous and liberal terms which are given to our late enemies. On the contrary, we have always said that the question of money did not come into the consideration of this matter at all. It is the method by which the money might be applied that has been in question; but we desire that equal or even greater generosity should be shown to those who are our fellow-subjects who stand in need of it and who have great claims upon us. A considerable sum will be put aside for that purpose. It is true that the cost of living in the Transvaal is excessive, especially when we are dealing with persons in the position of officials, both military and civil. My hon. friend may be glad to know that the Government have the matter under serious consideration, and are anxious, if possible, both to obtain land for the purpose of building houses for the accommodation of officials, and which can be let on better terms than is possible under existing conditions. We have also had under consideration a scheme for furnishing them with the necessary supplies at some cost less extortionate than that to which they are now subject. My hon. friend is alse anxious that the military should pay promptly for the stock they have requisitioned. We share that desire with him, but the matter is of such magnitude that it is not always possible to deal immediately with claims and requisitions of this kind. Nor do I see how it is possible to refuse payment upon receipts given by the military authorities because they may be in different hands. We cannot be expected to tell how they have come into the possession of persons who present them, and we are bound in justice to have regard to the signatures of our military authorities. An opportunity will be given to persons in this country to learn what are the conditions of emigration to South Africa. Up to the present; time nothing special has been done in this respect, because of the short period since the termination of hostilities. No large amount of emigration is either possible or desirable at present, but when the country is really open to emigrants, no doubt every opportunity will be given for making themselves acquainted with the conditions of living there. The hon. Member for Central Sheffield does not appear to be aware that there is already an association of the kind he suggested. It deals with the emigration of women, a question to which I attach the greatest importance. I think it is not good for any country to be too largely inhabited by what I may call a bachelor community. It is, however, a matter of great difficulty, of great complexity, because it is absolutely necessary that the women who leave this country should do so under proper protection and care for the life of settlement in the new country to which they go.

Mr. J. Chamberlain.

The right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Aberdeen made some inquiries with regard to the Bermuda prisoners. It is true that up to the present time none of them have been removed. They have been removed from St. Helena and Ceylon, but no doubt their turn will come in due course. The right hon. Gentleman also spoke of a little relaxation of severity. I am not aware of any severity other than that which is necessary to preserve order and discipline in the camps. They have been treated with signal kindness, as all our prisoners of war have been treated, wherever located; and I do not think that any relaxation is necessary; nor have I heard of any complaint coming from the Boers themselves. There is no foundation for another rumour to which the right hon. Gentleman referred, that a change was intended in regard to the system now prevailing in Basutoland. Nothing of the kind has come to my knowledge, no rumour or official communication to that effect; nor do I think that there is any reason whatever for altering the system of Government which has prevailed and given such general satisfaction. The right hon. Gentleman asks for a pledge that we would not employ the National Scouts in the South African Constabulary. I cannot give any pledge of that description. If the Scouts are willing to serve, no doubt they are admirably fitted for the police work they will be required to undertake.

The hon. Member for Falkirk is concerned because he thinks that we shall not get enough money out of the mines. What would the hon. Member think if, in addition to the income tax which at present exists in this country, we were to impose on coal mines a further tax of 10 per cent., or 2s. in the pound, amounting together to 3s. 3d. in the pound? I think my hon. friend would complain loudly and justly. It must not be supposed that the tax of 10 per cent. on the mines at all represents what we should expect to get from the general cost of taxation on industry. A large portion probably of importations into the country are either required directly for the industry or for the advantage of those who are connected with the industry, and in both these ways we shall get considerable sums of money.

I should like to have a little more time to deal with the question of land settlement. Certainly there is no idea in my mind that there will be foreclosure of mortgages in any arbitrary or improper sense. I do not know that any necessity has been shown for such a proceeding as he suggests. It would be rather an arbitrary interference with the ordinary law if we were to say to every creditor that they should wait an indefinite time before they received the money which was legally due to them. I have not seen any signs that their powers will be used in an unjust or oppressive manner. If they are so used, then there will be further consideration of the matter; but in the meantime it is not to the advantage of South Africa to have a lot of bankrupt proprietors on the land unable to cultivate it themselves and standing in the way of others who would do so. It is much better to have smaller estates and to cultivate them well than to leave them undeveloped. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Aberdeen complains of the great system of settlement by which the Government might become the owner of a large portion of the land. I confess it seems to me that this is slightly inconsistent. Was the right hon. Gentleman not one of the most eloquent advocates of the Land Bill, which would have made the Government the owner of the whole of the land of Ireland? The object of that legislation, at any rate, and the object of a great part of legislation, is the same as the object of legislation in South Africa will be, which is to make the tenant the owner of the land. The Government comes in as an intermediate in the first instance and takes security in the land; but there is no intention of becoming the permanent landlord. In my opinion, the scheme of land settlement is one well worthy of the consideration of the House. It must come before us in the Autumn session when we come to the House with reference to the loan which will be required for the expenses of the Transvaal, and then no doubt hon. Members will go into the subject fully. For the present we have authorised the expenditure of the sum voted by the House last year—£500,000—for the land settlement and similar purposes, and an additional sum which is required for the

purchase of land of a suitable character now in the market. I trust that the House will allow me to take the Vote now.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) said that it was quite impossible for him and those who sat with him to allow this Vote to go without notice. He did not think the time which had been given to it was anything like ample, particularly when they had regard to all the subjects which had to be considered in the Vote, which were so enormous and so far-reaching.

It being half-past seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report Progress; to sit again this evening.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Clerk at the Table informed the House of the unavoidable absence from this evening's sitting of the Chairman of Ways and Means.

EVENING SITTING.

SUPPLY.

[20TH ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902--3.

CLASS II.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £36,650, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the salaries and expenses of the office of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Works and Public Buildings."

(9.0.) MR. ASHTON (Bedfordshire, Luton) called attention to the stands which had been erected for the Coronation outside the National Gallery. He said that we had there a collection of pictures unrivalled in the world, and it could not, therefore, be a matter of indifference when structures were piled up round the Gallery and put it in risk of fire. The trustees of the National Gallery were in fault in not protesting against the erection of these stands. At the very moment when the Office of Works was piling up this Coronation bonfire in Trafalgar Square, it was spending thousands of pounds in buying up brick buildings in the neighbourhood of the Gallery to protect the Gallery from fire. For whosoever these seats were intended, it was not worth while to put the great national collection of pictures in danger. Sir Henry Thompson, in a letter to *The Times*, had called the act one of folly. But for the urbanity of the right hon. Gentleman, he should be inclined to call it an act of criminal folly and if the right hon. Gentleman got off with a reduction of £100 on his salary he would escape very cheaply indeed. He would move a reduction of salary to that extent, and he hoped the Committee would agree to it in order to show its appreciation of the gravity of the offence which had been committed against the nation. He would also ask for an undertaking from the right hon. Gentleman on behalf of the Office of Works, that the offence should not be repeated. He begged to move.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Item A (Salaries and Wages) be reduced by £100, in respect of the Salary of the First Commissioner."—(*Mr. Ashton.*)

MR. COGHILL (Stoke-upon-Trent) asked the First Commissioner of Works what was being done with regard to the Queen Victoria Memorial. St. James's Park was a most unsuitable site for the memorial. There were too many buildings there already. The state of the parks this summer was most disgraceful, and the injury which had been done to them would endure for another eighteen months. It was not right to turn the beautiful Kensington Gardens into a camping ground for the troops. More consideration ought to be shown for the parks. Another

point he wished to draw attention to was the fact that many trees had suffered, owing to the widening of Piccadilly, and he hoped steps would be taken to plant fresh ones.

MR. D. A. THOMAS (Merthyr Tydvil) said there was a good deal of feeling among Civil servants in reference to the charge for Coronation stands. The grievance, he understood, was that Civil servants and their friends were charged 10s. for each seat for June 26th and 27th. Owing to the change that had taken place, they would now only have a seat on August 9th for the £1 they had paid, and the impression prevailed that £1 was a great deal more than was required to cover the cost of these seats. In Jubilee year the charge made to Civil servants for similar seats was 12s. 6d., and there was a balance of £4,000 or £5,000, which was given to charities. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would reconsider the matter, and, if he found the cost of erecting the stands did not come up to £1, would refund a part or the whole of the 10s. charged for the second day.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND complained that thousands of visitors from America, the Continent, Australia, and New Zealand had been unable to visit Westminster Abbey, which, he believed, had been closed continuously since last May. Visitors to this country natural y wanted to see the Abbey, and it was a great hardship and misfortune that they were sent away unsatisfied. Surely, under certain restrictions, the interior might be thrown open to them. Another point he wished to raise affected Civil servants. He did not know whether uniform treatment had been extended to all in the matter of facilities for witnessing the Coronation procession, but he did think that every official of the House should be given a free seat to witness the procession. He wished to know whether there was any intention to carry out the recommendations of the Committee appointed to consider suggestions for the improvement of the House of Commons, and asked that a telegraphic tape machine should be placed in the library. There was one already in the cloak-room; why could they not also have one upstairs? London clubs were much better served in this respect, and yet the House of Commons was supposed to be the best club in London.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) said that he sympathised with the mover of the Amendment, although he believed the right hon. Gentleman did not desire to endanger our art treasures. The consequence would be disastrous if the stands erected within a few feet of the National Gallery caught fire. Whoever advised the erection of those stands was unfit for his post. He objected to the payment of an additional £400 to one of the architects of the Department for services in connection with the erection of the new public offices in Westminster. That was not a satisfactory way of conducting a public Department. The salary should be a fixed amount. He was sorry to say that this practice was growing to an alarming extent in Scotland, and he feared it would increase in the Office of Works unless the right hon. Gentleman promptly interfered. He further complained as to certain officers under the Board of Works being stationed in China and Japan. It was impossible to check their work; there was no means of seeing that their duties were satisfactorily carried out; and, in addition, they were granted colonial allowances, although the cost of living there was much less than in England. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would give the Committee some information on the points he had raised, and assist Members in their endeavour to respond to the appeal so often made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to cut down unnecessary expenditure.

(9.32.) MR. CALDWELL (Lanarkshire, Mid) expressed his surprise that, although this Vote had been put down on the plea that many Members desired to discuss it, it was impossible now to discover any signs of that alleged desire. However, as the Vote was before the Committee, he would call attention to certain clerks who commenced at a salary of £150, and rose by annual increments of £15 to £500. It was the most extraordinary item in the whole of the Estimates. Another case could

not be found in which men, by the mere efflux of time, rose to such a salary without any reference whatever to their ability. He did not object to a man getting £500 a year if he was worth it, but in this case the rise was automatic. Staff-clerks began at £300, but their maximum was only £400, and it was monstrous that a £150 man should be able to rise to £100 more than a £300 man. In addition to that, one of these men received another £200 a year for acting as private secretary to the First Commissioner. Another case in which an outrageous discrepancy existed between the minimum and maximum salary was that of second division clerks, who commenced at £70 and rose automatically to £250. Why should men rise to such salaries whether they were worth them or not? It was a bad principle that such a disparity should exist. He agreed with the remarks of the hon. Member for Ross and Cromarty with regard to the officials in China. He could not understand what buildings there were to necessitate a staff in connection with the Board of Works. There were plenty of people on the spot if such services were required. It was an extravagant policy to keep such a staff, as buildings which were not really required would be erected in order that the officials might justify their existence. He hoped the First Commissioner would attend to these matters, and also explain why this Vote had been put down at such a period of the Session when others of far greater importance had not been discussed.

LORD BALCARRES (Lancashire, Chorley) agreed with the remarks which had been made as to the danger of fire involved to the National Gallery by the Coronation stands, and hoped the First Commissioner would give an assurance that he would veto the re-erection of such stands if the Trustees of the Gallery were not sufficiently public-spirited to take that course on their own account. The matter to which he desired to call attention concerned the new public buildings now in course of erection. Under Acts of two or three years ago the Government were responsible for three new public buildings of enormous size and great importance, viz. the extension of South Kensington Museum, and the new War Office and Local Government Board Offices in Whitehall. By a curious fatality the two architects appointed by the Government of these buildings recently died. The plans for the buildings were very incomplete. That, however, was not the official view, as the First Commissioner had declared that the drawings were practically complete, and that they could be easily carried out. Those statements were entirely inaccurate. The drawings were essentially incomplete. There were a number of drawings on the scale of 10′ to 1″. There were no full size drawings whatever, except for two small portions of the joiners' work, which were done in order to allow the surveyor's quantities to be made out. Mr. Leonard Stokes, himself an architect of distinction, who was the executor of Mr. Brydon, the architect for the Local Government Board Offices, in a letter to *The Times* repudiated the idea that the Office of Works, acting on the small drawings, could make a satisfactory building. He contended that the First Commissioner ought to have appointed a thoroughly competent architect to succeed Mr. Brydon. He asked his right hon. friend some questions in July last, upon this point, as to what was going to happen, and the reply was that he hoped that by the change a considerable saving would be effected. Of course he did not attribute to the right hon. Gentleman a desire simply to make money by this transaction. There was a very amusing semi-official *communiqué* to *The Times* in answer to a protest which had been made by those interested in the beautification of this city. It stated that the main motive of the transfer of this work to the Office of Works was the comfort of the occupants. If they prided themselves much on that, they must remember that the Post Office was notoriously a public building, in which the comfort of the officers, according to the officers themselves, was most gravely at fault.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (Mr. AKERS DOUGLAS, Kent, St. Augustine's) said it was new to him that any complaint had been made about the Post Office building.

LORD BALCARRES said complaints were frequently made about ill-ventilated rooms. He had no wish to make an attack on the Post Office, but it was not such an elysium as that paragraph in the paper would lead one to suppose. In their defence they said the Public Record Office was one of the most beautiful buildings in London. It was really one of the most ugly buildings in London that he was acquainted with. The real defence of his right hon. friend was that there was no architect available to take over this work. It was well known that architects were not anxious to undertake work for the Office of Works. They were apt to be harassed a good deal. The letter in *The Times* referred to confidential inquiry after an architect. There ought not to be confidential inquiry when an architect was wanted to carry out probably one of the most important public buildings in London. The great architectural institutions should be consulted. He knew that several architects of high standing would have been very glad to carry out the work. A gentleman was appointed who was on the staff of the Office of Works, and they also appointed one of the late Mr. Brydon's draughtsmen, with the result that the President of the Royal Institution of British Architects made a very warm protest against the action of his right hon. friend, and in this protest he was seconded by the presidents of seventeen other great architectural institutions. In consequence of the action of the right hon. Gentleman there were great public protests, and very hostile articles appeared in the newspapers, and more particularly in *The Times*. He considered that the right hon. Gentleman ought to have appointed a gentleman of high standing, well known for his successful public works, but instead of doing this, the First Commissioner of Works had done a very serious thing. He appointed Mr. Young, the son of the Mr. Young who designed the War Office, to carry out his father's work. Then the right hon. Gentleman appointed another architect to work in conjunction with him. It was a fallacy to appoint one architect to work with another. The Office of Works first chose Mr. Young, and because they could not trust him sufficiently, they chose another architect to work with him. *A priori* they could not trust this other architect to carry out the work, and consequently the responsibility was divided between two men whose views on architectural development might differ *toto cœlo*. This practice had been in the past the cause which had produced so much misfortune in regard to their public buildings, and he was sorry to hear that the Secretary to the Treasury was proposing to carry out this fallacy in regard to the buildings to be erected in Dublin. Those two great buildings in London, which had been undertaken by the Office of Works, would cost £1,000,000 sterling, and they would be paid for out of the money taken from the Consolidated Fund. There appeared to be no increase in the staff to account for the increase for work which had fallen upon this Department. The actual staff was only larger by two than it was last year. In regard to this question, Sir William Emerson had stated that to carry out these great works would require a considerable extension both of staff and premises. This increase was not shown on the Estimates with the exception of an additional salary given to one officer. He considered that a very substantial increase of the staff ought to have been made. There had been an immense amount of work thrown upon this Department considering that they had had to look after the renewal and re-decoration of all the Royal palaces. His right hon. friend had also been occupied with the memorial to Queen Victoria, and with an immense amount of work connected with the Coronation. As there had been practically no increase in the staff, one was inclined to think that the Office of Works was over staffed in its higher department, and under staffed in its lower department.

He desired to congratulate his right hon. friend on the remarkable forgery he had produced at the west end of Westminster Abbey, a most skilful forgery. It was a pity it should have been made by an Italian.† He asked for some assurance that Mr. Brydon's designs should not be interfered with by the Office of Works. Would the

† See letters to *The Times*, July 31, p. 8; August 1, p. 10; August 4, p. 8.

archway connecting the new buildings with the old be maintained? Would he maintain the towers? What steps would be taken as to the extension of the buildings? He wished to know if the finished drawings would be made from Mr. Brydon's sketches, and, if so, he hoped the Office of Works would employ a skilled and efficient architect, not simply an experienced surveyor who had distinguished himself by erecting police stations and post offices all over the kingdom. If a skilled and appreciative architect were not employed, the inherent beauty of Mr. Brydon's design would be vulgarised and destroyed. Within the next few years there would be much work to be done upon our public buildings in London, and it was to be regretted that his right hon. friend had not appointed some man of architectural experience to supply the technical knowledge which could not be expected in the Departmental Minister.

(10.15.) MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.) thought they were entitled to have some explanation as to why the charges were still going up in this Department. He noticed that there was an increase of £3,200 over the amount required last year. The noble Lord who had just sat down had spoken at length upon the beauty of the buildings which were to be erected at Whitehall. During the passage of the Act which provided for the erection of those buildings, Irish Members protested against what they looked upon, as far as the taxpayers of Ireland were concerned, as an utterly useless expenditure of public money. They were chided for protesting against that expenditure, but, according to the noble Lord's Statement, what was going on now? He had told them that the expenditure of this public money was proceeding entirely upon a wrong basis; that they were not carrying out the designs of the original architect; and that they would find that the doors and windows would not fit; and that a large portion of the money being expended—so far as æsthetic appearance went—would be absolutely wasted. He thought the Office of Works was a fraud upon the taxpayers, and they got no value of any description for the work which it was alleged to perform. Before they passed this Vote he should like some definite explanation from the First Commissioner of Works as to the duties which were discharged by the large number of clerks whose salaries were down upon the Paper. They had a Board of Works in Ireland, but it supervised the expenditure of public money, and arranged for the lending of money for public buildings; but no such duty was fulfilled by the Office of Works in London. Before this estimate was adopted, he should like a detailed account from the right hon. Gentleman as to the duties which were discharged by these officials whose salaries they were asked to vote. He was not so much concerned with the appearance of public buildings in London, or the amount of money spent in Chancery Lane or anywhere else. What he was more concerned about was that taxation was going up, and the very bread of the poor people was being taxed. He believed they had just received intelligence as to the feeling of the people in regard to this tax by the result of the election at Leeds. The erection of National Galleries and new buildings in connection with Museums to provide for the requirements of a certain class of people were, after all, of very little value to the country as a whole. They should oppose this Vote until they heard from the First Commissioner of Works something in regard to the work that was being done with the money. For salaries alone there was an increase of £2,450 on the £53,050 they were asked to vote last year. He should like to know from the right hon. Gentleman whether that increase was based upon the Civil Service scale, or mainly due to perquisites. He found that in the Finance Division the Comptroller of Accounts had a salary commencing at £600 and rising by annual increments of £25 to £800. But according to a footnote he—

"Receives an allowance of £100 per annum in addition to salary on scale."

What did he get that for? There were no particulars showing what he got it for, and, so far as appeared from the Estimate, there was not a single reason why this gentleman should get this £100. He had not the least personal ill-feeling towards this gentleman; but it seemed to him they were increasing his salary without reason at a time when the taxation of the country was going up. If expenditure was to be reduced they must

begin at these small things. If they did not begin at some point or another they would never have any retrenchment in the public Service. There were two senior clerks with salaries commencing each at £420 and rising by annual increments of £20 to £550. A footnote said—

"One of those officers receives £600 per annum, the maximum of the former scale, and an allowance of £50 per annum for acting as Deputy-Comptroller of Accounts."

Why did this gentleman get a salary in excess of the maximum? Really, the whole Vote was full of small instances like that which called for explanation. In the case of "architects and surveyors," of whom there were six, exclusive of two "principal architects and surveyors," the salary commenced at £500 and rose by annual increments of £25 to £750. In this instance a footnote said—

"One of these officers receives £100 per annum from Class IV, Vote 2, and another an allowance of £100 per annum for services as Consulting Engineer. Another, stationed in China and Japan, occupies an official residence and receives a colonial allowance of £100 per annum, the maximum of salary and allowance being not more than £800."

In the name of goodness, what value did the taxpayers get from these gentlemen? There was no explanation to enable the Committee to see what duties they performed. He offered his strongest protest against this system of presenting the Votes without sufficient information. These "allowances," in addition to the salaries, appeared to him like official bribes or "jobs," rather than just rewards for services rendered.

(10.30.) MR. AKERS DOUGLAS said several questions had been asked, and perhaps it would be more convenient to the Committee if he dealt with them at once. The hon. Member for Mid Lanark wanted to know why this Vote had been taken tonight when there were so many other Votes of more importance which might have been taken. If the hon. Member had waited a few minutes longer he would have heard the speech of the noble Lord the Member for the Chorley division of Lancashire, who had asked the Leader of the House to take this Vote tonight in order that he might make a strong protest and an attack upon the policy of the Department over which he himself had the honour to preside. He would deal first with the question brought forward by the noble Lord in regard to new buildings; that being the most important which had been raised. He would like to tell the Committee what was the policy of the Government with regard to that matter. His noble friend had reminded the Committee of the circumstances connected with the passing of the Public Buildings Expenses Act, and the Public Buildings Sites Acts. When it was decided to erect these buildings the Government thought it better, having regard to the unfortunate results of public competition themselves, to select an architect. At the request of the Government, the council of the Royal Institute of British Architects named a panel of architects qualified for the work, and, from that panel, Mr. Young and Mr. Brydon were chosen to prepare plans for the new War Office and the new Local Government Board Office respectively. As to the buildings at South Kensington, plans were prepared some years ago by Mr. Webb, and, as that gentleman was still prepared to carry them out, the Government thought it best to leave the work to one who had on so many occasions shown great talent. But, with regard to the other new buildings, it was thought desirable to associate with the architects selected, Sir John Taylor, whose long service to the State afforded him such an intimate knowledge of the requirements of public offices. Too often in the past the architect of public buildings had thought only of his elevation and not sufficiently of his interior. The rooms on the top floor of the Foreign Office were a case in point. To suit the elevation the windows were close to the floor, with the worst results on the lighting and the ventilation of the rooms.

LORD BALCARRES: That is because the Office of Works interfered so much with the architect.

MR. AKERS DOUGLAS said that his noble friend disliked so intensely the Office of Works that nothing would convince him on the point. The plans for the new buildings were submitted by he Government for criticism to the

House of Commons. They were approved by the House of Commons, and orders were given to proceed with the work. But Mr. Young the architect of the War Office died when the plans only had been completed; and Mr. Young's son was then appointed to carry out his father's plans, in association with Sir John Taylor. In 1901 Mr. Brydon also died, leaving no one to succeed him. The plans, which had been approved, and on which large sums had been expended, could not be abandoned, and the Government were anxious to have them carried out in their integrity. He had tried to get an architect of note to undertake the work, but it was only possible on condition that the architect was given a free hand. They had the assistance of Sir John Taylor, who had worked constantly both with Mr. Young and Mr. Brydon in the preparation of these plans, and was intimately acquainted with Mr. Brydon's desires, and in sympathy with his views. They also engaged Mr. Brydon's chief assistant, who had, under that gentleman's personal direction, prepared the greater portion of the drawings, to help to carry out the smaller drawings and the necessary details. He could assure the noble Lord that the saving of expense was not his main object at all, and that he was perfectly ready to spend all the money if he thought good work could be done with it. In order to secure to the House that the plans which they had approved of should be carried out in their integrity, and without any change, directly he received them from Mr. Brydon's executors he had them stamped and countersigned by the President of the Institute of British Architects; and, if the House desired it, the plans would be deposited at the House and would be entirely at its disposal. The noble Lord had asked him for an assurance that no variation whatever should be made in these plans. He had already given a public assurance, and he now repeated it, that no variations at all would be permitted in the external elevations, and that they should only take place when approved by the President of the Institute of British Architects and the Consultative Committee. The noble Lord seemed rather to complain of the appointment of the Clerk of Works. That was not an appointment in his hands, but it was a good appointment and the gentleman had shown already very considerable aptitude for the work he had to perform, and he would do it in the most satisfactory manner. The noble Lord had rather suggested that he had not brought quite so much attention to the affairs of his office, or especially to the matters of these buildings, as he might have done, owing to the fact that he last year presided over the Committee on the education of officers in the Army. He would point out that this was the first time that he had heard in that House the acceptance of a very unpleasant and onerous duty of that sort thrown into a Minister's teeth. With regard to the Queen Victoria Memorial, a question about which had been put by the hon. Member for Stoke, he pointed out that it was not a work which had been undertaken by the Government. The Committee would recollect that the King appointed a committee to consider the question of this memorial, and the committee, after having decided on the general form of the memorial, appointed an executive committee, to whom they referred the question of site and design. This committee, which consisted of Lord Windsor, Lord Redesdale, Sir E. J. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Sir Arthur Ellis, Sir W. Emerson, and Mr. Sydney Colvin, with Lord Esher as Secretary, reported in favour of the designs of Mr. Brock and Mr. Aston Webb, with whom the general committee authorised arrangements to be made. Mr. Brock's model had already been completed, and he understood that Mr. Webb's would also shortly be finished. He understood that when Mr. Brock's and Mr. Webb's models in plaster were completed, it was His Majesty's desire that these models should be submitted to the public as well as to the committee. The monument would only take up a small portion of the space in the front of Buckingham Palace, and would be a very great improvement to the front of the palace, and lead to only a very slight curtailment of the park. This, however, was not a matter for which he was personally responsible, and he only gave the hon. Gentleman this information as a matter of courtesy. With regard to Coronation seats and civil servants, he said that the seats were erected on the co-operative principle, and for the lowest price possible on sites the use of which was afforded by the Government. No Government money

was involved. When the seats and the restoration of the ground had been paid for there would be nothing left to hand back. He was afraid he could give the hon. Gentleman no further comfort than this—that they would do their best to find room on 9th August for the whole of those who had taken seats for 26th June, and for those who had taken seats for 27th June on the day of the Royal progress. With regard to the camping ground in Kensington Gardens, he felt he could not very well refuse the application made by the military authorities, seeing that there was no other camping ground in London which could be utilised. He ventured to think, however, that his hon. friend the Member for Stoke had drawn too alarming a picture of the results of this use of the gardens, and that in a very short time there would be very little trace of the camp which had occupied so prominent a position there. Everything that could be done to help the recovery of the verdure would be done by his Department. The hon. Member for Luton had asked for an assurance that stands would not be erected again in front of the National Gallery. He fully realised the responsibility which attached to him for giving his consent on the present occasion, but it was unavoidable, and there was precedent for it. He took every possible precaution, however, to see that there was no undue danger from fire, but all the same he shared the fears and the anxieties of the hon. Member during the whole time that the structure remained in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gallery. He certainly would not readily incur the risk again.

(11.5.) SIR HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) said he did not presume to interfere in the question of taste which had been raised by the noble Lord opposite. He could not aspire to be an authority on matters of taste or architecture or art, but, as a practical man, he thought the First Commissioner of Works had taken the wisest and best course he could have taken in the circumstances of the case. Any other course would have involved the appointing of a new architect and the preparation of new plans. He desired to draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to, he could not call it the progress, but the standstill of the Victoria and Albert Museum in Cromwell-road, of which the late Queen laid the foundation stone. He did not know who was to blame, but he would ask the right hon. Gentleman to see that a new leaf was turned over. In selecting contractors to carry out the works, he hoped the First Commissioner would have regard to the capacity of the contractors, and their capital and ability to carry out so great a work as the Victoria and Albert Museum. He further called attention to the defective lighting of the parks and Palace Yard, which, in his opinion, was not creditable to London.

*SIR J. STIRLING-MAXWELL (Glasgow, College) said he could not help feeling, after hearing the speech of the First Commissioner, and also that of the right hon. Gentleman opposite, that his noble friend had good reason for the strong line he had taken. He hoped it was not too late for his right hon. friend to reconsider the situation. He had seen a letter in *The Times* recommending that a certain architect should be selected as a fitting man to complete Mr. Bryden's building owing to his great knowledge of classical architecture. That architect told him that he would havebeen happy to complete the work, but that he was not consulted. He could not help thinking that a first class architect could be found who would be more than glad to add the finishing touches to the work. The right hon. Gentleman said that as that was impossible, the work had been entrusted to gentlemen who were closely associated with the late Mr. Brydon; but everyone who knew anything about the designs of the late Mr. Brydon was aware that their value depended on detail to a greater extent than did the work of most architects, and it was very unlikely that even such a competent architect as Sir John Taylor, who thoroughly understood his own work, had discussed the details with Mr. Brydon. He certainly hoped it was not yet too late for the right hon. Gentleman to

reconsider the situation. If he could not do that, they at least were right in pointing out in advance that the credit or discredit for these buildings would rest entirely with the right hon. Gentleman's Department, and the House of Commons would have the satisfaction of feeling that a protest had been made against an arrangement which seemed so little likely to lead to good results. There was one other matter which he wished to put before the right hon. Gentleman. That was that some steps should be taken to fill up the innumerable vacant shields which now disfigure the Houses of Parliament. An empty shield was a horrible disfigurement; and he thought the right hon. Gentleman would do well to appoint a small Committee to consider how these shields could best be filled up. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would consider that modest suggestion.

*MR. KEIR HARDIE (Merthyr Tydvil) said he desired to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman and the Committee to the wages paid to women typists in the Department. The minimum wage was 16s. a week, and the maximum 25s. a week. It was a well known fact that large numbers of women were being employed in lieu of men, not because they did the work better, but because they could be employed at cheaper rates. As far as he was concerned, he had no objection to women being employed in occupations to which they were suited, of which typewriting was essentially one, but there was a strong objection, both on the part of the women themselves and on the part of the men they displaced, that they should be employed at a lower rate of wages for the same work. Sixteen shillings a week was not a living wage for a woman who had to maintain herself in London. In the best firms in the city, the wages of typists went as high as 30s. a week; and a Government Department ought to set an example to other employers. Typewriting, with the corresponding knowledge of shorthand, was a skilled occupation which ought to command a reasonable wage. Yet typists were only paid from 16s. to 26s. a week, whereas messengers were paid in one case from £110 to £130 a year, and in another case from £95 to £100. The coal porter was paid from 25s. to 30s., and the caretaker began at 35s. and reached 45s. He did not allege that these rates were too high, but if an ordinary unskilled coal porter received 30s. a week, a typist was surely entitled to an equal sum. He trusted that the First Commissioner of Works would take this into his consideration. The House of Commons had placed every Department of the Government under an obligation to pay good wages, and become a model to private employers; and he hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would see his way to make the minimum paid to these typists 20s. a week, with a maximum of 30s. a week.

MR. REGINALD LUCAS (Portsmouth) said he wished to ask his right hon. friend whether it would be possible to preserve the annexe at Westminster Abbey, which had been described as a "forgery," after the Coronation ceremony. It was so clever, so ingenious, and so interesting, that he hoped it would be preserved as a relic of the Coronation, and as a specimen of the ingenuity of which the Office of Works was capable. He wished to protest against what had been said by the hon. Member for Mid Lanark as to the salaries of private secretaries. The hon. Gentleman, as he understood him, objected to the private secretary to the First Commissioner of Works receiving an adequate salary. It seemed to him that few public servants earned their salaries more legitimately than private secretaries. It had been laid down by a former Prime Minister that the man who was capable of holding the position of private secretary to a Cabinet Minister was capable of holding any position in the Civil Service. A Minister should be able to choose the best man he could get; and he did not think that any reasonable man would object to an efficient private secretary being paid the salary he deserved. He did not know whether the hon. Gentleman opposite had a private secretary himself. [MR. CALDWELL: No.] In that case, he was all the more amazed at the output of the hon. Gentleman. It was a marvel to him how the hon. Gentleman achieved all he did without the assistance of a

private secretary; and he would respectfully suggest to him that if he had a private secretary he would find life easier and more agreeable, always assuming that his private secretary was a good one. Every labourer was worthy of his hire, but no labourer was more worthy of his hire than a private secretary; and no one would grudge the salary he got, or the ultimate position in the Civil Service to which he would be entitled.

MR. CALDWELL said he did not complain of a private secretary being paid for his work. His complaint was that the salary of a private secretary, who began at £150 a year, increased by the effluxion of time to £500 a year, and, in addition, he got £200 for doing work which was really part of his work as private secretary. He had practically £700 a year, whereas an official clerk, who began at £300, could not rise above £400 a year. Private secretaries were no doubt very useful to those who required them, but if a man did his work himself he would find it much better done. Possibly that was the reason why his own work was so well done.

(11.27.) MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.) said he had paid some attention to the arrangements of the First Commissioner of Works to meet the convenience of the House in connection with the Coronation celebration, and he did not think that any more could be done than had been done by the right hon. Gentleman. He said that, because on a previous occasion he had been one of those who had criticised the action of the Office of Works in regard to the accommodation given and prices charged. He really thought there was no cause for complaint on the present occasion. He understood that his hon. friend moved the reduction of the Vote in order to call attention to the stands erected in front of the National Gallery. He did not know whether his hon. friend was satisfied with the right hon. Gentleman's reply, but he thought, on the whole, that the right hon. Gentleman had gone as far as he could in the matter. The stands had now been removed, and although the matter was one of great importance, he thought that the criticism of hon. Members was a little too severe. On the whole, there was not much risk to the priceless treasures stored in the National Gallery, and he would appeal to his hon. friend not to press his Motion in view of the efforts of the First Commissioner of Works to meet the convenience of the House and the public. With regard to the "forgery" at Westminster Abbey, he could not join in the appeal of the hon. Gentleman opposite that it should be preserved. He did not think it was worth it. He understood that Messrs. Barnum and Bailey had offered a small sum for it and he would advise the First Commissioner of Works when he got a good offer for it to take it. It was certainly a monument to the ingenuity and ability of the Office of Works. It was one of the best imitations he had ever seen, but it was not worth handing down to future ages. As a London Member, he wished to call the attention of the Office of Works to an important matter with reference to the public works now being carried on in London. Several hon. Members had appealed to the right hon. Gentleman that these works should be carried on without fluctuation. Whenever a public building was started in London, it attracted workmen from the country. Then, for some reason or the other, the plans were changed, the work was stopped, and a number of workmen were thrown on the market. Such fluctuations ought to be avoided in all Government work. He would not dwell on the case of the South Kensington Museum, although that was a glaring instance; but he would like to ask why the new Admiralty was not completed. Why was the hoarding still being kept up? Then, again, when was the road from The Mall to Charing Cross to be put in hand? If the right hon. Gentleman had not the money he ought to get it; but it was a great evil to pause in the midst of work of that kind. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would be able to give the Committee an assurance that Government work would be carried on steadily in future and without fluctuation.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT said he wished heartily to thank the First Commissioner of Works for the facilities which had been given to cyclists in Hyde Park, which were greatly appreciated. He also wished to call his attention to the manner in which the traffic was stopped at Birdcage Walk and turned down Princes Street, to find its way through devious and narrow streets near St. James's Park Station to Victoria Station. The loss of time was tremendous, and he could not see any reason why the traffic could not proceed through Birdcage Walk. Time was money in a business city, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would be able to prevent the waste of time which now occurred owing to the traffic being diverted.

MR. AKERS DOUGLAS said, with reference to the remarks of the hon. Member for East Clare, he had the privilege of sitting with the hon. Member, who took a great interest in improvements in the House, on a Committee on the Sanitation and Ventilation of the House. Most of the smaller improvements recommended by that Committee had been carried out. He had been unable to obtain the money necessary to carry out the larger recommendations, and, further, he did not think it right to propose a large expenditure in view of the alterations in the rules of the House. The hon. Gentleman would remember that the Committee found great fault with the accommodation for the minor officials of the House, especially in the Postmaster's Department. During the recess he had been able to make an arrangement with the House of Lords by which the recommendations of the Committee had been carried out in that respect. He was glad to be able to assure the Committee that all the experiments in connection with the ventilation of the House itself had been extremely satisfactory. Hon. Members need not be alarmed regarding the condition of the atmosphere of the chamber itself, which, according to all the tests, applied was extremely good. The hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil raised the question of the wages paid to women typists in the Office of Works. He did not know if the hon. Member had heard the speech of the hon. Member for Ross, in which he complained of the large amount of salaries paid in the Office of Works.

MR. WEIR said he complained of allowances, not salaries.

MR. AKERS DOUGLAS said he was quite prepared to look into the matter raised by the hon. Member for Merthyr Tydvil, as he had no wish to employ girls at inadequate wages in the Office of Works. Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman would be satisfied with that assurance. The hon. Member for West Islington asked a few questions with regard to public works now going on in London, and he asked especially about the Admiralty buildings. There was a hoarding in front of the new Admiralty buildings, but building was just about to commence there. The north and west blocks of the new buildings had been finished, and with regard to the south block, the work of the foundation was now proceeding rapidly. There had been great difficulties with regard to the foundation. The old Admiralty building was

built on a morass, and rested on piles, and it was very difficult to find a solid foundation for such a large building as was now being erected. They had been extremely fortunate with regard to the foundations for the War Office. The site was a solid bed of gravel, apparently an island between two creeks; and they were also more fortunate in the matter of the foundations in Parliament Street than they had expected to be. Then, as to the opening of the new road, they had been waiting to get possession of certain buildings which they had acquired, and they were now perfectly ready to proceed as soon as the money for the purpose could be found. He had hoped to introduce, before the House adjourned, a Bill to enable him to transfer to that purpose certain moneys which had been ear-marked for public improvements in London. He had no doubt that in the Autumn he should be able to put that Bill on the Table, and, considering the feeling on both sides of the House, he hoped he would have no difficulty in passing it. With reference to the remarks of his hon. friend the Member for the College Division of Glasgow, he had perfect confidence in the architects who were now carrying out the work to which his hon. friend had referred. His hon. friend also mentioned the filling up of the shields. He had not had attention called to that matter before, but he would assure his hon. friend that he would consider it. He quite agreed with the hon. Member for West Islington that it was desirable that public works should not be interrupted. There had been some difficulty in the earlier stages with regard to the supply of stone, but that had now been removed. With regard to the contract for the South Kensington Museum, the contractors were up to their date, but he would take care that in any new contract the suggestions of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton should be considered. They took a great deal of pains in selecting contractors, and they were always careful that the contractors occupied a proper financial position, and were able to proceed rapidly with the work. But they were naturally bound to take the lowest tender, provided it was satisfactory in other respects. The right hon. Gentleman also referred to the lighting of the parks. A great deal had been done in that direction during the last few years. He agreed that all the main thoroughfares in the parks should be properly lighted, but he was not in favour of placing lamps all over the parks. The hon. Member for Ross asked him one or two questions. He did not know if the hon. Member required a detailed answer, or would be satisfied with a general assurance.

MR. WEIR said he brought forward two specific cases. One was the case of an architect who received an allowance of £400 a year, in addition to his salary, for acting as architect to the public buildings at Westminster. The other was the case of a consulting engineer who was responsible for closing up the fireplaces in the Vote Office. He might also mention cases of gentlemen in China and Japan, who were paid double salaries although living was much cheaper in these countries than it was at home. He was heartily sick of such allowance, and he hoped they would be swept away.

MR. AKERS DOUGLAS said that the specific case mentioned by the hon. Member, was an extra allowance given to the architect of the Office of Works in respect

of work in connection with the new public buildings. The question was very carefully considered by the Treasury, who were generally most careful in such matters. He agreed with the hon. Member that allowances were objectionable. A few years ago there were constant instances of allowances being given, but now, when new men were brought in, the view of the hon. Member was the view likely to be carried out. With regard to gentlemen in China and Japan, they could not be asked to go out to foreign countries at the same salary as they were receiving at home. The other gentleman referred to by the hon. Member had really nothing whatever to do with the ventilation of the Vote Office. He could assure the hon. Member that the care and comfort of the officials of the House were always present to the Office of Works. He appealed to the Committee to pass the Vote.

MR. ASHTON said that after the explanation of the right hon. Gentleman he desired to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Original Question again proposed.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND said he was much obliged to the right hon. Gentleman for his reply, but he was bound to say he did not consider his explanation satisfactory. The right hon. Gentleman stated that the recommendations of the Committee last year were not carried out because of the new Rules. He failed to see how the new Rules would affect many of the recommendations of the Committee. He quite admitted that with regard to the dining rooms, the new Rules might have some effect; but they should not prevent the other recommendations from being carried out.

It being Midnight, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report Progress; to sit again Tomorrow.

SHOP CLUBS BILL.

Lords' Amendments considered.

*(12.5.) MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston) said he had no serious objections to the Lords' Amendments, but he intended to divide the House as a protest against the action of the promoters of the Bill in rendering the measure practically useless. The Bill had been greatly improved by the Standing Committee, but it had since been emasculated and made worthless by the promoters weakly yielding to a single protest speech made on the other side, and striking out of the Bill Sub-section C of Clause 1. The Bill was now useless, and of no more value than the paper upon which it is printed.

Lords' Amendments agreed to.

YARDLEY CHARITY BILL.

Considered in Committee, and reported; Bill, as amended, to be considered this day.

In pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of this instant July, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty minutes after Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 30th July, 1902.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

GARSTON AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYS AND ELECTRIC SUPPLY (TRANSFER) BILL,

HULL, BARNSLEY, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY AND DOCK (SOUTH YORKSHIRE EXTENSION LINES) BILL,

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (SUBWAYS AND TRAMWAYS) BILL,

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (TRAMWAYS AND IMPROVEMENTS) BILL,

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY BILL.

Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to.

WIGAN CORPORATION BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; A Clause added; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time.

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 1) BILL.

Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to.

EDUCATION BOARD PROVISIONAL ORDER CONFIRMATION (LONDON) BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with an Amendment.

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; to be read the third time tomorrow.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL [LORDS].

Reported, without Amendment [Provisional Orders confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill to be read the third time tomorrow.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 8) BILL [LORDS].

Reported, with an Amendment [Provisional Orders Confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill, as amended, to be considered tomorrow.

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 1) BILL [LORDS].

Reported, without Amendment [Provisional Orders confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill to be read the third time tomorrow.

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [LORDS].

Reported, with Amendments [Provisional Orders confirmed]; Report to lie upon the Table.

Bill, as amended, to be considered tomorrow.

PETITIONS.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From South Shields (six); Plymouth; Rochdale; Woolwich; Oadby; and Saltcoats; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions for alteration: From East Hull; Southampton; and Yateley; to lie upon the Table.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Petition from Battersea, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

GODDEN, JOHN.

Petition of John Godden, for redress of grievances; to lie upon the Table.

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

Petition from Wolverhampton, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Copy presented, of Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Empl yers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

CLERGY (WEST INDIES).

Copy presented, of Return of the Amount payable on 5th January, 1902, out of the Consolidated Fund for Ecclesiastical purposes in the West Indies [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

SUPERANNUATION ACT 1884.

Copy presented, of Treasury Minute, dated 26th July, 1902, declaring that Alfred Cook, boy, third class, Royal Gunpowder Factory, was appointed without a Civil Service Certificate through inadvertence on the part of the Head of his Department [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.

Copy presented, of Census of England and Wales, 1901 (county of Middlesex) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.

Copy presented, of Census of England and Wales, 1901 (county of Glamorgan) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1901.

Copy presented, of Census of England and Wales, 1901 (county of Chester) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Copy presented, of General Reports of His Majesty's Inspectors on Science and Art Schools and Classes and Evening Schools, and of Examiners in Science and Art, for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION).

Copy presented, of Annual Report of Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894, and other Acts for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Railway Shunting—Tow-roping.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): To ask the President of the Board of Trade, in view of the dangers arising from the practice of tow-roping, will he consider the expediency of representing to the railway companies throughout the Kingdom the desirability of a discontinuance of the practice.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) One of the rules framed by the Board of Trade under the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900, provides that, after twelve months from the coming into operation of the rules, tow-roping shall not be allowed, except in cases where no other reasonably practicable means can be provided for dealing with the traffic. This rule has been confirmed by the Court of the Railway and Canal Commission, and will now be formally made and become operative

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he will state for the year ending 31st December last the number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank with balances of less than £50, and the aggregate amount represented by these accounts; and will he state the number of accounts with balances of £50 and upwards with the amount which they represent.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Postmaster General regrets that the labour and expense of ascertaining in respect of last year the particulars desired by the hon. Member would not be warranted. He thinks, however, that the following figures for 1899 may, perhaps, serve the hon. Member's purpose:—Accounts with balances of £50 and less, 7,241,244, £42,502,887; Accounts with balances above £50, 805,436, £87,615,718.

Cruit Island (Donegal) Postal Facilities.

MR. HUGH LAW (Donegal, W.); To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that upwards of 1,100 letters and parcels were delivered during the year 1901 at Cruit Island, Kincasslagh, County Donegal; and whether he can arrange to meet the wish of the inhabitants, numbering fifty-two families, for a daily service of letters.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) No record has been kept by the Post Office of the number of letters and parcels delivered during the year 1901 at Cruit Island, Kincasslagh, County Donegal; but assuming the hon. Member's figures to be correct, the Postmaster General fears that he would not be warranted in incurring additional expenditure for the purpose of affording a daily delivery in lieu of the existing delivery on four days a week.

Customs Senior Assistant Clerks—Annual Leave.

MR CLAUDE HAY (Shoreditch, Hoxton): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether, considering that second division clerks and Customs port clerks are granted an additional seven days annual leave, exclusive of bank holidays and the King's Birthday, after five years service, and in London the port clerks enjoy a further seven days after ten years service, arrangements can be made whereby an additional amount of annual leave may be granted to the Customs senior assistant clerks whose length of service, established and unestablished, ranges from fifteen to twenty-five years.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) I am unable to alter the decision contained in the answer which I gave to the hon. Member on the 23rd instant.†

Telegraphists on Special Service—Subsistence Allowances.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR (Wicklow, W.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General whether he is aware that a number of telegraphists who have been sent to telegraph offices at race meetings and other special events during the last two months have not been paid their subsistence allowances: and whether, seeing that these men have been put to considerable expense as a result of lodging away from home, the sums due to them can now be paid.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Postmaster General is only aware of one case, in which, owing to the official papers having been unfortunately mislaid, the subsistence allowances have not been duly paid. Instructions have now been given for payment to be made.

†See preceding volume, p. 1008.

Walsoken (Norfolk) Telegraphic Accommodation.

MR. GEORGE WHITE (Norfolk, N.W.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, having regard to the population and character of the industry of the district, he is now prepared to recommend that a postal telegraph office be open at Walsoken.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Postmaster General has already authorised an extension of the telegraph to New Walsoken, to be carried out in connection with a guaranteed extension to West Walton.

India—Military Hospitals—Surgical Appliances.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether arrangements have yet been made to withdraw from the Military hospitals in India surgical instruments fitted with wooden handles, and to supersede them by instruments with metal handles and of modern type.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The whole question of the provision of aseptic instruments and appliances for Military hospitalsin India is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The steps to be taken in the matter will be reported by them as soon as possible.

Burma—Opium Scheme.

MR. H. J. WILSON (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth): To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he can lay upon the Table the draft of the new opium scheme for Burma, of which particulars have appeared in India, and which has been under consideration for some time past; also what means are being taken to ascertain Burman opinion on the new scheme, and whether it is calculated to lessen the evils produced by opium consumption in Burma, as set forth by Chief Commissioners Sir Charles N. Aitchison, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I have not as yet received a copy of the regulations for giving effect to the revised arrangements for the licensed sale of opium in Burma, which I have sanctioned with the object of suppressing smuggling and checking illicit consumption. These arrangements were the result of careful and prolonged inquiries on the part of the Government of Burma, and I have every reason to think that due account was taken of the wishes and habits of the people.

Channel Islands—Charge of Stealing a Boy.

MR. H. J. WILSON: To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is aware Mr. Liuvee Harris, sometime resident in Jersey and Guernsey, was charged at Weymouth with stealing a boy whom he had adopted and maintained for twelve months with the full consent of the parents, and although the justices refused to entertain the charge was subsequently arrested on a warrant of the jurats of Guernsey, where he was taken in custody and sentenced to three months imprisonment; whether he will consider the propriety of repealing the Indictable Offences Act, 1848, as regards the Channel Islands, and leave such cases to the operation of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881; and whether he will recommend compensation to Mr. Harris for the imprisonment he has undergone.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) I have no reason to think that Mr Harris was wrongly convicted, nor is this a case in which the suggestion of compensation could be entertained. I cannot undertake to legislate in the direction desired.

Vaccination Prosecutions—Grimston (Norfolk) Case.

MR. GEORGE WHITE: To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether his attention has been called to the case of Sydney Ed. Pratt who, on Monday the 21st instant, was prosecuted before the Bench at Grimston, Norfolk, for failing to have his child vaccinated, and fined 10s. and 12s. 6d. costs, though he had on two occasions appeared before the same Bench asking for a certificate of exemption on conscientious grounds; and will he say whether he is prepared to promote legislation to deal with such cases.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) If, as would appear from the Question, the defendant had not established his claim to a certificate of exemption, it is not clear on what grounds it can be suggested that the conviction was wrong, or that any action on my part is called for.

Coronation Naval Review.

MR. THORNTON (Clapham): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty if he will state what arrangements have been made to enable Colonial and Indian guests to witness the Naval Review.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) The Admiralty are in communication with the Colonial Office and India Office, and, as soon as it is known what their requirements are, arrangements will be made to meet them as far as is practicable.

Dunquin Dingle (Kerry) Pier.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether, considering the necessity for a pier at Dunquin Dingle, and the present rates and circumstances of the district, he will advise the Board to increase their grant.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) There are no funds available at present, but, as I said on Monday, I will give the matter my personal attention.

Boyle Magistrates.

MR. M'KEAN (Monaghan, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will state how many justices of the peace there are permanently residing in the petty sessions district of Boyle; of this number how many are Roman Catholics; and will he consider the advisability of appointing additional magistrates for this district.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Exclusive of ex-officio justices under the Local Government Act, there are six ordinary magistrates who have residences in or

immediately adjoining the Boyle petty sessions district, of whom five are Protestants and one is a Roman Catholic. There are also ten other magistrates, of whom three are Roman Catholics, who were authorised when appointed to attend the Boyle petty sessions, but they are not resident in the district. The Lord Chancellor and the Lieutenant of the county are always ready to consider the names of any properly qualified persons that may be brought to their notice.

Irish Agricultural Inspectors—Mr. W. H. Crawford.

MR. MACVEAGH (Down Co., S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that Mr. W. H. Crawford, an Inspector under the Agricultural Board for the nomination of bulls, has, through himself and through relatives, bought and sold bulls which subsequently received nominations; and whether he can state how many nominations were made by Crawford at the Cork Spring Show, at which some animals were sold for over forty guineas.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Mr. Crawford is occasionally employed as inspector of pedigree bulls for premiums under the Department's live stock schemes. The Department has no cognisance of his private transactions as a farmer, and has no reason to doubt his integrity. Eleven bulls were selected for premiums at Cork.

Army—Re-enlistment Bounties.

MR. KENNETH BALFOUR (Christchurch): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether the grant to time-expired men who have served more than one year after their period of service with the colours, if they now return to civil life, of a bounty of 14s. for each month completed beyond the extra year they have served, will be extended to those who would otherwise be eligible, but who have elected to prolong their period of service with the colours instead of passing into the Reserve.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Soldiers extending their service or re-engaging will receive the special gratuities to which they would have been entitled had they been transferred to the Reserve or taken their discharge.

Guard Room Beds.

CAPTAIN JESSEL (St. Pancras, S.): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he has considered the advisability of abolishing the guard bed, which consists of sloping planks with a wooden head-rest, and which is at present in use in guard rooms in the United Kingdom; and if so, whether he will state what action has been taken.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Experiments are being made with new guard beds, and I hope we may be able to add to the soldier's comfort when on guard.

South African War—Return of Parole Prisoners.

MR. H. J. WILSON: To ask the Secretary of State for War whether prisoners of war on parole, at present in England or elsewhere, are allowed to proceed to South Africa provided they are prepared to pay their own expenses and duly declare their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Prisoners of war on parole, provided they are burghers of the late republics, come under the arrangements explained to the hon. Member on the 16th instant in regard to prisoners of war generally.

Army Officers' Resignations.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): To ask the Secretary of State for War if he can inform the House of the total number of applications for resignation that have been sent in (from the conclusion of peace to the present date) by the officers of the Regular Army.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Sixty-five such applications have been made.

Pay of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: To ask the Secretary of State for War whether, in the new scheme of pay for

the Regular Army, the non-commissioned officers receive any increase, and, if so, what proportion does it bear to the increase to be allowed to the rank and file.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Non-commissioned officers and privates participate equally in the new advantages, and it has been decided to considerably increase the number of the paid lance ranks.

Hong Kong Municipal Council.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the question of establishing a Municipal Council in Hong Kong, on lines similar to the Councils which have already been established at Shanghai, Singapore, and Penang, is again under consideration; and, if so, will he say when he expects to arrive at a decision on the subject.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) I have not received any representations on this subject lately, and there has therefore been no occasion to re-open the question.

(2.15.) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

South African War—General Inquiry.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (Stirling Burghs): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he can now inform the House what will be the order of reference to the Commission to be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war, and how the Committee will be composed.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): I have not been able to get on with the formation of this Commission as quickly as could be desired, but I am glad to say that I hope confidently that we have been able to secure the services of Lord Elgin as chairman. Lord Elgin is a gentleman who has taken no part in the controversies connected with the war, and I think he commands universal respect. We propose that the Commission shall not be a large one. I should be disposed, without committing myself absolutely, to confine it to about seven with Lord Elgin as chairman. I do not propose to put a political element upon it at all from either side of the House if I can possibly avoid it. As to the reference to the Commission, I think it ought to be in general terms, and yet I do not want to throw upon the Commission the intolerable burden of inquiring into every kind of transaction throughout the whole course of the war. I thought if we could frame the reference so that no question connected with contracts of any kind made during the war should be outside their purview, and which would also enable them to inquire into the preparations for the war, we need not have any military events inquired into after the occupation of Pretoria. I think that would be some relief to the Commission, and I do not think that it would do any injury to any of the interests which are anxious for the inquiry. The sort of reference I should suggest would be "to inquire into the supply of men, munitions, equipment, and transport in connection with the South African war, and into the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria." I have given to the House a full account, perhaps a fuller account than I ought to have given, of a matter which is still pending, but I wanted to take the House into our confidence, so that there should be no secrecy about the matter.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: Is it intended that the Commission shall be composed of civilians or soldiers or both civilians and soldiers?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: My idea of the composition of the Commission is that we should have a civilian chairman, and that probably civilians should be in the majority; but I think that there should be a military representative and also a naval representative.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth): Will the inquiry include land as well as sea transport?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, I want to include everything. I am very anxious that nothing should be kept out.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs): May I ask whether the reference will cover the work of the Intelligence Department before the war?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, it is certainly intended to cover the preparations for the war.

Repatriation of Boer Prisoners.

MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War what steps are being taken for the repatriation of the Boer prisoners of war still kept in Bermuda; whether permission will now be given to such of those prisoners as may be willing to pay the price of their own passage back to leave Bermuda in order that they may return to South Africa; and how soon transports will be sent to Bermuda to convey to South Africa those prisoners who desire to return thither, and are not able to pay for their own passages.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton): 350 prisoners of war have sailed already, and 1,000 more will leave Bermuda about 10th August. Arrangements will be made for further batches to leave as soon as they can be received in South Africa. Those who are willing to pay their own passage may do so, provided they obtain permission from their Camp Commandant and secure the concurrence of the High Commissioner: only three have applied for such permission up to the present.

Volunteer Colonists for South Africa.

SIR GEORGE NEWNES (Swansea, Town): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will state what facilities are being given to active service Volunteers who desire to remain in South Africa to obtain employment, and what steps Volunteers should take in order to secure such employment.

LORD STANLEY: Active service Volunteers who obtain employment will be allowed to take their discharge in South Africa. I have no information as to the grant of any special facilities to such Volunteers for obtaining employment, but they will retain their right to a free passage home up to twelve months from the date of discharge.

Reservists on Working Furlough—Gratuity Grievance.

MR. LEVY (Leicestershire, Loughborough): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether he will state the steps taken by the War Office to inform reservists to whom working furlough had been granted prior to the issue of the Army Order 200, of September, 1901, of the terms of that Order; is he aware that men were allowed to continue on furlough in ignorance of the effect of the Order in depriving them for every week they remained on furlough of the gratuity earned by one month of service, until the whole of the gratuity earned during mobilisation was forfeited, and were in some cases not informed of the fact until after their final discharge; and, seeing that officers engaged in making up the accounts of reservists prior to demobilisation included the full gratuity earned, and that subsequently the gratuity, or a portion of the gratuity, was deducted from the amount paid, will he state the number of men so treated, and consider the desirability of paying them the full amounts to which they were led to suppose themselves entitled.

LORD STANLEY: This information was, as usual, promulgated by Army Order. It is not practicable to communicate with each man on furlough as to the nature of Army Orders published during his absence. It is not proposed to add a furlough gratuity to the furlough already granted to these men. I am not aware of the numbers of men so treated.

Garrison Churches in South Africa.

MR. BLACK (Banffshire): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of questions which have arisen in India, the regulations for the use of the garrison churches in South Africa, erected in whole or in part by public funds, will be so framed as to provide for equal rights as to conducting services therein by the chaplains of the Presbyterian, Anglican, and other communions who desire the use of such fabrics.

LORD STANLEY: The churches at present in use in South Africa are, with

one exception, under local, and not military, control. The question raised will be carefully considered when the contingency arises.

Remounts—The Studdert Case.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether the law officers of the Crown have yet completed their inquiries as to the possibility of a prosecution in the Irish remounts case.

LORD STANLEY: The case referred to is still under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. No time is being lost in this matter.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE: I shall repeat the Question this day week.

Russia and the Persian Gulf.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether His Majesty's Government have received any information as to purchases by a Russian consul of land in the Island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, and, if so, can he state what is the extent of those purchases; and whether, with a view to prevent complications in Persia, His Majesty's Government will take advantage of the approaching visit to England of the Shah of Persia to concert with His Majesty and also with the Russian Government measures calculated to secure the independence and integrity of Persia by a formal Treaty to be substituted for the expression of views and the assurance of desires and intentions which form the understanding embodied in correspondence between 1834 and 1888 and now existing.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): The answer to the first paragraph is in the negative. I am confident that neither the House nor my hon. friend will expect me to make any statement as to the subjects which it may be possible to discuss with the Shah of Persia during his visit to this country.

Alleged Boycotting at St. Helens.

MR. MURPHY (Kerry, E.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been drawn to a meeting held last week at St. Helens, when it was decided to form a combination to boycott people dealing with the local co-operative society; whether a vigilance committee was started, and a list of workers and others having connection with the co-operative society was exhibited; and whether the Home Department have given any instructions to magistrates to investigate the conduct of the shopkeepers engaged in these proceedings.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon): I have no information on this subject beyond the reports which I have seen in the newspapers; and I have no power in any event to give the magistrates such instructions as are suggested in the Question.

MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.): Has the right hon. Gentleman any reason to doubt the accuracy of the report in the newspaper?

[No answer was returned.]

Consumption in Elementary Schools.

MR. LEVY: I beg to ask the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education if he has any official information showing that consumption is more prevalent among teachers in elementary schools than in other classes of the community; and, if so, will he consider the advisability of the application of remedial measures.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University): The Board of Education have no such information and no reason for supposing that consumption is specially prevalent amongst teachers. The remedy for such disease as exists would be better ventilation of schools.

Irish University Commission — Expenditure.

MR. ROCHE (Galloway, E.) I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he will state the amount

expended on the Irish University Commission up to date, and also the the amount received by each member of it.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire): The expenses of this Commission up to the present time are, in round figures: salaries, £450; travelling expenses, £1,200; shorthand, £570; printing and miscellaneous expenses, £1,000. No remuneration is paid to any member of the Commission.

Pauper Domicile—Yorkshire Paupers sent to Ireland.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he can state on what grounds he cancelled the granting of 5s. a week out-door relief by the Pontefract Guardians to John Gilmore and Bridget Gilmore, who are at present domiciled in Mohill Union, Ireland.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): Will the hon. Member allow me to reply to this Question on behalf of the right hon. Gentleman. The relief in this case appears to have been ordered by the Guardians under a misapprehension of their powers. They had no legal authority to give relief to these persons whilst they were residing out of England. This my right hon. friend pointed out to the Guardians. He did not cancel their order. Indeed he sanctioned the payment up to the end of the June quarter; but he could not sanction the indefinite continuance of an expenditure which would be illegal.

MR. TULLY: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whether he is aware that Pontefract Union sent to Mohill Union, Ireland, seven years ago, a couple named John and Bridget Gilmore, allowing them 5s. a week out-door relief; and whether, as this relief has now been stopped by the Pontefract Union, the Local Government Board will consent to these parties being sent back by the Mohill Guardians to Pontefract.

MR. WYNDHAM: The allowance was stopped by the Pontefract Guardians, the English Local Government Board having advised that there was no legal authority for its payment. The Irish Department is not empowered to consent to the return of the parties to Pontefract, nor would the guardians of the Mohill Union be acting legally in expending the rates for this purpose.

Jury Challenging at Cork Summer Assizes.

MR. FLYNN (Cork Co., N.): I beg to ask Mr. Attorney General for Ireland whether he is aware that at the Cork Summer Assizes within the past week, in the case of a man named Edward Horgan, indicted for a dangerous assault, twenty-seven or twenty-eight jurors were challenged by the representatives of the Crown; and will he say if this action had the sanction of the Irish law officer; and, seeing that in the case of Quartermaster Sergeant Rammage, of the Royal Engineers, indicted for breaking into the Sacristy of a Roman Catholic Church, no jurors were ordered by the Crown to stand by, will he explain why a different course was adopted in regard to this soldier.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. ATKINSON, Londonderry, N.): The Crown solicitor, in setting aside twenty-eight jurors in the first mentioned case, acted strictly in accordance with the instructions issued to him in February, 1894. No special directions were given to him by the law officers. Jurors are only set aside where the Crown solicitor has reason to believe that, if sworn, they would not find a true verdict on the evidence. No such apprehension was entertained in the second mentioned case. The defendant was a complete stranger to the city and county of Cork. Moreover, counsel for the Crown advised the Crown solicitor that the charge against him could not be sustained in law, and by direction of the judge he was acquitted.

MR. FLYNN: Was there any reason to believe that a true verdict would not be returned in Horgan's case?

MR. ATKINSON: The Crown solicitor must have had reason to believe that the jurors set aside would not return a true verdict.

Other hon. Members rose to put supplementary Questions, but were stopped by the Speaker.

Land Purchase in County Longford.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether, in view of the delay that has occurred in proceedings for the sale of O'Brien and another estate in Comakelly and Corglass, County Longford, he can direct the Land Commission to obtain a request for a sale of these lands to the tenants.

MR. WYNDHAM: This estate is being administered in the Court of the land judge, where the proceedings have not yet reached the stage at which a request for an inspection under the 40th Section of the Act of 1896 could be issued. The Land Commission has no power to take the initiative in obtaining a request.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: Can the right hon. Gentleman say why this stage has not been reached?

MR. WYNDHAM: No, Sir; it is altogether outside my province.

Small Dwellings Acquisition (Ireland) Act.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he proposes to take any steps to have the rules under the Small Dwellings Acquisition (Ireland) Act remodelled, so as to obviate the necessity of the present guarantee in cash being required from the poorer class of tenant purchasers.

MR. WYNDHAM: The rules referred to were issued in pursuance of the Act and cannot be remodelled in the direction suggested. The Act itself prescribes the limits within which a local authority may advance money for the purchase of houses, and legislation would be necessary to effect any alteration in those limits. I cannot undertake to introduce such legislation.

Craughwell Murder (1884).

MR. TULLY: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state if a constable named Redington appeared as a witness in the prosecution of two men, named Finegan and Muldowney, for murder at Craughwell, County Galway, eighteen years ago; whether he can state Redington's present rank and where he is stationed at present?

MR. WYNDHAM: Sergeant Redington was a witness in this case. He was promoted to the rank of district inspector in September, 1897, and is now stationed at Granard, County Longford.

MR. TULLY: Was he the district inspector in charge of Sheridan?

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! That does not arise out of the Question.

MR. TULLY: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that a resolution has been passed by the Mohill Board of Guardians praying for the release of a prisoner named Muldowney, convicted of the Craughwell murder eighteen years ago; and whether he will have a further inquiry made with a view to the remission of his life sentence.

MR. WYNDHAM: It is not my province to act as suggested in this Question. Any representations in favour of a mitigation of sentence should be addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, in whom alone is vested the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

W. L. Rae's Estate, County Kerry.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the receiver on the estate of W. L. Rae, Killorglin, Kerry, sent a telegram directed to Mr. Doyle, to be given to the inspector of the court while valuing the estate, asking him to give certain plots in possession of Leane to Doyle; and will he state what steps will be taken in respect of the receiver's action.

MR. WYNDHAM: No, Sir. The receiver states that he sent no such telegram.

Rathfarnham Court House.

MR. MOONEY (Dublin Co., S.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he is aware of the fact that during the recent elections under the Local Government Act, a meeting was held in Rathfarnham (County Dublin) petty sessions court by the Conservatives, in furtherance of the candidature of Colonel Hercules Rowley, of Marley Grange, Rathfarnham; and will he statewhat steps, if any, were taken by the authorities to prevent a political meeting of this kind from being held in the court-house.

MR. WYNDHAM: I am informed that Colonel Rowley was not a candidate at the elections referred to, and that no meeting was held by Conservatives in the court house on the occasion.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman what Votes are to be taken tomorrow, and in what order; also as to Monday and Tuesday.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Tomorrow (Thursday) I propose to take the West Indies Vote for a grant in aid as the first Order, and the Excess Vote as the second Order. We ought to get the latter in the course of the sitting, in order to enable us to close up Supply in due course. To follow these I shall put down the Report of the Army Votes obtained on 17th July. At the evening sitting two Irish Bills will be taken. Friday will be devoted to the Education Bill, and Monday and Tuesday, of course, to Supply.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: Will the Report of Supply to be taken include the Vote for the Ben Nevis Observatory? There was, I think, an understanding that we should have an adequate opportunity of discussing that Vote.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I hope I shall be able to find time on Tuesday for a discussion of the Vote for Ben Nevis Observatory on Report of Supply.

MR. BRYCE: May we assume that the Food and Drugs Act Amendment Bill will not be proceeded with?

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY (Somersetshire, S.): Cannot the right hon. Gentleman take that Bill tomorrow night?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I am afraid the two Irish Bills will take up the time. I will put it down on Thursday in next week.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES: With reference to the Excess Vote, and the statement that that must be obtained to-morrow, are we to understand that if the West India Vote occupies all the sitting the Excess Vote will be taken without discussion? This is very important, as it involves an expenditure of nearly £3,000,000 not sanctioned by Parliament.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I will do my best to bring the discussion on the West Indian Vote to a conclusion in time to give opportunity for discussing the Army Excess Vote. With regard to Report of Supply, the Army Votes must come first, as the War Office is very much in need of funds.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): Can the Secretary to the Treasury say when the annual explanation of the Public Works Loans Bill will be circulated?

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: I was under the impression that it had been. I will inquire.

IMPRISONMENT OF A MEMBER.

Report from the Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence and an Appendix, brought up, and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 309.]

PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE.

Ninth Report brought up, and read; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local

education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed—(*a*) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school.

(4) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the county council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the county council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the county council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

(2.35) MR. RUNCIMAN (Oldham): On a Question of Order. There is a discrepancy between the Parliamentary Paper circulated this morning and the White Paper just distributed. Four Amendments which were on the former have disappeared—one was in the name of the hon. Member for Horsham; two in the name of the hon. Member for the Morley Division, and one in the name of the hon. Member for Halifax. By which Paper are we to be guided?

*THE CHAIRMAN: I understand that these Amendments appeared by mistake on the Blue Paper. The reason is this. There was an Amendment on Monday evening in the name of the hon. Member for Halifax, which I ruled out of order. That appeared on the Blue Paper after it had been disposed of, and at the last thing at night the other three Amendments were handed in. We had, however, passed the point at which they could be inserted, and they ought not, therefore, to have appeared on the Blue Paper.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis): Is it not the fact that the Blue Paper is the effectual Notice Paper, and not the White Paper?

*THE CHAIRMAN: The White Paper is the Paper on which the House works. If the hon. Member had been here during the last twelve sittings he would have seen hon. Members working on the White Paper.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs) said that when the Prime Minister agreed to report Progress on Monday night it was understood that hon. Members should when Committee was resumed be perfectly free to move Amendments to the second sub-section.

*THE CHAIRMAN: I fear there has been some misunderstanding. On my marked Paper I have struck out the Amendment standing in the name of the hon. Member for Stretford, and also that in the name of the hon. Member for Halifax. They dealt with subjects which it had been agreed should be brought up at a later stage.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) moved to insert at the commencement of this sub-section the words—

"Except in cases where only one school exists within the area of the minor local authority."

The object of that would be manifest to hon. Members.

*THE CHAIRMAN: Before we go on with that, I should like to ask the hon. Member how he proposes to deal with these schools.

MR. DILLON: I have a subsequent Amendment.

*THE CHAIRMAN: This question has already been considered by the Committee. Has the hon. Member any fresh proposal to make?

MR. DILLON: Yes, I have a consequential Amendment.

*THE CHAIRMAN: Let me see it, please.

[The hon. Member then brought the Amendment to the Table.]

MR. DILLON, continuing his speech, said his Amendment raised an exceedingly important issue. A great deal had been heard in the debate of the grievance under which the Nonconformists of this country laboured in 8,000 rural parishes in which there existed only one school. He had been struck from the outset of the debates by the fact that on the other side of the House no man had got up to say that the grievance was not a real and substantial grievance. Two or three days ago, when the question was raised in a totally different manner by the Amendment of the hon. Member for the Monmouth Boroughs, it was felt, even by the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich, that the case was one which required some solution, and he undertook to lay one before the House and the country. The Prime Minister on the contrary admitted the grievance, but declined to propose any solution. In his opinion, as one interested in the preservation of one section of the denominational schools in this country, he felt that a real crisis had now been reached, because if this Bill were forced through the House by the weight of the Government majority, without showing a desire to meet this grievance, the denominational schools were doomed. He ventured to express that opinion on the Second Reading, and on the Amendment of the hon. Member for Monmouth, and what had happened since then? Could any one pretend to ignore what had occurred? They had had an election in North Leeds. The action of the hon. Member for Orkney and Shetland in crossing over to that side of the House was not less significant. If these signs of the times were not taken notice of and followed by an effort to arrive at an amicable settlement, there would be a reaction, and in the flow of that reaction the denominational schools would be submerged. These were not the only significant signs to be taken into account. Most hon. Members had read that morning in *The Times* the letter of the Bishop of Hereford, who in this connection was a very important person. He was not only a Liberal, he was also a Liberal Churchman and a wiser supporter of that Church than many hon. Members opposite. No doubt in his letter he expressed the opinion of many members of the Church of England. He called attention again to the proposal for dealing, he says—

"With the 8,000 parishes where, as is commonly asserted, our Church school is the only school available."

and he suggests once more the following solution—

"That in these schools the managers appointed by the Church shall be one-third of the whole; the local educational authority shall nominate one-third, as proposed in the Bill; and the remaining one-third shall be elected either by the parish council or by parish meeting. The great mass of reasonable Nonconformists,"

he says—

"would accept this. Consequently it would save the country from the threatened religious strife and all its bitterness, as also from the humiliating spectacle of conscientious men refusing to pay their rates and having their goods distrained."

Personally, he did not go so far as to say that it would save the country from all bitterness, but it would give every chance for the voice of moderation and compromise to be heard in this great struggle. The words "humiliating spectacle of conscientious men refusing to pay their rates and having their their goods distrained" used as they had been by the Bishop of Hereford, filled him with considerable alarm. It was clear the Bishop contemplated there would be a war of the rates, and although they had been told in the course of the debates that the threats of refusal to pay rates were merely wild words, he looked forward to that prospect as most dangerous and disastrous for denominational schools. On these grounds, and in the spirit of compromise, he appealed to Members opposite to show some conciliatory spirit. The proposition of the Prime Minister was to divide schools into provided and not provided, with distinct management for each class. But it had been made manifest during debate that there should be a third category to meet the case of parishes in which only one school existed, and his proposal was to have the difference between these cases and those where

parents had a choice of schools for their children recognised by the application of a different system of management by a body consisting of a third nominated by the trustees, a third by the minor local authority, and a third by the parents of the children on the school books. He was aware that this would not meet the views of Members above the gangway, and that they would not accept it as a settlement of their claims, but he put it forward as a friend of denominational schools, with a desire to preserve them, and the hope that it would draw some of the venomous bitterness that would result from the operation of the section as it stood. If the Amendment were accepted it would, at any rate, leave the way open for consequential Amendments as regarded the composition of the Board of Managers. All he desired to affirm by it was that in the case of one-school districts there should be a greater amount of popular control than in the case where parents had a choice of schools. It would not affect Church schools in populous centres like London, Manchester, and Liverpool, and the Church would have nothing to fear from it in the one-school districts. He could not see his way to support the Amendment of the hon. Member for the Monmouth Boroughs, because it would have deprived the Church School Trustees of representation on the Board, and he did not think that, in view of the fact that these Trustees provided considerable endowments for the schools, a just proposal. His Amendment would give the Trustees one-third of the seats, and the local authority, which might be more or less under the influence of the Church, another third; while as to the parents, it was quite possible, in a great proportion of the 8,000 parish, the majority of them would be Churchmen also. It was only fair that when the majority were Nonconformists, the parents of the children should have some voice in the management. Two Amendments had been placed on the Paper by representatives of the Church party—who undertook in the recent debate to provide a remedy for this grievance. What was the effect of them? They gave the parents no additional voice in the management of the school, and where the majority of the children in a Church school were Nonconformists, the management of the school would be solely in the hands of Churchmen. The only possible escape from that was that the minor authority might appoint a Nonconformist.

MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN (Kent, Tunbridge): The County Council also might appoint a Nonconformist.

MR. DILLON said that was very cold comfort indeed. They had no security that it would be done. Under the proposal of the hon. Member opposite there would be five Churchmen as against one Nonconformist on the managing body. Surely that was not a real attempt to deal with the grievance. Then there was the proposal that ministers of every religion should be at liberty to go into the school and give religious teaching. That he submitted was an unreal proposal, outside the limits of practical politics. The Free Churches as a body had already declared against it, and had asserted that it would make bad worse.

MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN: It is not the whole proposal. There is the provision as to outside religious instruction.

MR. DILLON: As to outside religious instruction, the hon. Member must know that the parent can get as much as he likes.

MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN: Not in the time now set apart for religious instruction.

MR. DILLON said the offer was no concession at all. The scheme was impracticable. It would lead to religious conflicts in the schools, and he therefore dismissed it as not worth discussing. Were the Government prepared to make any concession in respect of the management in one-school districts? There was one other point. He thought that a real, substantial, and almost intolerable grievance had been made out in regard to the question of the appointment of teachers. Could the Prime Minister imagine for a moment that this country was going to accept as a permanent settlement a proposal under which the teacherships were to be closed to Nonconformists altogether in a district where there is only one school, and the majority of the children in that one school

are the children of Nonconformists? If such a proscription were allowed, he did not hesitate to tell hon. Members opposite that they were laying the foundation for the ruin of their schools. No system could be maintained which was based on a great injustice like that. Although he admitted that his Amendment did not meet that grievance fully, still he believed that if they would allow on the Board of these non-provided schools, in districts where Nonconformists were strong, a representation of the parents of the children with the local authority at their back, they would insist upon Nonconformists being treated fairly. His idea was not only to give in those parishes where the Nonconformists were numerous and strong a certain voice in the management of the school, but also give them a leverage by which they might insist that Nonconformists would have free access to all the ranks of teachers. Catholics were in a very small minority in this country, and against Catholic schools there did not exist the smallest trace of animosity. They did not represent a dominant religion, or an Established Church. Catholic schools never sought to use their position for purposes of political or religious propaganda, they sought only to educate their children according to their own Faith. Owing to the unreason of the Church, and the reaction and bitterness on this side of the House, if some friendly understanding was not arrived at it was becoming plain that the Catholic schools would be wiped out.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, at the beginning, to insert the words, 'Except in cases where only one school exists within the area of a minor local authority.'"—(*Mr. Dillon.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

(3.5.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the hon. Gentleman in the character of a friend of denominational schools—a rather strange character after the speech they had just listened to—had made an appeal to the Government to treat this controversy in a spirit of reason and moderation. So far as he and his colleagues were concerned, they had never had any desire from the very beginning of this educational controversy but to deal with the different questions in a spirit of reason and moderation. Every Amendment not inconsistent with the principle of the Bill, and not detrimental to the cause of education which had been supported by any large body of opinion in the House, they had been glad to accept. Whether hon. Members opposite liked or disliked this measure as a whole, he hoped they would, at all events, recognise that, subject to the limitations he had referred to, the Government had done their best to meet them. The Government were now asked by the hon. Member for East Mayo to go a step further and adopt an Amendment, which, if carried, would manifestly threaten in every case, and destroy in many cases, the denominational character of these single schools, because it would practically hand over all these denominational schools to a majority which in many cases would be undenominational. [Cries of "No, no!"] As long as four was more than half of six his argument would hold good.

MR. DILLON pointed out that this applied only in parishes where other denominations were in a majority.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Not necessarily. He did not at all deny, if they were to go back to first principles, that there was a great deal to be said for allowing each locality to determine what was to be the denominational teaching in its district. But the Nonconformists would not have that. The hon. Gentleman's new friends would not look at such a scheme. They did not want that freedom of religious teaching which the hon. Member seemed to suppose, and they would not allow denominational teaching to be taught in Board Schools whatever the majority might be. Let them not appeal to that then, as a kind of bed-rock principle of eternal justice. It was not within the limits of practical politics in England. He was aware that the system had worked well enough in Scotland, where the conditions were widely different, but everybody who had discussed the question, including the Nonconformists, had come to the conclusion that this system was not adaptable to this country. Therefore they should not talk as if that was the

principle of justice to be followed out, because it was not the principle which would be accepted by hon. Members on the opposite side of the House.

The hon. Gentleman said that if something of the nature of his Amendment were not adopted, the voluntary schools were doomed. He had never posed as a prophet, and he did not know what the future of education was going to be. He thought, quite frankly, that there would be a change in many Church and denominational schools in consequence of this Bill. If the voluntary schools did not flourish under it, it would be the fault of the voluntary schools and those who supported them. But what he could not consent to do, and what he would never consent to do, was to take away from those schools by *force majeure* the denominational character which they now possessed. The hon. Gentleman looked with equanimity upon this, because he thought that the schools of the denomination to which he belonged would not suffer by it. He had seen attempts made in more than one quarter of the Opposition to try and draw a distinction between Roman Catholic schools and other denominational schools, entirely to the advantage of Roman Catholics, so that if those hon. Members had their way there would be two endowed religions in this country. He did not believe that this would be tolerated either in this House or outside of it. The hon. Member opposite might be perfectly ready to sacrifice, with a glad heart, the thirty-one single schools of the Roman Catholic denomination on the altar of the friendship of his new allies, because he knew that they were but a small proportion of the total number of Roman Catholic schools, and that it was worth while to throw them overboard in order to protect the others. But he would not protect the others, for did the hon. Gentleman seriously suppose that, if that House laid down the proposition that, consistently with maintaining the denominational character of the school, only one-third of the managers should belong to the denomination, the principle was going to stop there? Did he or the Bishop of Hereford think that a principle so affirmed by the House was going to be confined to single schools? Not at all. If that proposition were once laid down it was inevitable that it should be extended to practically every one of the denominational schools, whether they were Anglican, Wesleyan, or Roman Catholic.

But why on earth was the hon. Gentleman's Amendment restricted to schools not provided by the local authority? The hon. Gentleman's sense of justice apparently led him to say that, wherever there was only one school in the district, it must be undenominationalised, and that if the majority happened not to belong to the same denomination as those who had built and provided, and possibly endowed, the school, the school was to be taken away from them and given to the majority. But why was that confined to voluntary schools in single school districts? There were Board schools which were also the only schools to which a child could go. [An HON. MEMBER: There is unsectarian education there.] He perfectly understood the principle of saying that they were not to have religious teaching at all; but why was it in conformity with the eternal and sacred principles of religious liberty that they should teach religion in a manner which evaded the Cowper-Temple Clause, but inconsistent with those external principles that they should teach it in a form that contravened the Cowper-Temple Clause? Was that logic, common sense, or common justice? Whatever principle they chose to adopt in single school districts they must apply to the board schools as well as to the voluntary schools.

The hon. Gentleman said he moved his Motion in the interests of peace, as he was deeply impressed with the amount of bitterness which this struggle had most unhappily aroused in this country. So was he himself; nobody desired peace more than he did, and nobody, he thought, would say that he had used words which, consistently with the principles he held, had tended to aggravate the bitterness of feeling between the different sections. But did the hon. Gentleman and his friends sincerely suppose that if they had their way in this matter peace would be secured? In the case of schools which, from the time they were built had belonged to particular denominations, which had been

built by their money—[Opposition cries of "Partly"]—which had been endowed and managed by them, consequently and naturally managed by them, they took away by this Bill two rights which they now possessed, the whole responsibility and power over secular education. [A LIBERAL MEMBER: Which they do not care about.] He was sorry hon. Gentlemen did not care about it; after all it was not the least important portion of the education given, and secondly, they introduced into their body a third, not appointed under the original trusts, who might be, and in many cases would be, members of a different school of thought, and of a different denomination from those who built and endowed the schools. That was what the Bill did, and yet it was contended that that did not go far enough, and that the whole school must be handed over to those who did not build and endow it, and then, forsooth, a universal calm in religious matters would reign. If the proposal were carried out there would be ten times as much bitterness, there would be a storm of indignation, very natural indignation in his opinion, in all quarters of the kingdom, and the fires of controversy would be heated seven times hotter. He was not going to deal with the unfortunate threats of a rate war. He suspected that quite as many foolish people, if he might say so without disrespect, would be ready to refuse to pay rates if one solution were accepted as there would be if the other were accepted. In the nature of things there could be no arrangement satisfactory to both parties as long as the militant Nonconformists would be content with no solution which did not hand over the denominational schools to them [Cries of "No"]—in many cases to them [Cries of "No"] as long as they put forward these pretensions, which he could not help regarding as extravagant and unjust, so long was it clearly impossible that they should come to terms over this matter. He had hoped that educational interests which this Bill could do, and would do, so much to foster might have caused hon. Gentlemen for one moment to mitigate those bitternesses, but he was afraid this would not be the result. No one regretted it more deeply and bitterly than he did; but in the meanwhile he supposed they had no alternative, but according to their own lights to attempt to do justice in this matter—to attempt, if they could not reconcile every opposing interest, to do the best they could to carry on this controversy without unnecessary bitterness. He asked whether the hon. Member for East Mayo or anybody else would hand over those schools to a majority of managers who do not represent those who built and endowed them. [AN HON. MEMBER: That endowed them.] In many cases endowed them. Did the hon. Gentleman never hear of endowments given to primary education in this country? [Cries of "Rarely," and "One in a hundred."] So long as that pretension was put forward by any section in this House, so long it seemed to him that merely as a matter of justice and equity, and he would add, merely as a matter of pursuing that course which in the end was most likely to conduce to the interest of education itself, so long would the Government resist the proposal.

*(3.23.) SIR HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) said the right hon. Gentleman, in describing what the Bill proposed to do, had omitted one very important novelty which it contained, namely the imposition on the ratepayers of the country of the duty of maintaining and paying the entire cost of the education carried on in these schools. That seemed to him one of the elements in the controversy which was too often forgotten. It was not a question exclusively between church and chapel, there was a third party to the controversy, the taxpayer and the ratepayer, and what was really the bed-rock principle of the greater part of the opposition to the Bill was that it was a vital constitutional element in our national system that wherever public money was paid, public control should accompany it. He wished the right hon. Gentleman to understand this before he slammed the door against all compromise, which he thought would be a most lamentable event. He wished him to understand the grounds on which the Opposition and the Liberal Party throughout the country based their hostility to the scheme. The Nonconformists had two separate grievances of their own in connection with this Bill, first in connection with religious teaching, and secondly with the exclusion of Nonconformist children from the profession of teaching. He would not dwell now on the latter point,

as to which the right hon. Gentleman had intimated his intention of meeting them, but he ventured to say that there could be no compromise on the point that public money should not be handed over without control to private management. The right hon. Gentleman said that that meant undenominationalizing the denominational schools, but that was not the proposal of what had been called militant Nonconformity. The great bulk of the Nonconformists, he was sure, recognized that they could not wipe out this part of the education question. They had arrived at a most anomalous state of things in this country, but they must deal with facts as they were. There were 3,000,000 children in voluntary schools, schools which in the main had been built out of private funds for the purpose of maintaining and teaching certain religious principles, and he felt that neither Parliament nor the country would deprive the owners and trustees of those schools without adequate compensation. What they had to deal with was the question of the management of those schools when the cost was to be provided out of the public purse. The right hon. Gentleman had said that these schools were going to be handed over, but that was not so. The owners of the schools would retain them absolutely and exclusively on Sundays, and Sunday schools played a not unimportant part in the education of this country. At present upwards of 6,000,000 children were on the registers of our Sunday schools. Nobody wanted to interfere with the Sunday schools, whether they were Church of England or Nonconformist. And in Sunday Schools religious instruction was given without either a Conscience Clause or the Cowper-Temple Clause. Then the buildings would be left in the hands of the owners for secular purposes, local business meetings, and so forth. Under Mr. Forster's scheme in 1870 one-third of the cost of the voluntary schools was to be paid by the denomination, one-third was to be paid by the parents, and the other third, out of the public purse, subject, of course, to the limitations of the Cowper-Temple Clause. But that state of things had been altered. The parents no longer paid fees, and now the hon. Gentleman came with this Bill and said that the one-third formerly paid by the denomination should be defrayed out of the local rates.

He knew that the right hon. Gentleman would say that there was control by the local authority. That was in a sense true; but they were now dealing with the mode or instrumentality through which the local authority would act, and though the managers would no doubt be responsible to the local authority, they should be in touch with the people by whom the rate was paid. It was a sound principle that where they had money raised for local expenditure they must have local control to secure local efficiency and economy, and he could fancy few more extravagant modes of expenditure of public money than to dissociate it from all control by the local ratepayers. The right hon. Gentleman said that it meant undenominationalizing unless they left a majority of the denomination on the management of the school. But what did he want the management of the school for? It could not be for secular education; that was admittedly put under the control of the local authority. He defied them to divide the control and management of a school into two separate compartments and say that one belonged to religion and the other to secular matters. The body which controlled the one must inevitably control the other. As to the objection that the denominational schools would be deprived of their denominational character, he did not think that any parish would be found in all England where the majority of the parishioners would take away from a church the religious teaching which its school was built specially to promote. He knew something, at any rate, about Nonconformists, and he was satisfied that they would never attempt to deprive the school of another denomination of the religious teaching which was on the lines of that denomination. These schools were all held in trust. He would ask the Prime Minister why there should not be a school with two-thirds of the managers elected and yet bound to preserve the religious teaching of the denomination to which the school belonged. But he wished to put it to the right hon. Gentleman that this question was not now ripe for compromise. He would

appeal to him to let this part of the Bill stand over, and give them time. He was satisfied, having some knowledge of the facts, that a compromise was at all events within the range of possibility, and that they could secure on the one hand the legitimate control of public money by the public authority without trenching upon the rights of the denomination to which the schools belonged. He was not going to extemporise a scheme now. It would require a great deal of consultation and consideration. They must bring the public feeling of the country to bear upon it, and he thought the public feeling of the country was now getting pretty well aroused upon this subject. He thought they had heard the chapel bell rung, and it was in the interests of peace that he appealed to the right hon. Gentleman. If he would make no concession, of course he might carry his Bill through by the force of his majority, but it would have no shred of public opinion behind it. It would be a mere temporary victory of this Parliament and this session, but it would be a victory which the next Parliament would be bound to, and, he believed, would, undo. It would be the beginning of a fresh war. He therefore appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to take the Clause as it stood —that the managers should be appointed as "hereinafter provided," so that the composition of the Boards should stand over till October, and then he thought the moderate, sensible, and statesmanlike opinion of the country would insist on public men in that House coming to some reasonable settlement. He agreed that it could not be applied to one class of schools and not to all. He had seen the difficulty of making one scheme applicable to large schools, where there were efficient voluntary schools, and where there was a choice of schools, and rural villages where there was only one school. He could not quite follow his hon. friend the Member for Mayo in the suggestion he made, but he recognised that he had struck upon one of the real difficulties in this problem, and it was something that an hon. Member who was outside the controversy between the Church and the Nonconformists should make a suggestion with a view to attempting a compromise. If the right hon. Gentleman thought that the case was to be fought out there, that would be lamentable. If the right hon. Gentleman would let this session end in comparative peace, and postpone the definition of the authorities by which these schools were to be managed until the country, the Government, and the Opposition, and the contending parties in the Churches, had had time to consider the position, he believed a peaceable and workable solution was within measurable reach. He did not think that the right hon. Gentleman was influenced by his party, or even a large minority of his party, but by a minority of extremists. He believed it was beyond the power of any man to conciliate what he called the minority of twenty-nine, but he believed that nine out of ten of the Churchmen on the other side of the House, and the laymen of the Church of England, were willing to do what was just and fair to the Nonconformists in this matter.

(3.40.) MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury would listen to the weighty appeal addressed to him by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton. The hon. Member for East Mayo had revealed to the House what the real object of the Bill and of this particular Clause was. Up to the present time the representatives of the Church had argued that it was the recognised right of the parent to give to his child the religious teaching he desired. An opportunity was given by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Mayo to test the honesty of the contention. If it was simply a question of giving the child the religious teaching the parent desired, why not give to the parents the deciding voice in the election of the Board of Management? That was the compromise suggested by the hon. Member for East Mayo. He quite agreed that there would be no Cowper-Temple Clause in these particular schools. The right hon. Gentleman would see that in these cases they could not abolish the Cowper-Temple Clause, but there was no Cowper-Temple Clause to abolish. He

did not say that the compromise proposed would settle the whole of the Nonconformist grievance, but it would remove the most crying part of the grievance. What was the position? The right hon. Gentleman said that if the Amendment were carried it would simply deprive the Church in those parishes of the schools they had built and endowed for the purpose of teaching their denominational doctrine. But it would not deprive the Church of a single school. The fabric of the school would still belong to them, and if they were not prepared to concede their own position that the parent had the right to decide the kind of teaching his child was to receive, the result would be that they would not place their school at their disposal and the Board of Management would have to find another fabric. His hon. friend's Amendment would not deprive them of the fabric of the school, it was simply that no Government grant should be given unless they were prepared to introduce the element of parental representation. The only basis on which the Government could support their Bill was the right of the parent to have his own doctrines taught to his child. That was not the right of the Church, for it was the right of the parent. Why should a parent not be allowed to dictate what doctrine he wished his child to be taught? There were 3,000,000 children in the denominational schools, and over 2,000,000 of those were in the 8,000 parishes with only one school. What right had the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich to speak on behalf of the parents of these million children and say, —"This is the particular doctrine these parents want to be taught?" The noble Lord placed himself *in loco parentis* in regard to these children, and they were not his children. Why would he not allow the parents of these children to say—"This is the doctrine we want taught to our children?" In a parish where they had a Ritualistic clergyman doctrines which the parents repudiated might be forced upon the children.

How would the majority be elected? Not by the laity of the Church of England, but by the subscribers. Who were they? Just such men as the clergymen cared to pick out. Very large subscriptions would not be needed, and all the clergymen had to do was to get a half-a-dozen men to subscribe and they would be placed upon the Board of Managers. They would not be representative of the laity of the Church. This debate showed that the Prime Minister did not believe in his own case. The case of the Government was that there was a great demand in the country for the teaching of dogmas in the schools. If that was so why did they not leave it to the parents of the children who attended those schools? What right had the Prime Minister to enforce dogmatic teaching upon the people who repudiated it? The North Leeds election was an expression of the antipathy of the body of the people to the clerical control of education. The Prime Minister asked—Was it common justice to enforce Cowper-Temple teaching upon a parish? The Cowper-Temple teaching was simply that teaching which the majority of the religious men in a particular community agreed to, without teaching the creed of any particular denomination. In one Welsh parish they had agreed upon a syllabus of religious instruction drafted by the rector of a parish, and agreed to by all the Nonconformist ministers in that parish. He would ask the right hon. Gentleman what injustice was it to Church children to give them a religious instruction in accordance with a syllabus which their own clergyman had drafted? In the Colony of Victoria the ministers of all denominations agreed upon the religious instruction to be given and the only denomination which could not agree was the Roman Catholics. All the Protestant denominations in Victoria agreed upon the religious instruction and what injustice was it to any Protestant to be taught a religious instruction which all their leading ministers agreed upon. The right hon. Gentleman said that no solution satisfactory to both parties could be conceived. Why not? There had been a solution found in every other country but England, and in every part of the British Empire but this country. The other day he instanced a number of colonies, and the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich talked in a sneering fashion about those colonies. The colonies were all right when they were backed up by the Government, but the moment they got the Colonies solving a question.

of this kind they were mixed up with China and Peru. Surely it was worth while for the noble Lord to postpone Clause 7, in order to study the way in which the religious difficulty had been solved in the Colonies, for there was not a singles olution in any of those Colonies which was not better than the one suggested by the Prime Minister.

The right hon. Gentleman asked—"What is your plan?" They had suggested a variety of plans, every one of which they could quote a precedent for. Why did the right hon. Gentleman not examine those plans? Why did he not point out why those schemes which had worked so well, and had put down religious bigotry, could not be applied in this country? He thought the right hon. Gentleman was making a great mistake. He seemed to think that this suggestion about the ministers of different denominations coming in was going to settle it. They practically said—"Our religion is to be taught at the expense of the State, but we give certain indulgences to other religions." That was not equality. The Prime Minister said that Churchmen under this Amendment would feel a natural indignation which would result probably in the refusal to pay rates. The Amendment was a proposal simply providing that the parents should say what teaching they wanted their children to receive, and if such a proposal was viewed by Churchmen with natural and justifiable indignation, what did the Prime Minister think of the indignation of 2,000,000 Nonconformist parents in this country, whose children would be taught doctrines which they repudiated, and who would be excluded from teacherships in those schools? What kind of language would the right hon. Gentleman use for indignation of that character?

When he ventured to suggest to the right hon. Gentleman the other day that he thought the Committee should be made cognisant of facts which affected the working of this measure, and when he suggested that the indignation of Nonconformists was so great that they would not stop short of anything honourable to break up a system which perpetrated such an injustice, he said he did not believe it. What about the natural indignation of Churchmen? Had Nonconformists no feelings or consciences which might be outraged? Let the right hon. Gentleman put himself in the position for a moment of the Nonconformist parent whose child was excluded from teacherships and promotion in those schools. It was perfectly clear from the discussions what was wanted. It was patronage that the Government were fighting for—patronage for their own sect and for their own people, clerical patronage and exclusion of Nonconformists except upon terms which would enable the Church and the clergy to proselytise them. That was the crux of the whole business. It was absurd to say that religion had anything to do with it. Religion above all other things was just and equitable, but where was the justice of a proposal of this kind? This proposal had never been placed before the country; and to utilise a majority got for another purpose, to utilise Nonconformist votes obtained for a totally different purpose, to utilise the votes of men who from motives of patriotism subordinated all their grievances—if this had not been done in the name of religion every man of honour in this House would have revolted against such a proceeding.

MR. MIDDLEMORE (Birmingham, N.) said that in his opinion the Amendment under consideration would be far more advantageous to the Church school than the Clause as it now stood. It would be so, because it removed or mitigated a very vast and gigantic grievance, and that grievance could not be inflicted by the Church on so large a portion of the country without weakening its authority and creating a great deal of hostility. He maintained that this grievance could be removed, and at the same time special and definite denominational teaching could be properly and fully safeguarded. He should find a difficulty in supporting this Amendment if that was not his belief. There were 8,000, or thereabouts, of these Church schools to which Nonconformist parents were compelled to send their children, and this was called a grievance. Of course it was a grievance—it was an outrage, it was a gross outrage.

It was nothing less than a gross outrage and humiliation, considering the present social condition of England. Dissenters felt as strongly about their form of Christianity, about their religious views, as Church people, and the outrage of the present state of things on Dissenters was to be measured by the depths of the religious conviction which was nobly shown by the Church Party. This outrage on Dissenters was an artificial outrage, created by legislation, and it was the bounden duty of the House to mitigate, and if possible entirely remove it by legislation. What were Churchpeople afraid of? He was a member of the Church of England. He would safeguard its form of religious teaching absolutely in the schools; and he thought the doing of that was perfectly compatible with the acceptance of the Amendment. He would also try to make that religious teaching deeper, more serious, and more full of meaning. After all, the House could only safeguard the human element in religious teaching; and that element had been safeguarded, for one had only to talk to any criminal to find that he spoke it like a parrot, and that it influenced his life as much as a parrot's. He asked was it any advantage to pass the Bill in its present form? It would give the local authorities a grievance against the Church, and if a dispute arose it was the Church that would get the worst of it.

(4.5.) SIR EDWARD GREY (Northumberland, Berwick) said if the Government ever had any doubt that this matter was to be fought out to the end, the debate which had taken place should have entirely disabused their minds. The opposition to the proposals of the Government was not inspired by a desire to undenominalize the schools. It was a compromise they sought. The spirit of compromise was abroad, as was shown in the letter of the Bishop of Hereford in *The Times* today, and it was because that compromise was rejected by the Government that their proposals were being so strenuously fought. He quite agreed that they had to take the educational system as they found it, and it was because of the position in which they found it that they had to make some agreement with the denominational schools that in those particular buildings the denominational teaching which this Bill was to establish should be safeguarded. But was that to carry with it also the whole management of the schools, so that the public should be in a minority for ever? The hon. Member for North Birmingham had described the system existing in the parishes with only one school as an outrage. Outrage was a strong expression, but he had felt for years that it exactly described the present system; and the Bill was going to make matters worse, for while an increased amount of money was to be given to these denominational schools there was to be no real and effective local management. He proposed to deal with those schools which were affected by the Amendment, because they being the only schools in the parish were the schools which the children must attend. Hon. Members opposite were being deluded by phrases in this matter. It was assumed, for instance, that if denominational schools existed it was because parents desired them. These schools were certainly not the choice of parents in parishes where only one school existed. The existence of such schools was due to the fact that an individual, or a group of individuals, desiring to secure a particular denominational teaching in a particular district built a school in that district; and in schools so provided a particular form of religious teaching was given, not in accordance with, but irrespective of, the wishes of the parents. It was said that as few children were withdrawn under the operation of the Conscience Clause in these schools the system could not be repugnant to the parents. But that was not by any means a fair test, because the parents had no free choice in the matter. He believed that the vast and overwhelming body of parents desired some form of religious teaching for their children; and in these 8,000 parishes where only one school existed their choice was between denominational religious teaching and no religious teaching at all, and the fact that parents did not withdraw their children was no proof whatever that denominational religious teaching was their real selection. The original justification was that private individuals had given a considerable proportion of money to provide education, and the denominational view of the matter was that these individuals were the owners of the school, that the building was theirs.

or entrusted to them, and they considered as owners of the school building they had a right to manage the school. He knew an instance in which a parish council refused to act upon the request of the vicar to appoint a representative to join with him in the management of the parish school, because they felt that in the case of a dispute their representative would have no power, that if friction arose the vicar would have power to dismiss him, and therefore they refused to send anybody because they were afraid friction might arise. Under this Bill the minority of representative managers would find themselves placed in an inferior position.

An hon. Member had spoken of these feelings as "stage thunder," and declared that those who refused to pay their rates ought to go to prison. This was not a matter for light talk of that description. If anybody did go to prison, it would be the Members on the other side who would be most anxious to get them out. The First Lord did not seem to realise how natural this feeling was. He had said that he did not understand why this feeling should have now boiled up—that for many years these schools had been in the main supported out of public money, and that, as so much money had already been given to these schools, he could not understand why the fact of public money being added in the form of rates should give this excessive edge to the feeling. He (the right hon. Baronet) agreed that it was not logical to have put up with the old system so quietly, and now to express such tremendous indignation at the proposals of the Government. But the secret of it was that this feeling had been cumulative. His surprise was not that so much indignation was now shown, but that so little had been exhibited in the past. Personally, he thought the best way out of the difficulty, where there was only one school in a parish, would be to give the local authority compulsory power to purchase or erect buildings That, however, was not the Amendment before the Committee. The proposal of the hon. Member for East Mayo, though it fell far short of what he had suggested, was infinitely better than that contained in the Bill. They must not allow the trust deeds to stand in the way. Did anybody suppose if there had been a case in which trust deeds of this kind applied not to a school but to a prison, they would have been allowed to stand in the way of public control? They would have been swept away long ago. Yet when it was a question of schools, which were a far more vital part of the life of a district, they were told that these trust deeds gave a right to monopolise public rights. That could not be. The trust deeds must be modified, or disappear altogether if need be, when they were opposed to public policy. What the Government would do by their Bill if they resisted all Amendments of this kind was to set in more distinct antagonism than ever before the Church and the public. It was true the Church was not getting exceptional treatment, but in the vast majority of these one-school parishes it was the Church of England, or somebody on her behalf, who owned and managed the schools, and that was why in this case the Church and the public would be set in opposition. Everybody who had had anything to do with rural districts, knew that this feeling had been simmering for a long time, and only the fear of a rate had prevented it coming to a head. That was not a very laudable motive, and he had always regretted that there was not public spirit enough to set that somewhat mean and sordid consideration on one side. But the Government were now setting it on one side, and the feeling was bound to come to a head. In each of these villages two-thirds of the visible authority, as far as concerned the school to which every child in the parish was compelled to go, would be in the hands of non-representative men. As the school in the vast majority of cases would be a Church school, that fact was sure to bring the Church into conflict with public opinion. He agreed with the hon. Member for East Mayo that if the antagonism was allowed to exist, the result was bound to be that public rights would carry the day, and the denominational system of control ultimately disappear.

* SIR WILLIAM ANSON (Oxford University) felt compelled to offer an uncompromising opposition to the Amendment. He had been somewhat surprised at certain statements in the course of the debate. The right hon.

Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton had spoken of the novelty of the question, and the great desirability of having time to think over the matter in order that some compromise acceptable to both sides might be arrived at. Probably the right hon. Gentleman, in his exalted position on the Front Opposition Bench, was not aware that Members of the House on both sides had long been trying to come to some conclusion which should be satisfactory to all parties. His own Parliamentary life had not been a long one, but during the greater part of it communications had been passing between Members on both sides who were honestly desirous of coming to a satisfactory conclusion, but so far as his experience went it seemed that the only conclusion satisfactory to hon. Members opposite would be one practically giving them an absolute majority on the Board of Managers. ["No."] It might very well be that there was no present or conscious wish to undenominationalize the schools, but there would always be the power to do so. In the event of differences of opinion arising as to the appointment of teachers, or any other matter, the majority on the Board would be able to exercise the power conferred by Clause 23 of the Act of 1870, and the denominational character of the school would be gone. The Opposition would not be content except with public control in that full sense, by which the entire management of the school was put into their hands, and that was a concession which, in the interests of the denominational character of the school, he, for one, was not prepared to make. The hon. Member for East Mayo had put before the Committee very forcibly the great danger to the denominational schools generally if some concession were not made. But the hon. Member apparently desired to make the best of both worlds. The concessions were all to be made by a denomination to which he did not belong. Roman Catholic schools were principally in the large towns, and would therefore be unaffected by the concession. Why should concessions be made by only one denomination? The Church of England years ago made a large concession when it accepted the Cowper-Temple Clause. That clause had one great merit; it put out of question the power of local authorities to discuss what denominational teaching, if any, should be given in the schools under their control. But when one considered the persons and the denominations subject to the Cowper-Temple Clause one would see that it imposed a kind of religious tyranny. There was no power to give any teaching satisfactory to denominations who desired something more than teaching without formularies. It was idle to say that that ought to satisfy everybody, because as a matter of fact, it did not. That being so, why should not all denominations be met on the lines suggested by the Prime Minister last week, viz, that all alike should have access to the schools? That was said to be impracticable. What then was the ultimate solution of the difficulty? For his own part, he would be very sorry to see religion divorced from education. If, however, State and public control were confined to the secular side, and all denominations had access to the schools, everybody would be able to obtain the religious teaching he desired. But that was not acceptable to hon. Members on the other side; they cared not for the religious teaching of their children. ["Oh, oh."] At any rate, they did not care for the religious teaching of the children of any denomination other than those who were satisfied with the Cowper-Temple Clause. That was where the religious tyranny came in. They said — "You shall have 'Cowper-Temple' religion and no other." The supporters of the Bill simply asked that the children of their denomination should have the religious teaching of that denomination, and that, he thought, was not an unreasonable demand.

Then there was the demand for greater public control. For what reason was public control demanded? Was it merely to secure that the education should be worth the money expended upon it? The denomination principally affected had provided schools, and in time past had competently managed them. They were now to hand over these schools, with the entire control of secular education, to the local authority, and in return they asked that on the Board of

Sir William Anson.

Managers they should have power to secure that the character of the religious education was satisfactory. Were the conditions offered by the Government not satisfactory as regarded secular instruction? When the local authority had this entire control, and had the money in its hands, and when its representatives on the Board could see that proper secular instruction was given, could there be any ground for saying that more was wanted? He could not help thinking that the demand for a larger measure of representation on the board of management was not in order to secure adequate secular instruction, but to control the appointment of teachers, and affect the denominational character of the school. That really was the sole ground upon which he desired to oppose this Amendment. If there was an honest desire not to undenominationalise the schools, let them take every precaution they pleased for secular instruction, but at any rate, leave the management of this school in such a condition that its denominational character will not be interfered with. If this or any other Amendment on the Paper were adopted which would shift the balance of representation, no one could doubt, and few would deny, that the denominational character of the school would be in danger, and it was on that ground that on this side of the House they must hold to the terms put forward by the Government.

(4.35.) SIR WILLIAM MATHER (Lancashire, Rossendale) hoped the First Lord of the Treasury understood that they were not irreconcilable, nor did they despair of some arrangement being come to by which both sides of the House would be fairly satisfied before this Bill passed into law. He took it that one great desire was that educational efficiency first of all should be secured, whatever else might go to the wall. It was because he believed that greater educational efficiency would be secured by the Amendment moved by the hon. Member for East Mayo that he trusted it would be carried or, at least, that the right hon. Gentleman would make some concession. The majority might give the tone and character to the education of the school. No one desired that in taking over denominational schools the denominational teaching now carried on in those schools should be sacrificed, for that was the actual purpose for which they were built. They desired that denominational teaching should be maintained under conditions which would not interfere with the efficient secular training. He asked the right hon. Gentleman how it was possible to secure the most efficient secular instruction in any of those denominational schools, large or small, if they appointed a majority of the managers who, in future, would hold a far more important position than they had hitherto held in regard to both board schools and voluntary schools. [Cries of "No, no!] He would remind hon. Members that these were the trust managers who would be appointed by the body to which the denominational school belonged, and they were to form two-thirds of the managing body. They would, therefore, control both religious and secular education.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The local educational authority will control.

SIR WILLIAM MATHER said the right hon. Gentleman thought the local authority would control the education, but that was an absolute impossibility, because they were going to displace some 2,000 School Boards, each elected definitely for conducting education in board school areas, and these capable men were being displaced simply by instituting one great central Board, consisting probably of fifteen or twenty members. It was impossible for the influence of the Board to permeate every part of the country hitherto managed by those 2,000 School Boards. The right hon. Gentleman proposed to institute managers and no doubt he thought these powers would enable them to carry out the duties at present performed by the School Boards. With denominational schools it was impossible for the managers to exercise the same enlightened control of secular education in the same sense and degree in which the School Boards did. How would the managers be appointed? They would be appointed by the denomination, and no ratepayers would know anything

about them until they were appointed. The claim of the right hon. Gentleman was that he desired to safeguard denominational instruction in the schools taken over by the Government or by the local authority in the future. Why could the right hon. Gentleman not come to a decision upon this point which would reconcile his two contentions? The First Lord of the Treasury had contended that there must be more efficient education than they had had before, on the one hand, and on the other hand he said they were pledged to take over denominational schools in which some 3,000,000 children were being educated and for whom they could not afford the necessary capital for erecting new schools. He admitted that they had no right to debar the owners of voluntary schools from teaching their exclusive doctrines, within prescribed limits, provided secular instruction was not thereby interfered with. But secular instruction must be interfered with if the managers were to be nominated only by a denomination. What could be simpler than to adopt the plan of satisfying both sides? Secular instruction, provided for by public money, must be under the public authority. If they did not place them under public authority they violated every principle upon which the freedom of this country had been built. He thought that position was both logical and just. Only a body of managers appointed in the public interest could satisfy public justice, and they were entitled to claim that efficient education should be continued in those schools upon the same lines and of the same quality as that which had hitherto been given in the board schools. He wished the Committee to understand that the management Committee after all, under the ordinary condition of things, would exercise pretty much the same rights as School Boards. The paramount authority could not possibly know what was going on throughout the length and breadth of the county. He believed many hon. Members on the Opposition side of the House would concede that while on the one hand they were bound to give popular control of the education in these schools when the public found the money for them, on the other hand, since they did not build the denominational schools but took them over from the Church to which they belonged and paid no rent, they were bound to allow that Church to teach the dogma which was taught before. Was it not the simplest thing in the world to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of both sides and secure efficient education by adopting a compromise of the kind indicated by the Bishop of Hereford? It was not for the Committee to discuss now the form in which it should be done. Was there any difficulty in securing denominational teaching in the denominational schools which were taken over in such a manner as would not violate the principles of the parents of the children, whether Nonconformists or otherwise, provided that the secular instruction was conducted at a time when all would get the benefit? He believed a plan could be devised by which that could be done while at the same time satisfying the national claim that where public money was spent in maintaining an institution, that institution must be chiefly controlled by persons responsible to the ratepayers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Who will appoint the teachers?

SIR WILLIAM MATHER said the teachers must come under the control of the managers of the schools who would appoint or dismiss them. The suggestion of the Bishop of Hereford was, that two-thirds of the managers should represent popular control. He believed that a plan could be devised which, while doing ample justice to the owners of denominational schools with regard to religious teaching would also preserve the constitutional principle, which they held to be sacred, that taxation and representation should go together.

*(4.55.) MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN said the Committee had been invited from both sides to try to come to some fair compromise. No one was more anxious than himself to settle this question on fair lines, and there were hon. Members opposite who knew that he had done his best to get rid of this religious difficulty, so that the Bill might deal solely with the schools from the educational standpoint

of making them as efficient as possible. But the difficulty they were met with was this. Whenever a proposal, however just and fair, was put forward on this side of the House, it was rejected by the other side, or, if accepted, it was merely made a vantage ground to demand other things which could not possibly be granted while safeguarding the principle of the Bill. He fully admitted the undoubted grievance which existed in places where there was only one school. But he would not dwell on it too much, for two reasons. In the first place, it was originally due to the fact that the Church of England had built schools in nearly every place, while the other denominations had not done so. He was aware of their poverty and of the efforts many of them had made. The other reason why he did not dwell upon it was that this grievance, undoubted as it was in theory, did not exist in practice to half the extent that people would think judging from the speeches of hon. Members opposite. There was a great deal about it in the House, but he had been a member of a board of managers for some years and he had never come across that feeling. He had never found that the children of Nonconformists were taught things contrary to the views of their parents. He had never found the slightest difficulty in working the school which was a Church of England school, and therefore denominational. In conjunction with the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich he had put an Amendment on the Paper which he thought met the grievance. It gave facilities in the school for the teaching of every kind of religion by trained teachers; and, secondly, it allowed, in cases where it might be impossible to do so in the school, that such facilities might be provided outside. In other words, the children might be withdrawn from the school during the hour set apart for religious instruction in order to obtain religious instruction, of a separate kind outside. This proposal was almost scoffed at by the hon. Member for East Mayo.

MR. DILLON: No.

* MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN: At all events, he called it no concession, and there was a meeting the other day of a body called the Educational Union, which is composed largely of men who are opposing this Bill, and they rejected this particular proposal. He felt sure that the majority of Churchmen were anxious to meet the Nonconformists on this matter, but they did feel that every effort they made was simply thrown away, because when it came before the House it was rejected without being considered at all.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs): The Educational Union is an educational and not a Nonconformist body.

*MR. GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN said he was judging only from the attitude of those who were present at the meeting. They were gentlemen who had figured prominently in these debates and in the country in opposing the Bill. At all events there was evidence that the proposal contained in his Amendment, which was a fair proposal, meeting the whole difficulty from the point of view of the parents, had not had a good reception so far, and they were asked by the hon. Member for East Mayo to do something totally different. He was anxious for a fair compromise, but the reason why they could not accept the proposal of the hon. Member for East Mayo, was that it would really give away the whole case of the voluntary schools. It meant that only a third of the managers would consist of members of the denomination which had founded the school. Had the hon. Member considered the case of Wales? He knew a good deal about Wales, and he was sure that in most cases the one-third who represented the parents would be Nonconformists, the one-third who represented the education authority would also be Nonconformists, and only one - third would be Churchmen. What he felt was that if the Amendment were accepted, not only would the voluntary schools be undenominationalized, but that they might actually set up the teaching of a denominational religion other than that for which the school was founded to teach. Was that a position which the people who founded these schools could possibly accept? They were told that a plan might be devised to give a larger part of the control to popularly chosen

bodies, and yet reserve the control of the religious character of the religious teaching to the denomination interested. But they could only give a religious character to the teaching if they knew the religion of the teacher, and what guarantee would they have that the teacher would belong to the denomination to which the school belonged? It was perfectly clear that the only way to guarantee the religious teaching in the schools was to take steps to guarantee the religious character of the teacher. He could not accept the Amendment, which would have the result of making it possible to undenominationalize every school which came under this measure. The hon. Member opposite drew a distinction between the single schools and other schools. He should like to ask how they could have one system in regard to single schools, and another system in regard to schools which were in absolutely similar circumstances, although there happened to be other schools in the neighbourhood. If the Amendment were carried it would mean the closing of the voluntary schools. The hon. Member for Carnarvon said that the fabric of the school would remain the property of the founders. Of course, the structure of the school would not be taken away, but it could not be used for its present purposes, and the only result of the Amendment would be to destroy the denominational schools in 8,000 parishes. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton once again raised the cry that public aid must involve public control. That was an excellent sentiment, to which he entirely subscribed. But the public aid would come from the county ratepayers and the borough ratepayers, and the county and borough ratepayers would have full control, because the managers would be subordinate to the local education authority which represented them. Even in the appointment of the teachers the local authority had a veto on educational grounds. If the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton would only read Clause 8 he would see it laid down in black and white that the controlling authority was the local education authority and not the managers. In fact the managers were told that they must carry out the directions of the local authority so far as secular education was concerned. This question of popular aid involving popular control was a red-herring drawn across the track. He and those who agreed to him wished to settle this religious question as far as possible, but they found that a large proportion of the people of the country demanded and desired to have for their children a denominational education. Let them try to make all these schools abolutely efficient from a secular standpoint and at the same time to keep their denominational character, and they could only do so by leaving to the trust managers the controlling voice in the appointment of the teachers.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (Liverpool, Scotland) said he had been surprised at the opposition with which this Amendment had been met, and equally surprised at the support it had received in some quarters. He wished to put it to the Prime Minister that they were desirous of maintaining the voluntary system, and that the right hon. Gentleman was doing something to destroy it, and the right hon. Gentleman should give them credit for their intentions. He had listened with some amazement to the speech of the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down. He did not, in the least, question the absolute sincerity of the hon. Gentleman, but he was entirely unable to reconcile his intention with his argument. The hon. Gentleman began by admitting the grievance of the Nonconformists and then went on to attenuate it. There was nobody in the House who did not admit that there was a grievance which affected the religious consciences of one half of the nation, and yet the Government folded their hands and gave the bland reply that there was no remedy for it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Not more for the Board schools than for the voluntary schools.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: Yes, but did anybody believe that there was any resemblance between the grievance in the case of the 8,000 parishes, in nearly every one of which there was a church school, and the places where there was a Board school? Everybody knew that in the case of the single schools the grievance could be easily remedied. Was

it fair to make a distinction between these 8,000 single-school districts and the other districts? He was surprised that so clear-minded a man as the hon. Member for Oxford University should have used the argument he did. The Irish Catholic Members were perfectly consistent in supporting the Amendment. The hon. Gentleman opposite said he was in favour of a compromise; but a compromise was something in which a surrender was made on either side. But the hon. Gentleman wanted the whole management to be placed in the hands of the Church managers; and he drew a picture of the result of the carrying of the Amendment which would, he said, threaten the existence of 8,000 voluntary schools. The proposal was that there was to be a permanent authority pledged to the schools, and in addition, six members belonging to the Church Party. If the public authority consisted of a majority of churchmen, it was quite possible that they would elect two churchmen, so that, under the Amendment, all the seats would be held by the Church Party. That ought to be a sufficient safeguard for obtaining a denominational educational character in the schools. He could not imagine anything more intolerable than that the children of Nonconformists should be compelled to attend schools, where was taught a religion in which the parents of those children did not believe. They were told that this was a system by which they were to defer to the majority. He utterly denied that. He could not think that a majority would assent to the imposition on any minority, however small, of a tax which would involve taxation essentially unjust.

(5.20.) MR. BOND (Nottingham, E.) said the Amendment of the hon. Member for East Mayo was presumably intended to remove a grievance, but it seemed to him that there was no connection between the grievance and the method by which the hon. Gentleman endeavoured to remove it. The grievance alleged was that the members of the denominations to which the schools were not attached, were injured in their consciences by their children having to attend the schools. The suggestion of the hon. Member for East Mayo was that this grievance could be got rid of, by allowing the managing body of the schools to be composed of persons partly elected by the parents, and partly by the local authority, but that would not remove the grievance. All that it would do would be to substitute a worse grievance than that which it was sought to remove. A great deal had been said which he had been unable to connect with the Amendment, and it was difficult to believe that the grievance had any tangible existence. In his opinion, the House should be very careful that, in attempting to remove one grievance, they did not substitute one for it.

MR. BRYCE said the practical grievance which the Amendment proposed to remedy was, that in the 8,000 parishes in which there was only one school under clerical management, the children of Nonconformist parents, compelled by law to go to such school, were obliged either to sacrifice all religious instruction or to take such religious instruction as the clerical manager approved. But this was not solely a Nonconformist grievance. It was a grievance from which members of the Church of England also often suffered. That grievance was aggravated by the Bill, which proposed to place the whole expense of the school as a charge upon rates, because it would remove one of the safeguards against managerial abuse —namely, the necessity of the manager to go to the people, many of them Nonconformists, for subscriptions for the school. In future all the manager would have to do was to make his demand on the local authority for the money needed for the school. Again, in many of the rural parishes where there was only one school, the protection of the conscience clause was utterly inadequate.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No.

MR. BRYCE: That has never been denied.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I deny it absolutely.

MR. BRYCE said the denial had often been refuted. He did not say that the grievance prevailed in the bulk of the

rural parishes; but many instances had been given that it was a real practical grievance. Another grievance was that the school in those parishes, was, in ecclesiastical language, the peculiar of the clergyman. It was not, as it ought to be, the school of the people. How did the right hon. Gentleman propose to meet this case? He had held out no hope for those 8,000 parishes. The only answer given to the grievance was that if the management of those schools were properly elected, the denominational instruction which those schools were founded to afford would be endangered. The question of the representation of the different interests on the managing body would arise on subsequent Amendments, and therefore he need not discuss it now.

*THE CHAIRMAN said that if the Amendment of the hon. Member for East Mayo, now before the Committee, were rejected, the consequential Amendment, dealing with the proportions of the representation on the managing body, would be cut out.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) said the words of the Amendment were "except in cases where only one school exists within the area of a minor local authority." That was an Amendment upon which they were entitled to divide, and what they desired to know was whether they would be allowed to distinguish between the schools of the areas. He submitted that having raised and established a case, it was open to any one to discuss it.

*THE CHAIRMAN said he did not think that was so. It was, of course, open to hon. Members to amend the Amendment.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN suggested that cases frequently arose where the difficulty was got rid of by inserting such words as "as hereinafter provided."

*THE CHAIRMAN said he thought much trouble had arisen from the fact that the Committee were discussing the first part of an Amendment not on the Paper because it was not handed in till after two o'clock. He was finally understood to rule that the negativing of the present Amendment would preclude the consideration of its corollary, but would not exclude amendments modifying the proposals as to management in other respects.

MR. BRYCE said he gathered that it would be in order to discuss what the rights of the managers of denominational schools were, and that being so he would confine his remarks, for the present, to the question of exceptional treatment. No argument, he said, had been addressed to the Committee in support of the contention of the First Lord of the Treasury that denominational instruction in these schools would be endangered by the acceptance of popular control. There had been no comment from the Ministerial side on the proposal of the Bishop of Hereford—a proposal made in the interests of peace and opening up, as he believed, a way of peace. It provided for safeguarding denominational instruction by putting it under statutory protection. Surely those who were concerned for the maintenance of denominational instruction might have given their opinion as to how far they could accept that compromise. When he expressed the opinion in a previous debate that statutory safeguards for denominational instruction could be devised, the First Lord made no reply, but simply expressed the opinion that it was an absurd proposal. It was not right to ignore the fact that this Amendment was proposed and recommended to the Committee, by the hon. member for East Mayo, in the interests of denominational schools. It would be easy to empower or require the local authority or the Board of Education to see that nothing was done by the managers which would interfere in any way with denominational instruction. The Cowper Temple clause, vague and flexible as it was in language, worked well in practice because, based on the protection of statute and the authority of the Board of Education, questions had arisen and had been decided by the Board of Education, the decisions always being acquiesced in, and there had been no difficulty with regard to it, although it was more susceptible to different interpretations and more

likely to cause interminable trouble than the proposal now made. To direct that religious education should follow the doctrine of the Church of England as given in the Prayer Book, where desired by the people interested—which he understood to be the proposal of the Bishop of Hereford—would be far simpler than the enforcement of the Cowper-Temple Clause, and he could not understand why that proposal, which appeared to offer complete security for the denominational instruction so much valued on the other side of the House, should be dismissed so unceremoniously. The wishes and intentions of the Opposition in this matter had been greatly misunderstood. In supporting this Amendment they had no desire to interfere with the denominational teaching given in these schools. That question was not raised by this Clause, and there would be subsequent opportunities for expressing their opinion as to the value of denominational teaching. What they desired was popular control of the schools. All these difficulties would, they believed, disappear under the Cowper-Temple Clause. The Vice President had said there was no religious difficulty where things were left to themselves. That was true. There was no religious difficulty where things were placed under popular control, where things were done publicly and in such a way that any grievance could be heard and redressed. The First Lord had adverted to the case of his own country where he admitted things went well. But the right hon. Gentleman did not propose the Scottish system.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I said that every hon. Member on that side of the House would refuse to have it.

MR. BRYCE asked the right hon. Gentleman to try them. Without pretending to speak positively, he thought that on that side they would welcome the system with universal School Boards.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said every hon. Member on the other side would refuse the Scottish system.

MR. BRYCE said it had not been offered.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said when he spoke of the Scottish system, he alluded to the power every Scottish educational authority had to have denominational education. ["Every School Board."] His opinion was that that part of the Scottish system giving the educational authority that power had never received the smallest favour opposite.

MR. BRYCE asked whether the right hon. Gentleman thought that the Scottish people would have the part he asked if they did not have the part they liked.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he referred to one part of the Scottish system. Surely he could do so. He did not understand these strange limitations in debate. He referred to one part of the system. He was not aware that the Scottish people were particularly wedded to their form of popular control over education. No doubt they would like to have more control than they had.

MR. BRYCE asked whether the right hon. Gentleman believed that Scottish opinion would acquiesce in a system which permitted the giving of religious teaching everywhere at the public expense, unless under the control of a popularly elected body?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said Scottish opinion certainly would not accept that any more than they would accept the limitation imposed on English School Boards refusing to allow denominational teaching.

MR. BRYCE said his opinion differed from that of the right hon. Gentleman on that point, but it was not at present at issue. Would the right hon. Gentleman, if it were desired, give both parts of the Scottish system?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Of course, the one with the other.

MR. BRYCE said he would leave the subject, satisfied with the result of the catechism. Why was the Scottish system successful? Why had it worked peacefully? Why were the Scottish people content with it, although it might not attain to the theoretical perfection that some desired? Because it was based on the control of the people, and all was done in the light of day. That was what the Opposition asked for in the present

case; and he believed that denominational instruction could be absolutely preserved under the scheme of the Bishop of Hereford. The Committee seemed disposed to underrate the immense preponderance of weight which, in any case, the Church of England would have in all these rural districts. In such parishes, nearly all the people of weight, importance, and influence, belonged to the Church of England. His impression was that if a majority was appointed by the County Council and the local people, nearly all of them would be members of the Church of England, because that Church had all the social forces at her command. But even with that, he was confident that, under the sense of justice of the English laity, the denominational teaching would be safe. Then, according to the First Lord, the majority of the parents were members of the Church of England, and were hungering and thirsting for dogmatic instruction. For that reason they were to have this method of management. If that was the case, why not trust the locality and the parents? But let the Committee imagine a case in which Church of England parents were in a minority, and the bulk of the children were Dissenters who did not want Church of England instruction. Would it be said that, in such a case, the school was, nevertheless, to be controlled entirely in the interests of the Church of England by a majority of clerical managers? Surely to state the proposition in that way was to condemn it.

All would agree with the right hon. Gentleman in his belief that the Bill would introduce a change, but whether the change would be in the direction anticipated by the First Lord was doubtful. There would certainly be a change in the direction of the creation of more irritation, strife, and conflict in every part of the country, and he believed it was because the hon. Member for East Mayo feared it might ultimately prejudice the denominational schools, that he had brought forward this Amendment. He would never speak of this as a question between members of the Church of England, and Dissenters. It was a question between the advocates of popular control and the upholders of one-man management. If the right hon. Gentleman wished to know the opinions of members of the Church of England, he should study the results of recent elections. It was not the Nonconformists alone who had made the difference. If he even then doubted, he might wait until he had ascertained the views of his own supporters who belonged to the Church of England. No doubt the right hon. Gentleman spoke in all sincerity when he said he was bound to carry out the wishes of those who returned him to power. But at the general election of 1900 the question of clerical control was not uppermost in the minds of the electors. If the right hon. Gentleman really believed that the great bulk of the Conservative Party—not the small group, respectable and influential, no doubt, but not representative of the Church of England, who had obtained possession of the ear of the right hon. Gentleman—were in favour of the course he was pursuing, let him wait a couple of months and take what method he pleased to ascertain the general sentiments of the Party and of the Church of England. The County Councils of Essex and Cheshire wanted popular control; the County Councils Association wanted popular control; but in addition to these he might appeal to a large number of moderate and rational members of the Church of England—temperate men, who had been managers of schools and had never abused their position, and who declared they had no fear of popular management. The clergyman was deservedly powerful in his parish; he was frequently the only cultivated and highly educated resident; in the majority of cases he had shown zeal and interest in the cause of education; and he would always have his place on the Board of Managers, and in the conduct of education in the parish. Why could not the Government trust to these natural forces, and allow that principle, which was recognised everywhere else in our Government, to be recognised here, viz., that the people should have the control of their schools?

(6.15.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR thought it was only respectful that a reply should be made to the speeches which had been

delivered since he addressed the Committee three hours ago. In the first place, as to the magnitude of the proposition. As a mere formula, there was no particular objection to the number of 8,000 schools, though it was worth while pointing out that it was absolutely inaccurate. There were 8,000 parishes, it appeared, in which there was only one public elementary school, but a great many of those parishes had schools quite within the reach of a certain number of the parishioners elsewhere. In the next place, there were not 8,000 but 7,470, or they might call it, in round numbers, 7,500. Of those about 5,600 were National schools, which, he supposed, might be taken to represent Church of England schools; 418 were voluntary schools which were not denominational; 62 were British schools, 37 Wesleyan, and 35 Roman Catholic; and there were 1,326 Board schools. He wanted to know why, if they were to have exceptional treatment for the Church of England schools, they were not going to have similar exceptional treatment of the Board schools? [Opposition cheers.] The hon. Gentleman opposite, who was a Scotchman like himself, cheered that, but he assured him that it would not be acceptable to hon. Gentlemen who sat in his part of the House. He did not believe it would be found that they wished to abolish the Cowper-Temple clause in Board schools—certainly not in the 1,300 who served single school districts; and he repeated, only with more emphasis, what he said three hours ago, that it was grossly unfair to apply any provision of this kind simply to denominational schools. It ought to be an all-round arrangement, if made at all, and it ought to be left absolutely open to the local authority, irrespective of the Cowper-Temple Clause, or anything else, to have what denominational teaching they liked in the 1,300 board schools, which were in a similar position to the 5,000 national schools of which so much had been said this afternoon.

Let him take up the challenge thrown out with extraordinary courage, he thought, by the right hon. Gentleman opposite, who said

"I have more than once, and the Bishop of Hereford in a letter to *The Times*, and other eminent persons have, thrown out the suggestion that it would be adequate protection for the denominational character of denominational schools, if, instead of giving them a majority on the Board of management, you were to say in your Act of Parliament that denominational religion was to be taught there."

And, apparently, that question was to be settled by an appeal to the Board of Education. The right hon. Gentleman complained that he had called his scheme absurd. He did not know whether he had used that uncomplimentary epithet before, but, on thinking it over, he did think it extraordinarily absurd. He did not think he had ever used that epithet before when it was more extraordinarily appropriate. It seemed to be one of the most absurd schemes he had ever heard. In the first place, what would it do to deal with the grievance? The grievance was that Nonconformist children have got to go to a Church school, and they got over that grievance by making that Church school teach denominational religion by statute! A more amazing method of meeting the grievance, he could not conceive. But that did not nearly exhaust the absurdities, as he thought, of the proposition. Who was to determine whether the religion was denominational? It appeared to be the Board of Education. It was one thing to say, as the Board of Education might have to do with regard to the Cowper-Temple Clause, such and such a thing might not be taught because it was in contravention of the Cowper-Temple Clause—and even that result seemed to him to be rather open to theological criticism. He believed the Board had said that it was not a contravention of the Cowper-Temple Clause to ask "Who is your godfather and godmother?" and that it was not a contravention of the Cowper-Temple Clause, to make the teaching of the Apostle's Creed part of the religious instruction of the schools.

MR. BRYCE: Always subject to the conscience clause. Public control is needed to secure the due application of the conscience clause.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That was not at all what the right hon. Gentleman said, though it might be what he meant. But it was irrelevant. He was explaining to the Committee that it was all very well to give power to the Board

of Education to say that something should not be taught because it was contrary to the Cowper-Temple Clause, but even then the result seemed to be rather a theological difficulty. Just let them imagine what it would be if they were to leave the Board of Education to decide, with regard to every denominational school, what kind of religious teaching was to be given, so as to make it truly denominational. The thing was exquisitely grotesque.

MR. BRYCE: The right hon. Gentleman has entirely misrepresented me, and also what the Bishop of Hereford suggested.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I am only concerned with the right hon. Gentleman, to whose speech, to the best of my ability, I am replying. I shall be very glad to be corrected, but I understood him distinctly to lay down that the denominational character of these schools could be preserved to whatever religion the managers might belong.

MR. BRYCE: Nothing of the kind.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That is what I understood you to say.

MR. BRYCE: I said that denominational instruction could be safeguarded by putting it under statutory protection, not the protection of managers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR assured the right hon. Gentleman that he was only anxious to get at his point. Let him make it clear. He understood the right hon. Gentleman to say that they could perfectly safely give popular control, although popular control might produce a majority of Nonconformists on the Board of management, if only they put into their Act provisions which required that in that school denominational teaching characteristic of the persons who built the school, and to whom it belonged, should be given. And the Board of Education were actually to say—

"You are teaching the first few sentences of the Catechism; that makes denominational teaching, of which the Church of England can have nothing to complain."

Was that to be allowed, or were they to teach the Thirty-nine Articles? How could they ask the Board of Education to lay down what was the proper positive denominational teaching characteristic, not merely of the Church of England, but of the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics? The scheme was so extraordinarily extravagant that he could hardly understand it to be seriously proposed. Imagine the position of a Board of Baptists, who were bound by statute to see that in a school which they managed the true orthodox doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion were taught, with an appeal to that great theological authority—the Board of Education. He did not know whether that was the plan of the Bishop of Hereford, but—perhaps he had better not go further.

The right hon. Gentleman said, at the end of his speech, that what the House and the country wanted, what everybody but a small and obscurantist minority in this House wanted, was publicity in the first place, and popular control in the second place. As regarded popular control, the County Council Education Authority had absolute control over these schools, so far as secular education was concerned. They were masters, and they could make their mastership felt; and, therefore, it was really absurd to say that the control was given up to a small local body. Then, again, under this Bill everything would be done in public. He would not raise the question of taxation and control. He thought it was the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Berwick who said that it was contrary to our constitutional principles that taxation and representation should not go together. How did the right hon. Gentleman want taxation and representation to go together? He wanted the County Council to raise the money and the parish to spend it. That was not what was meant by taxation and representation going together. It was directly contrary to that venerable maxim. What the Government had done was consistent with that venerable maxim. Those who raised the money, spent the money. [AN HON. MEMBER: "No."] Those who raised the money directed how it should be spent, and saw that it was spent in the manner they desired. That was the proper method of associating representation and taxation, whereas this local management with the

wider area of taxation which was proposed, was really inconsistent with those principles. He knew the evils of the present system. It was said that the reason why the Scotch loved their educational system was that everything was done in public. Well, under this Bill, everything would be done in public. There might be one-man management now in an objectionable form. If that were so, and in so far as it was so, it was absolutely put an end to by this Bill. Nothing henceforth could be done in secret, nothing could be done except in the full light of day and in the blaze of publicity.

Might he say that, as regarded this Nonconformist grievance, great injustice had been done to Clause 9 of the Bill? It would be improper for him to discuss that Clause now, or to do more than allude to what the right hon. Baronet opposite said with regard to it. The right hon. Baronet said that Clause 9 might afford a partial remedy for the Nonconformist wrongs, but it would do so at the cost of education. It would not do so in the extreme case of which they had heard so much, in the case where the Church minority formed an insignificant fraction of the population, and where the great mass was Nonconformist. It was not only a great alleviation in every case, but a complete remedy in this extreme case. He did not think that justice had been done by the right hon. Baronet, or by the House at large, to the alleviation given to the Nonconformist grievance by that Clause. He had stated his objection to the plan, which would have the effect of depriving denominationalists practically of the use of schools which they had built and endowed. He asked the Committee to consider the result of such a remedy as this on the local politics of every district in the country. Wherever there was a nearly balanced population between Church and Nonconformist, or Church and Roman Catholic, there would be a fight under the plan of the hon. Member as to who was to get a majority on the Board. The people who had the majority would capture the schools. [Opposition cries of "No."] They would appoint the teachers; they would settle the denominational religious teaching of the schools, and would transfer the schools to the local authority; they could destroy them for all time as denominational schools. Now, this meant that it would be worth while in every parish where there was anything like a balance between parties to have an active political canvas and a keen fight in every case, in order to get this majority of the Board, which would have the effect of transferring the school from the denomination owning it to another body. He could not imagine anything more unjust to the denomination, or more unjust to local peace and harmony and the easy working of the social institutions of the country. It appeared to him that it would be an intolerable burden. It would turn every Churchman and Nonconformist minister who took a keen interest in education into perpetual canvassers and political agitators. The clergyman would be fighting to retain his school; the Nonconformist minister would be fighting to grasp it from him; and there would be a state of continual unrest. He would rather see a clean-cut plan of spoliation by which every denomination was to be deprived, by a stroke of the legislative pen, of schools which, often at so much personal sacrifice, they had built, endowed, and conducted.

* (6.33.) SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said he would ask whether, after all had been said and done in this matter, the right hon. Gentleman was not aware that the Bill would produce exactly the results which he had just deprecated. Would it bring peace into the locality? If the right hon. Gentleman did not know that on Monday afternoon, he must know it now. That the Leader of the House, the author of this Bill, should get up and denounce the Opposition, and say that he preferred spoliation to the conflicts that would arise from the adoption of the Amendment, was the most astounding thing he had ever heard in this House. The right hon. Gentleman had brought in a Bill which was worse than any spoliation, because the conflict that would be raised would be worse than anything which the Amendment could possibly produce. He did not wish to speak at any length, but he wanted the House to measure what was the exact

position of the Government at this moment with reference to the Bill. It was the interest of the right hon. Gentleman to deprecate the prolongation of the debate; but he said with all respect that the House did not reflect the opinion of the country on this question. There were many hon. Members opposite who knew that just as well as he did; and the time would come when the right hon. Gentleman would also learn that. A proposal had been made by the right hon. Member for East Wolverhampton, to the effect that the Government, in the interest of peace, would do well to grant an armistice in order that they might learn the real opinion of the country on this subject. He ventured to say that whatever party discipline might effect, there was no hon. Member who would deny that if there was a dissolution tomorrow this Bill could not pass. That was not the attitude of the right hon. Gentleman. His principle was unconditional surrender. Well, the right hon. Gentleman would not get unconditional surrender. Let him be assured of that. What was asked was that the Government should offer some reasonable arrangement with reference to a grievance which he did not deny existed, but the right hon. Gentleman had made no such proposal. The hon. Member for East Mayo had suggested an arrangement; and although the right hon. Gentleman was the author of the Bill, he would venture to say with great respect that the right hon. Gentleman was not the master of the measure. The masters of the Bill sat behind him. As soon as this proposal was made for time to consider this critical question, up rose the Member for Oxford University saying that he would listen to no terms; there was unconditional refusal on his part of all compromise. It was the clerical party who were the masters of this Bill and really the enemies of all settlement; but he believed that there was a majority of hon. Members opposite who would gladly see some accommodation arrived at on the subject.

The Amendment asserted that there was a class of schools in which a special grievance existed, and that there ought to be exceptional provision made for them. This was the point upon which the Committee was going to divide, and he should like to know who the hon. Members were who were going to vote against the proposal that there should be a provision of some kind to remove a grievance, admitted by hon. Gentlemen opposite, and even by the hon. Member for Oxford University. The Government could not disregard the opinion of an important portion of the country, such as that which declared itself at Leeds the previous day. It was perfectly obvious that there were many hundreds of voters who, at the last election, gave their support to the Government, but who had now withdrawn that support. In his opinion, the reason was that they condemned the Bill, and, in condemning the Bill, they condemned its author. He believed that this was a more accurate representation of the opinion of the country with reference to these proposals than any which was represented on the Bench opposite. Why had there been that change in the public vote? He believed that the votes of hundreds at Leeds represented thousands and tens of thousands of people in the country who, having supported the Government hitherto, were not prepared to support them in this Bill and in the policy represented by it. They looked upon this measure of the Government, not as one for national education, but as one to strengthen the power and the authority of a dominant sect. The flimsy pretence that the almost insignificant contribution of this particular denomination to national education ought to govern the case was one which the common-sense of the country repudiated. They maintained the principle which seemed absolutely to be repudiated by the right hon. Gentleman—the principle of popular control. Popular control was expressed by a majority, and when you put private persons into a statutory majority, and the public into a statutory minority, that was not popular control. It was the negation of popular control, and therefore this Bill, quite apart from any question of religious or denominational difficulty, was a violation of every principle of sound finance, local or Imperial.

Perhaps the Government thought that the Opposition had unreasonably opposed this Bill. He was sorry if they thought so, because the Liberal party would continue to oppose

it to the best of their ability as long as they could, and when their efforts failed, those efforts would be equally persistent in the country to destroy this Bill. It was a Bill founded on injustice; it rested on unsound principles, and, in his opinion, as it was their duty here to offer to it every resistance and as protracted a resistance as they could, so it would be their duty in the country to represent those opinions, and in doing so he fully believed they had the opinion of the country at their back. The Government had committed a fatal error. They were called upon to produce a comprehensive measure which should have included in its embrace people of all conditions and religions, and what had they done? What was this scheme which masqueraded under the name of a scheme for national education. It was a scheme which inflicted injustice—which the Government did not deny—upon certain of the most respected and powerful classes of the community. The nation did not love clericalism. It did not love clericalism of any description, but he ventured to say that ritualistic Anglicanism, as it was called, was least loved of all. The Government were doing incalculable injury to the cause of education. They were enlisting, not popular sympathy, but popular distrust and dislike. This Bill was ushered into this House, signed and sealed with the approval of Convocation. Those were not the parties to whom the Government ought to have given their confidence. Those were not the parties who should have been consulted in the framing of this Bill. He begged to call attention to the attitude, at this critical moment, of His Majesty's Government. They seemed to be determined upon an educational war. This was going to be—and it must be, and the right hon. Gentleman knew it as well as any one—this was going to be a civil war—["Oh, oh!" and cheers]—and of all civil wars a religious war was the worst and the bitterest. The challenge which the right hon. Gentleman had thrown down in refusing a compromise upon this vital question, he knew would be taken up. He knew that it would be fought out to the bitter end, and the result of that challenge, and the outcome of this war, would certainly be the destruction of national education, and probably, as some compensation, the destruction of denominationalism in education.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

(6.53.) Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 233; Noes, 180. (Division List No. 331.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt. Hn. Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beresford, Lord Charles William
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brookfield, Colonel Montagu
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burdett-Coutts, W.
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Carvill, Patrick Geo. Hamilton
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cayzer, Sir Charles William
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chamberlayne, T. (S'thampton)
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Colston, Chas. Edw. H. Athole
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Crossley, Sir Savile
Cubitt, Hon. Henry
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets)
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dixon-Hartland, Sir Fred Dixon
Dorington, Rt. Hn. Sir John E
Doughty, George
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-

Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'mlets
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nd'rry
Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashford
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslem, Sir Alfred S.
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, Jno. (Kent, Faversham
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Kimber, Henry
King, Sir Henry Seymour
ambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
aw, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H (Dumfriesshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Middlemore, Jno. Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants.)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Myers, William Henry
Newdigate, Francis Alexander
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlington
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Pierpoint, Robert
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert
Rankin, Sir James
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Renwick, George
Ridley, S. Forde (Bethnal Green
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albert
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight)
Seton-Karr, Henry
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton)
Welby, Sir Charles G. E. (Notts.)
Whiteley, H. (Ashton-und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E.R.)
Wilson, John (Falkirk)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Allen, Charles P. (Glouc., Stroud
Asher, Alexander
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Black, Alexander William
Boland, John
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burke, E. Haviland-
Burns, John
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan)
Delany, William
Devlin, Joseph
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Charles M. (Lanark)
Duffy, William J.
Duncan, J. Hastings
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred

Evans, Sir Francis H. (Maidstone
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Goddard, Daniel Ford
Grant, Corrie
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil)
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire)
Joyce, Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
MacVeagh, Jeremiah
M'Kean, John
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Morley, Rt Hon. John (Montrose
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Newnes, Sir George
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, Alfred E. (Cleveland)
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Reddy, M.
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Redmond, William (Clare)
Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries
Rickett, J. Compton
Rigg, Richard
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Runciman, Walter
Schwann, Charles E.
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Shaw, Thomas (Hawick B.)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soares, Ernest J.
Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Taylor, Theodore Cooke
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings)
Thomas, J. A (Glamorgan, Gower
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.)
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Weir, James Galloway
White, George (Norfolk)
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Herbert Gladstone
and Mr William M'Arthur.

(7.3.) Question put accordingly, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 189; Noes, 230. (Division List No. 332.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Allen, Charles P. (Glouc, Stroud
Asher, Alexander
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Asquith, Rt. Hn. Herbert Henry
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Black, Alexander William
Boland, John
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burke, E. Haviland-
Burns, John
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Delany, William
Devlin, Joseph
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.)
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Charles M. (Lanark)
Duffy, William J.
Duncan, J. Hastings
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Evans, Sir Francis H. (Maidst'ne
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.

Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Goddard, Daniel Ford
Grant, Corrie
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Harcourt, Rt. Hn. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, David Brynmor (Sw'nsea
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Joyce, Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
MacVeagh, Jeremiah
M'Kean, John
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Middlemore, John Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Morley, Rt. Hn. John (Montrose
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Newnes, Sir George
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipper'y Mid.
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, J. (Roscommon, N.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Parkes, Ebenezer
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, Alfred E. (Cleveland)
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Reddy, M.
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Redmond, William (Clare)
Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries
Rickett, J. Compton
Rigg, Richard
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye
Runciman, Walter
Schwann, Charles E.
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Shaw, Thomas (Hawick B.)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soares, Ernest J.
Spencer, Rt Hn. C R. (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Taylor, Theodore Cooke
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.
Thomas, David Alfr'd (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Go wer
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Weir, James Galloway
White, George (Norfolk)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York., W. R
Whitle y, J. H. (Halfax)
Whi ttaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk Mid)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Wilson, John (Falkirk)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Mr. Herbert Gladstone
and Mr. William M'Arthur

NOES.

Acland Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus Henry E.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline Fitz Roy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r.
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beresford, Lord Charles William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brookfield, Colonel Montagu
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burdett-Coutts, W.
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hn. J. A (Glasgow
Carew, James Laurence
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Carvill, Patrick G. Hamilton
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cayzer, Sir Charles William
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chamberlayne, T. (S'hampton
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Colston, Chas. Edw. H. Athole
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton
Cressley, Sir Savile
Cubitt, Hon. Henry
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (T'r H'mlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. Dixon
Dorington, Rt. Hn. Sir John E.
Doughty, George
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r

Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'mlt's
Gore, Hn. G R C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hn. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsb'ry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Guthrie, Walter Murray
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nderry
Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashf'rd
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Ev'sh'm
Long, Rt Hon. Walter (Bristol, S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. E.
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H (Dumfries-sh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robert Jasper (Shropsh.
Morgan, David J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Myers, William Henry
Newdigate, Francis Alexander
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. J. P. (Galway, N.
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Peel, Hn Wm. Robert Wellesley
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert
Rankin, Sir James
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Renwick, George
Ridley, S. Forde (Bethnal Green
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albert
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B (Isle of Wight
Seton-Karr, Henry
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C E H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Welby, Sir Charles G E. (Notts.)
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

(7.22.) MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE (Sussex, Horsham) was understood to say that the Amendment he proposed would give the voluntary schools an opportunity of considering among themselves whether or not they would accept the form of management finally decided upon by the House. If they decided to ask the assistance of the local education authority, and to receive help from the county rate, they would have to accept the form of management provided by the Bill. If, however, they desired to continue their present system, they would be unable to obtain the assistance of the county rate. He believed the result would be that, in a very short time, when they realised how easily, harmoniously, and satisfactorily, the common-sense of Englishmen caused these Boards of managers to work, very few schools would remain outside. The best way out of the present difficulty was for the Committee to draw up its own scheme for the management of voluntary schools, but not to force it upon them unless they wished to have the assistance of the county rate. He begged to move.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, after the word 'schools,' to insert the words 'maintained but.'"—(*Mr. Heywood Johnstone.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said that if the Amendment would carry out the object of the hon. Member, it was a most pernicious proposal. The object seemed to be that schools in the rural districts should be able to walk off with the Government grants, including the new grant which would make them perfectly independent, and yet keep to their old system of management, without any control whatever on the part of the County Council or local authority. Surely the House of Commons would not accept any such proposal as that. At any rate, they ought to know the intentions of the Government on the matter.

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee report Progress; to sit again this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, Cumberland, Penrith, in the Chair.)

Clause 7:—

Another Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the Council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that Council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the Council of a borough or urban district, they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed (*a*) where the local education authority are the Council of a county, one by that Council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the Council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is, or has been during the last twelve months, a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the Council of any borough or urban district, or the Parish Council or (where there is no Parish Council) the parish meeting of any parish which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority, the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, after the word 'schools,' to insert the words 'maintained but.'"—(*Mr. Heywood Johnstone.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

(9.0.) MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, continuing his speech, said he thought the term, "school not provided by the local education authority," covered all classes of the schools that would be maintained by the old education authority. If he understood the Bill, no school would have a right to any grant. At the present moment a school earned its grant and received it from the Education Department, but the right to the grant was now to cease. The money would, instead, be paid to the local education authoritiy. He submitted that the control under the Bill was effective, and trusted, therefore, that the Amendment would not be pressed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir ROBERT FINLAY, Inverness Burghs) said that under the scheme of the Bill there was no such thing as a public elementary school which was not maintained by the local authority. Under the eighth clause, all public elementary schools were to be maintained by the education authority, but his hon. friend desired to entirely remodel that, and to say that a day school might elect to remain out, and still be a public elementary school, receiving the Government grant, and being subject

to the control of the Education Department. If that was really his idea, it was a bad policy, and entirely contrary to the scope of the Bill. He hoped that the Amendment would not be persisted in.

MR. M'KENNA (Monmouthshire, N.) thought the Amendment a very proper one, inasmuch as it gave an option to voluntary schools to remain exactly as they were. It would create a third class of maintained schools, which would receive the grant through the local authority, but would not be maintained out of the rates. They would have to depend on voluntary subscriptions instead of on the rates. It would test the *boni fides* of the supporters of those schools, because it would enable them to have their exclusive denominational teaching by the simple method of putting their hands in their pockets. The Attorney General had not said one word on the merits of the Amendment; he had only argued that it would not carry out the mover's intentions, and declared that it was bad. What was the reason for saying it was bad? If it were accepted, it would simplify the subsequent procedure on the question of management, for they would then be able to argue with great force that where voluntary schools were unwilling to subscribe anything for themselves they ought not to be entitled to two-thirds of the control.

MR. HENRY HOBHOUSE (Somersetshire, E.) could not understand anyone who valued popular control supporting such an Amendment. The effect of it would be to enable schools which were not necessitous to keep out of the county system while remaining in receipt of large sums of public money. They had already passed a clause making the education authority responsible for all secular instruction, and yet, although it would have to hand over the grant, it would have really no representative on the management of the school.

MR. M'KENNA: Exactly as at present.

DR. MACNAMARA (Camberwell, N.) hoped that the Amendment would either be withdrawn or rejected by the Committee. There was a vital and urgent principle in the Bill, and this Amendment would kill it. He was tired of the way in which the majority of the school children were being put off with inferior education because of the parsimony which was created by the present voluntary system. If this Bill failed to pass, then it would be the duty of the Liberal Party to put before the country a scheme under which all schools would be maintained out of public funds and be under proper popular control. He was opposed tooth and nail to the system of the schools deriving their support from voluntary contributions. It was desirable to get rid of education by charity, as in the case of voluntary schools. To permit voluntary school managers to contract themselves out of the Bill in order to avoid interference should not be tolerated. Cardinal Vaughan had said, "Let the schools remain poor but free." There was no educational freedom in poverty. He went to a voluntary school as a boy, and remembered its transfer to the "godless" School Board. He remembered well the additions immediately made to the equipment and the apparatus of the teaching staff. Whereas there was one old Bible for every three boys under the original *régime*; under the new each lad had a brand-new Bible. This Amendment would enable the voluntary school managers to do exactly the thing they declined to permit the School Board to do—viz., to contract themselves out of their communal obligations. He would never agree to that, for it would mean that education would continue to starve, because Church persons wanted to avoid interference. He saw by a Return issued to the 31st August, 1899, there were 12,940 voluntary schools in country districts; of these, 709 had no voluntary contributions whatever, and existed on the meagre Government grant, compelling the teachers to submit to terms which were not at all fair; 483 schools received less than 1s. per head per child per year from voluntary sources; 1,045 between 1s. and 2s. 6d.; and 2,046 between 2s. 6d. and 5s. If the Amendment were carried, this penurious system would be continued, for the schools would be contracted out of the Bill in order to avoid the School Board rate.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should like to ask whether the Amendment is in

order, stating as it does that certain public elementary schools shall be withdrawn from the control of the education authorities.

MR. M'KENNA: It applies to the election of managers; it has nothing to do with the control of the local authority, which will remain untouched so far as secular instruction is concerned.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should like to have the Chairman's ruling.

*THE CHAIRMAN: The Amendment has been discussed on the presumption that it is going to except from the operation of the Bill certain schools. If the hon. Member intends to introduce other consequential Amendments, he should have put them on the Paper.

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE did not quite understand the objection. The scheme of the Bill was that all public elementary schools should be maintained, as well as provided, by the local education authority. The scheme of his Amendment was that when the school was in the first place not provided by the local education authority and chose not to be maintained, but was content to rely on the Government grants which it earned, the second provision of the right hon. Gentleman as to the board of management should not apply to it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That is not consistent with the subsequent provisions of the Bill.

MR. M'KENNA: We have not come to them yet.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I am not aware that there is any Amendment down dealing with those subsequent provisions.

*THE CHAIRMAN: What does the hon. Member propose to do with a school not maintained, in view of this subsequent provision?

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE: I shall do nothing, nor need I.

MR. M'KENNA: They have managers under their trust deeds, and those managers will still remain.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY: But it is provided that all public schools shall be maintained, and there is no Amendment down to that.

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE: None is necessary. They are public elementary schools within the meaning of the Education Act, 1870, and are entitled to grants under the Code.

DR. MACNAMARA: Have we not agreed that the local education authority shall have all the powers and duties of the School Board, and control secular education in all public elementary schools, whether provided or not? In view of that, is the Amendment in order?

SIR ROBERT FINLAY: My hon. friend says that no Amendment to Clause 8 will be necessary. If no Amendment is put down, there will be no such thing as a public elementary school not maintained.

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE: I should like to ask whether it is necessary to put down a whole series of consequential Amendments before they are reached—to put down the whole scheme before one can move a preliminary Amendment.

*THE CHAIRMAN: I should say certainly. I think this Amendment shows how necessary it is to do so, because it is impossible to find out what the meaning of this Amendment standing by itself is. I understand that the hon. Member wishes to make an exception in the case of schools not to be maintained. They are to be under the control of the local authority, but they are to retain their present body of managers. I do not understand how they will get any school grant unless some further Amendment is made.

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE: Having studied the Amendment, I am not able to suggest where an Amendment should come in, or what sort of Amendment.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON: Is the Amendment in order?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should like to have the ruling of the Chairman on that.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: If no Amendment is in order unless the Amendments consequential to it are on the Paper, the Amendment of the Prime Minister is out of order. In the Amendment occur the words, "Managers appointed as provided in this Act," but there is not a single consequential Amendment on the Paper. If the Amendment of the hon. Member for the Horsham Division is out of order, so is the Prime Minister's.

*THE CHAIRMAN: We had better dispose of one question at a time.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: I am only using that as an illustration. I submit that the Amendment of the hon. Member for Horsham is absolutely in order.

*THE CHAIRMAN: Further elucidation of the Amendment of the hon. Member is necessary, and I do not see how the Committee can be asked to accept it without further debate.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH (Anglesey): Is the Amendment ruled out of order because it is unintelligible?

*THE CHAIRMAN: I have not ruled it out of order. I am waiting to see if it can be made clear to me.

MR. M'KENNA: I think it can. Under it there will be three classes of schools. Some will be provided and some will be aided, while the third class will not be maintained, and it is proposed to leave these in the position of appointing their own managers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the Amendment was one which the Government could not possibly accept. The scheme of the Bill was to provide a national system of education, and as he understood the Amendment, it would except certain schools from that system. That he could not agree to.

(9.35.) MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said he wished to raise a point of order upon the whole question before the House, namely, the Amendment of the Prime Minister.

*THE CHAIRMAN: We will dispose of one Amendment at a time.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said if the Prime Minister's Amendment was not the main question, he should like to know what the main question was. This was an Amendment to an Amendment, and he submitted that he was entitled to raise a point of order on the main Amendment before the Committee. If he was out of order in doing that, then the whole discussion was out of order. He submitted that the discussion was out of order, and nothing was in order before the Committee, because the Government had put down an Amendment which contained words which were incomplete in themselves with reference to a consequential Amendment which was not before the Committee. It was most important for the consideration of this Amendment that they should have the consequential Amendment before them. In the Amendment occurred the words, "Managers appointed as provided in this Act," but there was not a single consequential Amendment on the Paper. The question as to how those managers were to be provided was the whole essence of the controversy. They might be provided in such a way as to meet all the objections of hon. Members sitting on the Opposition side of the House, and, on the other hand, they might be provided in such a way as would not meet those objections. He reminded the Chairman that earlier in the debate he compelled the hon. Member for East Mayo to bring the whole Amendment before the Committee. The hon. Member proposed that in 8,000 parishes there should be an exception, and the Chairman ruled that that was not sufficient without taking into consideration the whole scheme. He submitted that the Government were exactly in the same position in regard to their scheme for these 20,000 parishes. If the Amendment of the hon. Member for Horsham was out of order, so was the Prime Minister's.

*THE CHAIRMAN: I think I ought to say, first of all, that the hon. Member for Carnarvon ought to have taken exception to this Amendment at the beginning of the discussion. [Opposition cries of "Oh, oh!"] — I think at least hon. Members ought to do me the courtesy of listening first to what I have to say when they ask my views. The second objection is that we are not

discussing the Amendment, but an Amendment to an Amendment. When we reach the words complained of, I think the hon. Member will be entitled to raise this question. I may say that even then, in my opinion, this point really is not the essence of the whole Amendment, and is really only a detail. I agree that it is necessary when an Amendment is brought before the Committee that the general principle and essence of the Amendment should be before the Committee.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON thought the Amendment would provide for the consideration of a certain class of schools which were not specially mentioned in the Bill, and which would require special treatment. He wished to know if it was really intended that charity schools should come under the general scheme, and annually receive their grant from the new authority, and he also wished to knew whether they would be subject to the same clause in regard to management as denominational schools. Some of those schools were purely charity schools while some were charity-cum-religion schools and others charity-cum-industry schools. He wished to know whether these schools would have an opportunity of escaping this kind of control, or whether the Government intended to provide for these charity schools in some special way. He wanted to know how these schools were to be treated in relation to the authority and the managers, and whether they would receive special consideration under the Amendment.

MR. ERNEST GRAY (West Ham, N.) said he wished to emphasise the question which had just been put to the First Lord of the Treasury by the hon. Member opposite. This was a somewhat awkward place to introduce this question, but he saw no other opportunity of getting the difficulty cleared up. He had in his mind buildings provided by private charity with private teaching both secular and religious. They were not voluntary or provided schools, and they were not public elementary schools. He believed that it was held that these schools were strictly elementary schools, the only difference being one of method and not of subjects. What he wanted to know was, if these schools were taken over by the local authority and maintenance provided out of the rates, would they in every case have to accept a form of management in accordance with the scheme now before the Committee? Would they have to take their four trust managers and two managers nominated by the local authority, or had the Government in view the management of these schools under some other scheme? This was a question which was exciting much anxiety, and he should be glad to get this difficulty out of the way.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University) said the questions raised by the hon. Member for Morley and the hon. Member for North West Ham were wholly irrelevant to the Amendment. The Amendment dealt with public elementary schools, and neither deaf and dumb schools nor charity schools were public elementary schools. Therefore, they did not come within the scope of the Amendment.

* THE CHAIRMAN proceeded to put the Question, and named the tellers.

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE objected to being named as a teller, and said his name had not been handed in at the Table.

* THE CHAIRMAN: But the hon. Member moved the Amendment.

(9.48.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 19; Noes, 299. (Division List No. 333.)

AYES.

Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)	Horniman, Frederick John	Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
Bond, Edward	Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)	Welby, Sir Charles G. E. (Notts.
Broadhurst, Henry	Jacoby, James Alfred	Wilson, John (Falkirk)
Cremer, William Randal	Moss, Samuel	
Dunn, Sir William	Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)	
Fuller, J. M. F.	Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-	TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Griffith, Ellis J.	Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight	Mr. Heywood Johnstone
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West	Spencer, Rt Hn C. R. (Northants	and Mr. M'Kenna.

The Chairman.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex F
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allen, Chas. P. (Glouc., Stroud
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arkwright, John Stanhope
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Bell, Richard
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Black, Alexander William
Boland, John
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brigg, John
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brookfield, Colonel Montagu
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burns, John
Butcher, John George
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W (Derbyshire
Cawley, Frederick
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austin (Worc'r
Channing, Francis Allston
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clancy, John Joseph
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Colston, Chas. Edw. H. Athole
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Delany, William
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Doughty, George
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Douglas, Charres M. (Lanark)
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duncan, J. Hastings
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart
Edwards, Frank
Emmott, Alfred
Farrell, James Patrick
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fenwick, Charles
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J (Manc'r
Ffrench, Peter
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flower, Ernest
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Fowler, Rt. Hn. Sir Henry
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Gilhooly, James
Goddard, Daniel Ford
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby- (Linc.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Grant, Corrie
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hall, Edward Marshall
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nd'rry
Hammond, John
Hardy, Laur'nce (Kent, Ashf'rd
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Helme, Norval Watson
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, J. F (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hn. Arthur Fred
Jones, David Brynmor (Sw'nsea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Joyce, Michael
Kenyon, Hon Geo T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Labouchere, Henry
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawson, John Grant
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Lee, Arthur H (Hants, Fareham
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Kean, John
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
Middlemore, Jno. Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Mooney, John J.
More, Robert Jasper (Shr'pshire
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, Willliam Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murnaghan, George
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Myers, William Henry
Nametti, Joseph P.
Newdigate, Francis Alexander
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Mara, James
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Paulton, James Mellor
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick

Plummer, Walter R.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Price, Robert John
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Rankin, Sir James
Rea, Russell
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Renwick, George
Rickett, J. Compton
Ridley, S. Forde (Bethnal Green
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Runciman, Walter
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Shaw, Thomas (Hawick B.)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, HC (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand
Soares, Ernest J.
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn J. G. (Oxf'rd Un'v.
Taylor, Theodore Cooke
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glam'rgan, Gower
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edward M.
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Valentia, Viscount
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
White, George (Norfolk)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, H (Ashton und. Lyne
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Wilcox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Huddersf'd
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

(10.2.) MR. ALFRED HUTTON moved—

"To insert in line 9, after 'schools,' the words 'conducted in a schoolhouse or premises.' The clause would then read—'All public elementary schools conducted in a schoolhouse or premises not provided by the local education authority shall. . . .'"

His object was to provide that only those people who had made the sacrifice of providing the buildings in which to carry on the denominational teaching should retain the supreme control of the schools. He took so e encouragement in moving the Amendment from the speech the First Lord of the Treasury made in the afternoon, in which he stated that the great claim for control and management of the denominational schools was that the denominations had made great sacrifices in building the schools. There were several ways in which schools had been built and provided besides those referred to by the right hon. Gentleman. For instance, there were schools which had been built by people who had a special interest in their neighbourhood or village. Those schools were built and sometimes endowed, and they were put under trustees, among whom there might have been the clergyman and the churchwarden *ex officio*. They were not put on the trust to make the schools particularly denominational in character, but it had often happened that the schools had become, by force of circumstances and long usage, denominational under the dictation and management of the clergyman and the churchwarden. There were many schools in that position, although there was nothing in the conditions of the trust or the endowments to justify their being made of a denominational character. Among the schools to which he referred were those which had been provided by railway companies. The railway companies had not provided the schools in a denominational interest, but for the purpose of avoiding rates. There were a great many voluntary schools provided up and down the country with the object of avoiding rates, and although, by falling into denominational hands, they had become denominational, they were built for the purposes of education of an undenominational character.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, after the word 'schools,' to insert the words 'conducted in a schoolhouse or premises.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he could hardly conceive a case in which the words proposed by the hon. Member

would make any difference in the effect of the Clause. There were, however, cases just conceivable in which they would have precisely the opposite effect to that which the hon. Gentleman desired. For instance, a schoolhouse provided by the local authority might be burned down, and someone might lend a building for carrying on the school. The school would then be conducted in a building not provided by the local authority, and thus the Amendment would have an effect contrary to that which the hon. Gentleman desired.

MR. EMMOTT (Oldham) said that the object of his hon. friend clearly was that only *bonâ fide* denominational schools should come within this provision. The right hon. Gentleman had not understood the Amendment aright.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE (Wiltshire, Cricklade) said the Amendment was one which deserved consideration. He understood the object of his hon. friend to be to deal with voluntary schools under undenominational management. It was quite a mistake to suppose that there were no schools of this kind in the country, or that they were a mere handful. He had an Amendment on the Paper to provide that if there was an undenominational school under a trust deed used for the purposes of this Act it should be treated in the same way as a school provided by the public authority. It was quite clear that where there was an endowment the result of the generosity of former donors who had not attached any condition whatever to the trust deed, the school was, in effect, of the same class as schools provided by the public authority.

MR. ERNEST GRAY said that the Committee was entitled to know the full effect of the Amendment. They were in the greatest difficulty, because they were told that certain words were to have no separate sense, and no effect without subsequent words.

MR. BOUSFIELD (Hackney, N.) said that if the Committee was in any difficulty it arose from the pernicious practice of discussing one Amendment in its relation to some other Amendment.

*MR. JOSEPH A. PEASE (Essex, Saffron Walden) said he thought he could make the position clear to some hon. Members. There were a large number of schools in certain districts which had been founded, not for the purpose of promoting denominational education, but with the view of securing adequate instruction to the children who attended them. Many colliery owners, for instance, found it more economical to establish schools and manage them than to allow themselves to be rated for their maintenance by the public. There were thirty-seven such schools in the county of Durham alone. It often happened that in parishes the only individual who took a keen interest in education was the clergyman; and in the case of his own firm, when a certain colliery was closed, a school was handed over to the clergyman. Circumstances and situations varied, and it was absurd that advantage should be taken of them to secure denominational education when the schools were not founded for such a purpose. What was wanted was that, as these schools were not provided on denominational lines, they should be looked upon now as public schools.

MR. BOND asked why a colliery or railway company which had provided a school should be precluded from having a voice in appointing the persons who were to manage it.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON said the object of the Amendment he now moved was to distinguish between schools founded for denominational purposes and those founded for other purposes. As the Clause stood, no distinction would be made between these two classes of schools.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 8, to leave out the words 'not provided by the local education authority,' and insert the words 'which are held in trust to be conducted in accordance with the doctrines and principles of any particular denomination.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendment."

SIR JOHN GORST said he could find no reason why schools founded on other than denominational grounds should be treated with less consideration than those in which denominational teaching was given. He should claim that, not being schools provided by the local authority, the trustees should have a voice in the appointment of managers to carry out the purposes of the trust. He hoped the Committee would reject the Amendment.

MR. M'KENNA said that the right hon. Gentleman the Vice President of the Council had practically exposed the case of the Government by this objection. There must be some other reason besides denominational teaching, else why should there be managers appointed by the trustees when no denominational teaching was given? The control of the secular education was to be with the education authority, and there could be no reason for the parson, churchwarden, and other *ex officio* trustees being on the management of schools which had not one jot or tittle of the character of denominational schools.

(10.38.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 274; Noes, 122. (Division List No. 334.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arkwright, John Stanhope
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hn. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Boland, John
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brookfield, Colonel Montagu
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carson. Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clancy, John Joseph
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Colston, Chas. Edw. H. Athole
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton
Crossley, Sir Savile
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Delany, William
Devlin. Joseph
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dorington, Rt. Hn. Sir John E.
Doughty, George
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Farrell, James Patrick
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergus-on, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Ffrench, Peter
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flower, Ernest
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Gardner. Ernest
Gibbs, Hn A G. H. (City of Lond.
Gilhooly, James
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'rH'ml'ts
Gore, Hn. G R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hn. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.)
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Mid'x
Hamilton, Marq of (L'nd'nd'rry
Hammond, John
Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashf'rd
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard Jno. (Kent, Faversham
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Joyce, Michael
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawson, John Grant

Lee, Arthur H. (Hants., Fareh'm
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lowe, Francis William
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Kean, John
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Middlemore, Jhn. Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Mooney, John J.
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morgan, David J (W'lthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt. Hn. A. Gr'h'm (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Myers, William Henry
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Newdigate, Francis Alexander
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, Jas. (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Parkes, Ebenezer
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert
Rankin, Sir James
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Renwick, George
Ridley, S. Forde (Bethnal Green
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albert
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B (Isle of Wight
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Lord (Lancs).
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Tully, Jasper
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. H. (Sheff.
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (T'unton
Welby, Sir Charles G. E. (Notts.)
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und-L'ne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Falkirk)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Allen, Charles P. (Glouc. Stroud
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Black, Alexander William
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cremer, William Randal
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Charles M. (Lanark)
Duncan, J. Hastings
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Fenwick, Charles
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fowler, Rt. Hn. Sir Henry
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gladstone, Rt. Hn Herbert John
Goddard, Daniel Ford
Grant, Corrie
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Griffiths, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Haldane, Rt. Hn. Richard B.
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jones, David Brynmor (Swans'a
Jones, William (Carn'rvonshire
Labouchere, Henry
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Lees, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington)
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Macnamara, Dr. Thomas J.
M'Arthur, William (Cornwall)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Newnes, Sir George
Norman, Henry

Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Rigg, Richard
Roberts, John Byrn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roe, Sir Thomas
Runciman, Walter
Shaw, Thomas (Hawick B.)
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soares, Ernest J.
Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R. (N'thants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Taylor, Theodore Cooke
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan Gower
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
White, George (Norfolk)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
William, Osmond (Merioneth)
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.
Wilson, Henry J. (York. W. R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Alfred Hutton and
Mr. M'Kenna.

(10.55.) MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON (Dundee) said he wished to move the Amendment standing in his name, which was to insert, after the word "authority," the words "and not being Church of England schools as hereinafter defined." He had placed on the Table a definition clause, which he would propose later: but before that he trusted they would have from the right hon. Gentleman a definition of the new term he had introduced into the Amendment, namely, "trust managers." He would then obtain some enlightenment which might induce him to modify his definition. The object of the Amendment was to assert the possibility and the propriety of exceptional treatment in the case of Church of England schools. When he indicated the nature of his Amendment a few nights ago, an hon. Member opposite declared that he had delivered an anti-State Church speech, and that his object was to penalise the Church of England. There could be no more ludicrous perversion of his purpose than that. He did not in any way intend to raise the question of Disestablishment by his Amendment. On the contrary, he took his stand on the fact that the Church of England was by law established, and in that respect differed from all other Churches. He recognised the State connection of the Church of England, and based on that the exceptional treatment for Church of England schools which he now asked for. So far from wishing to fetter the Church of England, the object of the Amendment was to secure greater freedom, in the shape of more control by the laity. The main ground of his proposal was that he discriminated between the Church of England schools and all other schools, because of the connection of the Church of England with the State. The Church of England differed from all other Churches in this respect—that its doctrines, its institutions, and its practice all existed as a matter of positive law. There was no other Church of which that could be said, not even the Church of Rome. He would quote, in support of his contention, a statement issued by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, who was now Cardinal Vaughan. He said that he thought the contention just that all schools in connection with the Church of England should be considered as State schools, and that, therefore, they should be managed like other State schools under the Education Act. He did not go so far as that himself. He preferred to limit his Amendment to more modest proportions. He did not propose that Church of England schools should be placed on the same footing as ordinary State schools. He preferred a modified proposal, under which the laity of the Church of England should have additional control. The Amendment had been suggested to him, not by Nonconformists, but by laymen of the Church of England, and he hoped, therefore, that hon. Members who represented the laity of the Church of England would support his proposal. The laity had some right to complain when they found Church schools carried on by managers whose interpretation of Church of England practice did not commend itself to them. There was no Church more free from dogmatic restrictions than the Church of England. It was the most free Church in Christendom in that respect. It was in the interests of the laity that their wishes and beliefs, and opinions of Church of England doctrine and practice should be respected more than they were

by many clerical managers. He did not think that the Church party in this House could claim to speak on behalf of the Church of England as a whole. Certainly he did not regard them as entitled to speak on behalf of the laity of the Church of England, in whose interests he moved the Amendment. He did not think there was any other Church in the country in which distrust of clericalism was so deeply implanted in a large portion of the laity as in the Church of England.

It might be asked if there was really any need for the special treatment which he proposed. He believed there was such a need. He would not discuss questions as to doctrine and practice. All parties and opinions were represented in the House, and if he condemned one particular doctrine as being contrary to the spirit of the Church of England, he would probably have to say something which would offend others. Therefore, he would say nothing as to that, but he would give one instance of the sort of thing which he believed the laity disliked and distrusted. There had been placed in his hand by members of the Church of England, for the purpose of being mentioned in this debate, the story of the withdrawal of some 200 children from a Church school, on account of the character of the doctrines and practices inculcated in connection with that school by the predominant manager—the clergyman of the parish. The correspondence revealed a dispute on the question whether the managers had violated the Conscience Clause. The point was that the parents of these 200 children, being members of the Church of England, had been driven to take advantage of the Conscience Clause [An HON. MEMBER: What is the name of the school?] The school was the Michaelfield school. Michaelfield was a place in Yorkshire; it was close to Leeds, and he was sorry that the hon. Member for North Leeds was not there, because he might be able to give detailed information about the case. That was not the sort of thing which would commend itself to the laity. All he proposed tonight was that there was a case for exceptional treatment of Church of England schools, because of the connection between the Church and the State. He would propose a consequential Amendment, that every elected churchwarden of the parish should be an *ex officio* member of the new Board of Trust Management. The churchwarden was an ancient ecclesiastical officer of the Church of England, and his position was distinctly recognised by law. It was as clear and as undoubted, though not as important, as that of the clergyman of the parish. The rule as to the election of churchwardens was that the vicar appointed one churchwarden and that the parishioners elected the other—although sometimes the clergyman appointed the two. It was not a case in which there was uniformity of practice, as there was a great variation of local custom, which would have to be taken into account in the Amendment he would propose later. He was not sure that there were many restrictions as to the religious belief of persons who might be elected churchwardens; and he believed it was possible for a woman to be a churchwarden. He did not see why Nonconformists generally, whether they had a school of their own or not, should object to his proposal. It neither affirmed nor disaffirmed the principle of disestablishment. He hoped, therefore, that hon. Members representing Nonconformist interests might see their way to consider, and, if possible, to adopt, the proposal. But his main appeal was to the laity of the Church of England, in whose interests this Amendment was brought forward. It was to them he looked for support. The Church of England was a Church as by law established, and, if there was one thing more certain than another about it, it was that it was a Protestant Episcopal Church. He believed that the laity of the Church of England were impatient of clerical control in church matters, and, still more, in the management of schools. He would appeal to hon. Members opposite to remember that their Party had been to a large extent implicated in practices which had been condemned. It had been said, and he believed it to be true, that the headquarters of ritualism were in the high places of the Tory Party. They should not allow themselves to be associated with such practices, and he would appeal to hon. Members opposite to resist the system which had arisen, so far, at least, as the schools were concerned. He begged to move,

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words 'and not being Church of England schools as hereinafter defined.'"—(*Mr. Edmund Robertson.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

(11.15.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the hon. Gentleman began his speech by quoting a Roman Catholic bishop on the legal position of the Church of England, and he ended by an attack on ritualism. Neither of these topics had very much to do with the Amendment. Perhaps he did not know much about the high places of the Tory Party, but as far as his knowledge went, ritualism had very little to do with them. The object of the hon. Gentleman was one for which he had constantly expressed his sympathy, and one which this Bill was largely designed to carry out, and would carry out; that was to increase the lay element in the management of voluntary schools. They were told that a great many schools were entirely managed by clergymen, owing to the fact that the clergyman was the only person in the parish who took an interest in education. In future, the whole of the secular work would be under the control of a body popularly elected, and as far as the local man gement of the schools was concerned, the clergyman would probably henceforth in most cases be only one-sixth of the body responsible for the management of the school; and if the body of management was increased to twelve, the clerical element would be even further diluted. The hon. Member proposed to supplement the efforts made by the Bill to bring about lay representation, and with that object he drew a distinction between the Church of England and every other denomination to the disadvantage of the Church. Whereas Roman Catholics or Wesleyans were to have four out of the six managers of their schools, the Church of England was to have only three. Why should the Roman Catholics be treated better than the Church of England? The hon. Gentleman quoted a Roman Catholic bishop, but that was not a sufficient authority for the House to draw a distinction in favour of Roman Catholics and against the Church of England. Let the Committee consider the machinery by which the hon. Member proposed to carry his Amendment into effect. The hon. Gentleman wished to introduce an additional lay element on the governing body by making the elected churchwarden a member. If he desired to increase the elected members of the governing body of church schools, which he thought would be grossly unfair to the Church, he might, at all events, have chosen a simple and workmanlike machinery for carrying out that object. He had, however, chosen a most clumsy and antiquated machinery. As the hon. Member said, an elected churchwarden need not be a member of the Church of England; he might be a Nonconformist or a Roman Catholic; the only thing he might not be was a Jew. Why were they to make this distinction between the parishioners who might be on the governing body and those who might not? There was another objection in the present clumsy and expensive system of electing the people's churchwarden. It was the most expensive and absurd method of election that could be well supposed. Were they going to have a Parish Council election and also another election for a churchwarden? Who was going to pay for it? He understood that the cost would fall on the Church rate, but the Church rate could no longer be compulsorily collected, and, therefore, it might fall by legal process on the unfortunate vicar, who might be sent to prison because he could not pay the cost of the election of a man to the governing body in order to control himself. The proposal was obviously absurd. If they were to increase the elected body, let them say so plainly; let them do it in connection with Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and other voluntary schools; but do not let them select one church, and abandon every principle of fair play regarding it. Let them not burden that Church with such a ludicrous method of adding to the elected members of the governing body of its schools by such cumbersome and inadequate machinery. He hoped the hon. Gentleman would not press his Amendment to a division, and that the Committee would not waste further

time over a scheme which he was certain was impracticable, and which, he thought, he had persuaded the House was also absurd.

*MR. MOULTON (Cornwall, Launceston) said that it was a great pleasure to be in complete agreement with the Prime Minister. There was a Latin quotation which spoke of everything that was unknown being supposed to be magnificent. That was suggested to him by hearing a Scotchman speak of the method of electing churchwardens in England. He opposed the Amendment because he was thankful to say that they had reached that state when the Church of England was spoken of as a denomination, and he did not wish any Amendment on the Opposition side to move it from that place to a special one. It would be a very bad example if they suggested in any way that it should be subjected to restrictions because it was the Church by law established. Let them by treating it fairly prepare for the time when it would not be so.

(11.30.) MR. CHARLES McARTHUR (Liverpool, Exchange) said he wished to support the Amendment, which he thought was worthy of more consideration than the Prime Minister had given it. He desired to recognise with satisfaction the popular control which would be given under the Bill; but he was also desirous of seeing a greater amount of popular control, and he thought the Amendment pointed out a way in which further popular control might be given, without altering the denominational character of the managing board. He failed to see how the Amendment would be a disadvantage to the Church of England. It did not propose to deprive Church of England schools of one of their denominational managers, because in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the churchwarden would be a member of the Church of England. There were good reasons why the Church of England schools should be treated in an exceptional way. At the present day the position of the Church of England afforded ground for very obvious criticism. They all knew that the religious difficulty was at the bottom of all the trouble in connection with the Bill. But the religious difficulty was not entirely a Nonconformist grievance. They had a Church of England grievance, which was not identical with what was called the Nonconformist grievance, but which was quite as serious. However unworthy, he represented in this matter many hundreds of thousands of people who were sorely troubled by what was going on in their Church of England schools. He thought on that Clause, and on that Amendment especially, he would be in order in asking the Committee to consider the serious objection which many members of the Church of England had at the manner in which their schools were carried on. They felt that there should be some additional safeguard to prevent these schools from being abused for improper purposes. The parents sent their children to the schools in order that they might be brought up in accordance with the doctrines and principles of the Church of England, but in a large number of the schools the children were taught the doctrines and tenets of the Church of Rome instead. They were taught to believe that the chief service of the Church was the mass, and they were also taught the doctrine of transubstantiation.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is getting rather away from the Amendment.

MR. CHARLES McARTHUR said he thought he would be in order in giving some of the reasons why members of the Church of England thought the protection afforded by the Conscience Clause was insufficient, and that there should be some guarantee that the Church of England schools should be conducted on Church of England lines. The great grievance of Church of England people at the present day was that children in Church of England schools were not properly instructed in the doctrines of the Church of England, but were taught the doctrines of another Church. The children were taught to worship the Virgin, and they were taken to illegal services. The Conscience Clause was not applicable to these cases.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member must really confine himself to the Amendment.

MR. CHARLES McARTHUR said the Amendment proposed a large amount of popular control in connection with Church of England schools. If some better method of securing that end had been proposed, he would have been glad. It was necessary that something should be done, and as the present proposal embodied the mildest possible form of additional protection that could be conceived, it ought to receive the careful attention of the Committee.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER (Staffordshire, Lichfield) said the Amendment was a most important one from a Churchman's point of view, and he hoped it would be pressed to a division. He failed to see how it could in any way injure the Church of England to have one of its own lay officials put into this office as a guarantee that the laity of the Church should be represented on the managing body. It had been suggested that in some cases the churchwarden would be a Nonconformist. Those were, he thought, the very cases in which a Nonconformist ought to be on the Committee, because if the Church of England was in such a minority that it could not elect one of its own members as churchwarden, surely the Nonconformists ought to have something to say in regard to the only school in the parish.

SIR BRAMPTON GURDON (Norfolk, N.) asked the Vice President for a legal definition of a trust manager. In the case of schools managed under trust deeds the managers had a legal status, but there were many schools, the property of the largest landowner in the parish, which were really managed anyhow, and, though certain persons were recognised by the Board of Education as managers, they had no legal status whatever. He could find no definition of the term in the Bill, and it was difficult to vote on these questions without some explanation.

MR. SOARES (Devonshire, Barnstaple) thought the Committee were entitled to some information as to the cases in which the number of managers would be raised to twelve.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said the Amendment was really a most important one, as it had revealed the fact that the Government themselves did not know exactly what they were proposing. The Prime Minister had declared that the Bill would increase the lay as against the clerical element on the managing bodies, but, as a matter of fact, it would make the clergy even more independent of the laity than they had hitherto been. By practically every trust deed, the managers were appointed by the subscribers, and if the clergyman wanted to get the control of the school into his own hands, he had only to find men who sympathised with his views, or who would be prepared to subordinate their ideas to his. He contended that under the Bill the managers would be elected in the future in the same way as in the past—a few subscribers nominated by the parson would do it.

MR. BANBURY (Camberwell, Peckham) said it would depend upon the trust deed. He was a manager of a voluntary school, but he was not appointed by the subscribers.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE asserted that the common form of trust deeds of the National Society provided that the parson should be a manager *ex officio* and the rest elected by the subscribers. It could not be contended that the whole of the laity in any parish would have a voice in the appointment of managers. Until the Government chose to tell the Committee — who were at present in the dark on the matter— what was going to be done, it must be assumed that the subscribers would do it; and to contend that more representation would be given to the lay element was absurd. Did hon. Members opposite desire to trust the laity of their own Church? If so, that was the object of the Amendment. If they were to have denominational education, he would rather trust the laity of any Church than the parsons of every Church; there was more likelihood of fair play. Why was it that even in parishes where she had a minority of the population, the State Church could build and maintain a school? Because she was able to call on the Nonconformists to maintain

her ministers for her. The schools, though nominally of the Church of England, were really parochial schools. They were not built entirely out of the subscriptions of members of the Church of England, and many of them were erected under something very like false pretences. ["Divide."] It required little intelligence to cry "Divide" when unpalatable arguments were being adduced, but proposals which had never been placed before the electors were not to be carried by shouting. His second point was that they ought to have a representation of the laity. His hon. friend was not proposing to elect a churchwarden for the first time, and he thought this was a very fair Amendment. As long as the Church of England was a State Church, they were entitled to claim a representation not merely of the clergy but of the laity as well.

MR. GEORGE WHITE (Norfolk, N.W.) said that for the information of the Committee he might state that a model trust deed provided that the election, appointment, and dismissal of teachers should be in all respects under the management and control of the Committee, which consisted of the minister for the time being of the said parish, his curate or curates, if he should appoint any, the churchwardens, if members of the Established Church, and other persons and subscribers, being members of the Established Church. These conditions supported entirely the argument used upon this point by the hon. Member for Carnarvon.

(12.3.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 107; Noes, 274. (Division List No. 335.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Allen, Charles P. (Glouc., Stroud
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Asquith, Rt. Hn. Herbert Henry
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Cremer, William Randal
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Duncan, J. Hastings
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Fenwick Charles
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gladstone, Rt. Hn. Herb. John
Goddard, Daniel Ford
Grant, Corrie
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Labouchere, Henry
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Arthur, William (Cornwall)
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Newnes, Sir George
Norman, Henry
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Rigg, Richard
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roe, Sir Thomas
Runciman, Walter
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Shaw, Thomas (Hawick B.)
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soares, Ernest J.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
White, George (Norfolk)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Mr. Warner and Sir Brampton Gurdon.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arkwright John Stanhope
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r)
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt. Hn. G. W. (Leeds)
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Boland, John
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brookfield, Colonel Montagu
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Carvill, Patrick Geo. Hamilton
Cavendish, V. C. W. (D'rbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clancy, John Joseph
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Colston, Chas. Edw. H Athole
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Crossley, Sir Savile
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Delany, William
Devlin, Joseph
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower H'mlets)
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duffy, William J.
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Farrell, James Patrick
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn Sir J. (Manc'r
Ffrench, Peter
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Forster, Henry William
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Gilhooly, James
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans- (T'r H'ml'ts
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby- (Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Guthrie, Walter Murray
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq of (L'nd'nderry
Hammond, John
Hardy, Laurence (K'nt, Ashford
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Joyce, Michael
Keswick, William
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson Gower, Frederick N.S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsm'th
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt. Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Kean, John
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfries-sh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Middlemore, John Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants.)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Moulton, John Fletcher
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Newdigate, Francis Alexander
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Parkes, Ebenezer
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley

Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Quilter, Sir Cuthbert
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Redmond, William (Clare)
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renwick, George
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albert
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Seton-Karr, Henry
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, HC (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn J G (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Tully, Jasper
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. H. (Shef'ld
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Welby, Sir Charles G. E. (Notts.)
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

Amendment made to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, by inserting, after the word 'shall,' the words 'in place of the existing managers.'" —(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

*(12.20.) MR. TREVELYAN (Yorkshire, W.R., Elland) moved that there should be two sets of managers, one for the religious education, the other to secure that the control of secular education should be in the hands of the people. He said this was another attempt at compromise on the question. One form of compromise had already been rejected by the Government this afternoon. The object of his Amendment was to make perfectly clear what the Government had expressed to the House to be their intention, namely, that the control of secular education should be in the hands of the people. That control which was proposed hon. Members on the Opposition side of the House considered to be in the main a sham. All that had been put forward hitherto by the supporters of the Church of England had been an offer that, whilst still keeping control of the voluntary schools in their hands, they would allow the denominations to have some access to the schools and some opportunity of teaching their children. A great many on this side of the House sincerely recognised the denominational claim, but they said that, in the first instance, it must be laid down definitely that public control was to be granted. That was done by his Amendment, and it went further. Having created a secular Committee in the interest of public control, it created a religious Committee, consisting exclusively of the present trust managers who wished to have an opportunity of providing denominational education for the children of parents who were dissatisfied with what they got under the system of popular control. He could not help thinking that this was a compromise which might be eventually accepted. It was a compromise based on an example to be found in some of our Colonies. There popular control was complete, but in some cases, such as Manitoba and New South Wales, there was recognition of the right of the parent to have denominational teaching if he wanted it—the right of the denomination to come into the school and teach. This was an attempt to give that right, or at any rate, to give it in the case of existing denominational schools. The objection which would be raised to his proposal was that the denominations, in virtue of the fact that they had built these schools, had a higher and superior claim to control them, and that they had the right to appoint the teachers. He reminded the Committee that in an enormous number of cases the denominations only did so with the knowledge and consciousness that the State was going to maintain them except in the mere matter of bricks and mortar. He would put this question to the Church people.

When would their claim terminate? How long after the State had begun to provide the whole maintenance of these schools, and five-sixths of the whole expenditure of the year, was the claim on the part of the Church to have the management in virtue of having built the schools to outweigh the fact that the State was providing the money for their maintenance? It was perfectly obvious that the time must come when the claim of the State must become predominant. It appeared to some hon. Members that that claim was already the preponderating one.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, to leave out all the words after the words 'a body of,' to end of sub-section (2), and insert the words 'secular managers appointed in the same way as in the case of schools provided by the local education authority, and another body of religious managers appointed as at present under the trust, who shall, if dissatisfied with the religious teaching provided by the secular managers, be entitled to make arrangements for the provision of religious teaching distinctive of their denomination during a period of not less than half an hour at the commencement of every school day for the children of such parents as ask for it in writing. The local education authority shall be required to take such steps as are necessary to facilitate such arrangements."—(*Mr. Trevelyan.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'managers' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he did not think the plan proposed by the hon. Member for Elland was a practicable one. He could not imagine that it would conduce to any educational or religious interests, or to the harmonious working of the schools. He was sure that, in whatever direction the much-desired compromise between the contending parties might be found, it would not be on the lines suggested by the hon. Member.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE said there was no doubt there were some difficulties in the way of the Amendment proposed by his hon. friend. This was only one of the numerous Amendments to be moved from that side of the House which expressed their very strong feeling that the whole question of the management of the schools not provided by the local education authority had not been adequately thought out and provided for by the Government. He had not risen so much to discuss the details of the Amendment, as to make a very strong appeal to the right hon. Gentleman whether they had not reached a stage at which the right hon. Gentleman should make some statement showing that he would take time to consider his position, instead of embarking the Committee on long controversies, and that he would allow this matter to stand over to a later stage in the autumn session.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that he did not intend to ask the Committee to try and finish these controversies that night. That, he thought, would be unreasonable.

*MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.) said he thought the wording of the Amendment was not as simple and clear as it might be made in order to indicate the purpose his hon. friend had in view; but he thought that it was a reasonable and fair compromise. The First Lord of the Treasury had clearly not grasped the scope of the Amendment, and he begged his attention to it. It was in substance practically the same as the suggestion repeatedly made, after the passing of the Act of 1870, by the most advanced group of educational reformers, and notably Dr. Crosskey the Chairman of the Birmingham School Board, with a view to arrive at an equitable solution of this very difficulty. What they suggested, and what this Amendment offered to secure, was that the denominational managers should retain absolute control of the building, and the right to maintain and direct in their own way their distinctive religious teaching at any time outside the time-table of the secular curriculum of the schools. The school would pass under the complete control of the elected authority for all secular teaching, exactly as by the right hon. Gentleman's proposals it would pass under the new local education authority. In this way all that was essential to the maintenance of this specific religious teaching would be secured, while there would be a real chance of welding together and bringing into a single co-ordinated system all the schools of a rural district. It seemed to him unsatisfactory if they did not attempt, by some uniform system of management, to bring

all the schools into line, and this could be done with security to the denominational character of the school by some such Amendment as this.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON said that the First Lord of the Treasury must admit that the Amendment proposed by his hon. friend was not meant, and would not have the effect of undenominationalising the voluntary schools. Nonconformists had no desire to destroy the denominational teaching in denominational schools; and they did not think that, if the teachers were under public control, denominational interests would go by the Board. What they wanted to secure was public control over all secular education. When they came to these new schools, he thought that was a plan which the Government might reasonably adopt, reserving the legitimate control of the people in regard to secular education. Nonconformists had no desire to destroy the denominational teaching in the denominational schools, but the public control of secular education must be secured. It was no part of their demand to say that there should not be any denominational teaching. Perhaps he might be allowed to say that, in his opinion, the Cowper-Temple Clause had preserved religious teaching in this country so far as it was desirable.

(12.48.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 237; Noes, 86. (Division List No. 336.)

AYES

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arkwright, John Stanhope
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bignold, Arthur
Boland, John
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carlile, William Walter
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clancy, John Joseph
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Colston, Chas. Edw. H. Athole
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton
Crossley, Sir Savile
Dalrymple, Sir Charles
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Delany, William
Devlin, Joseph
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duffy, William J.
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants. W)
Faber, George Denison (York.
Farrell, James Patrick
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Ffrench, Peter
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Forster, Henry William
Gardner, Ernest
Gilhooly, James
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'rH'ml'ts
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Guthrie, Walter Murray
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Mid'sx
Hammond, John
Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashf'rd)
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, Jno. (Kent, Faversham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Joyce, Michael
Keswick, William
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lee, Arthur H (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt Hn W G Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Kean, John

M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H (Dumfries-sh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morgan, David J. (Walthamsto.
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Newdigate, Francis Alexander
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'rary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parkes, Ebenezer
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renwick, George
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Sassoon, Sir Edward Albert
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E B. (Isle of Wight
Seton-Karr, Henry
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Tully, Jasper
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col Sir C E H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col A C E (Taunton
Welby, Sir Charles G. E. (Notts)
Whiteley, H (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E.R.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Allen, Charles P. (Glouc., Stroud
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Cremer, William Randal
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Duncan, J. Hastings
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Fenwick, Charles
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gladstone, Rt Hn Herbert John
Goddard, Daniel Ford
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jones, David Brynmor (Sw'nsea
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Norman, Henry
Paulton, James Mellor
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Rigg, Richard
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs)
Roe, Sir Thomas
Runciman, Walter
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh
Shaw, Thomas (Hawick B.)
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soares, Ernest J.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman (Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorg'n, Gower
Toulmin, George
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
White, George (Norfolk)
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Alfred Hutton.

(1.0.) MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said they had now come to the words, "Consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four, appointed as provided by this Act." He submitted that this was the very essence of the whole clause. Upon the way these managers were provided would depend the whole of the controversy between the two sides of the House. If this proposal were carried, there was nothing to prevent the First Lord of the Treasury bringing forward a provision that the whole of these managers should be elected directly

by the ratepayers. Upon this question depended the attitude of both parties in the House in regard to this subject. The whole controversy turned upon the way these managers were to be provided. They were now being asked to discuss a clause without knowing the method by which the managers were to be provided, and they were asked to discuss it in the dark. He submitted, as a point of order, that the Government were not entitled to proceed with this Amendment without first submitting their proposals with regard to the provision of managers.

*THE CHAIRMAN: In the first place I do not think that this matter is of the essence of the clause, as I stated earlier in the debate. As a matter of fact, however, the Government have handed in their proposals. [Opposition cries of "Oh, oh!" and AN HON. MEMBER: Where are they?] They are in my hand at the present time, along with some manuscript Amendments which have been handed in.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said that this was a very remarkable proceeding. Two or three hours ago he submitted a point of order, which was ruled against him, and he accepted that decision. He was told that later on was the proper place to raise his objection when they came to deal with the composition of trust managers. He found that in the meantime the Government had tabled their proposals. He made no further comment on that, but he submitted that they could not possibly discuss the question of the composition of the trust managers without knowing what trust managers were. The very words "trust managers" were new in law. He was not aware that those words occurred in any Education Act or any other Act, and no explanation had been given as to what they meant. How could they discuss this subject without knowing what the proposals of the Government were? He thought it was quite obvious that the right hon. Gentleman could not ask the House to discuss words which at the present time were perfectly meaningless. The whole question depended upon what was provided. The right hon. Gentleman might provide something which met all their objections and he might not. Was it treating the Committee fairly to ask them to discuss a proposal like this, which was not on the Paper even in outline? Were the subscribers only to be the managers, or were the ratepayers or the laity to be included? He did not think the right hon. Gentleman could have thought out the proposals he had handed in during the course of the discussion. The composition of a body which was to manage 14,000 schools was not a matter which the right hon. Gentleman could think out while attending to the debate. If these new proposals had only been thought out in the course of the last two hours, he suggested that the Government should take more time to consider a question upon which the future success of their scheme would depend. In the interests of the House of Commons and the Bill itself, and in the interests of of fair play, he did not think the Government ought to invite the House to discuss a project which was not before them, and which was to be "hereinafter provided for." This was not treating the Committee fairly, and he submitted that the right hon. Gentleman should now report progress in order that they might have time to consider what his proposals really were. He therefore moved to report progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report progress; and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Lloyd-George.*)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said that if his hon. and learned friend had convinced the right hon. Gentleman, he had no desire to go on, and he would spare the Committee the few minutes which he should otherwise occupy in stating the reasons why the Government should agree to this Motion. They were a little surprised at the objection being ruled out of order, because when they had moved Amendments which referred to some subsequent clause they had been called upon to produce such clause in order to show what "hereinafter provided for" meant. Here they had an elaborate Amendment before them which omitted what was the most material part of the Amendment. One would have thought that this particular point was the most material thing, and that it would have been put upon the Paper earlier, so that they would have known how these managers were to be appointed. With regard to the appointment of the minority of the managers, it was specifically stated how they were to be

appointed, but when they came to the four managers who were to constitute the statutory majority, nothing whatever was told them. The Government had evidently not made up their minds upon this point until the present moment, and now they were being asked to discuss how these four managers were to be appointed without anybody having any idea as to the way in which the Government proposed they should be appointed. Was it reasonable that they should be called upon to discuss this question without any information as to the character of the Government proposals? If the present proceeding was in order, a Motion to report progress was the proper method of dealing with it. It was unreasonable to be called upon to discuss this Amendment as to the character of the persons who were to be governors of 14,000 schools. He hoped that before next Friday the Government would let the Committee know what their scheme was.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that he did not think that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouthshire had added anything material to what was said by the hon. Member for Carnarvon. He thought the plea that progress should be reported because the Government had ill-used the House was unjust, as there had never been any concealment as to these denominational managers. They had argued throughout the whole discussion that those managers were to be nominated, and every speaker who had taken part in the debate knew that that was so. Therefore, that was the material, and the only material thing, for the present discussion. If the hon. Gentleman opposite would glance down all the alternative schemes which still remained on the Paper he would see that they all turned on the fact that hon. Members opposite desired to see the number of denominational managers diminished and the number of the elected managers increased. There had been no concealment whatever in the matter, and everybody had known exactly what they had to deal with. The only reason for the delay was the problem presented by the strange condition and variety of the trustees of the schools. He could tell the Committee now what the broad outline of the Government proposals was. He frankly admitted that the Clause was framed with the idea of leaving trust deeds, as far as possible, alone.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: What constituency will elect the managers?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That depends on the trust deeds. It would not be the same in all cases.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: But if there were no trustees?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: It would be necessary to appoint trustees, as far as possible in conformity with the traditions of the school, to fit in with this Clause.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: But who appoints the trustees?

SIR JOHN BRUNNER (Cheshire, Northwich) asked about schools owned by individuals where there were no trust deeds.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that if there were no trustees it would be the duty of the Board of Education to frame trusts.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER: To deal with my property?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he was glad to see that the hon. Gentleman was so anxious that the owners of voluntary schools should retain their rights. He was, however, afraid that the Committee would not do much effective work in connection with this matter that night, so he should accept the Motion of the hon. Gentleman.

Question put, and agreed to.

Committee report Progress; to sit again tomorrow.

YARDLEY CHARITY BILL.

As amended, considered; read the third time, and passed.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) BILL.

Read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

In pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July, Mr. SPEAKER adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-five minutes after One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, 31st July, 1902.

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent:

1. Midwives.
2. Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licences) (Ireland).
3. Education Act, 1901 (Renewal).
4. Aberdeen Accountants Order Confirmation.
5. Glasgow Corporation (Gas, etc.) Order Confirmation.
6. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 5).
7. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 6).
8. Gas Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
9. Water Orders Confirmation.
10. Land Drainage Provisional Order.
11. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4).
12. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 6).
13. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 10).
14. Post Office Sites.
15. Pier and Harbour Provisional Order (No. 4).
16. Education Board Provisional Orders Confirmation (Barnes, etc.).
17. Aberdeen Suburban Tramways Order Confirmation.
18. New Forest (Sale of Lands for Public Purposes).
19. Commons Regulation (Sodbury) Provisional Order.
20. Bristol Corporation.
21. Medway and Thames Canal.
22. Barry Railway.
23. Central London Railway.
24. Caledonian Railway.
25. Omagh Urban District Gas.
26. Salford Corporation.
27. Southport and Lytham Tramroad.
28. Great Central and Midland Railways (South Yorkshire Railways).
29. Midland Railway.
30. Midland Railway (Steam Vessels).
31. Norwich Corporation (Electricity, etc.).
32. Cleethorpes Improvement.
33. East Worcestershire Water.
34. North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply.
35. Brynmawr and Western Valleys Railway (Vesting).
36. Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (Various Powers).
37. Hastings Tramways.
38. Taff Vale Railway.
39. Consett Water.
40. Rhondda Urban District Council Tramways.
41. Felixstowe and Walton Improvement.
42. London and County Council (Money).
43. City of London (Spitalfields Market).
44. West Ham Corporation.
45. Newport Corporation.
46. North-Eastern Railway.
47. London and North-Western Railway.
48. North Metropolitan Tramways.
49. Croydon and District Electric Tramways.
50. Metropolitan Railway.
51. London County Council (General Powers).
52. Weardale and Shildon District Water.
53. Colwyn Bay and Colwyn Urban District Council.
54. Finchley Urban District Council.
55. Leicester Corporation.
56. North and South Shields Electric Railway.
57. Wrexham District Tramways.
58. Cavehill and Whitewell Tramways.
59. London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway.
60. Whitechapel and Bow Railway.
61. Clay Cross Railway.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

FLEETWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

The King's consent signified; and Bill reported, with an Amendment.

ROSSENDALE VALLEYS TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.].

Commons Amendments considered, and agreed to.

YORK CORPORATION BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendments; further Amendments made; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons.

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

EDUCATION BOARD PROVISIONAL ORDER CONFIRMATION (LONDON) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons, agreed to, with an Amendment.

SHOP CLUBS BILL,

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 1) BILL,

GARSTON AND DISTRICT TRAMWAYS AND ELECTRIC SUPPLY (TRANSFER) BILL,

HULL, BARNSLEY, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION RAILWAY AND DOCK (SOUTH YORKSHIRE EXTENSION LINES) BILL,

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (SUBWAYS AND TRAMWAYS) BILL,

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (TRAMWAYS AND IMPROVEMENTS) BILL,

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY BILL.

Returned from the Commons, with the Amendments agreed to.

YARDLEY CHARITY BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; and to be printed. (No. 168.)

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 1) BILL [H.L.].

Commons' Amendments considered (according to order), and agreed to.

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 3) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 12) BILL.

Read 3ª (according to order), with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

PORTPATRICK AND WIGTOWNSHIRE JOINT RAILWAY ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

GLASGOW AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

Read 3ª (according to order), and passed.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

Trade Reports: Annual Series—
No. 2863. Netherlands (Java).
No. 2864. Italy (South Italy).
No. 2865. Italy (Lecce).
No. 2866. France (Senegal).
No. 2867. Egypt (Port Said and Suez).

INLAND REVENUE.

Forty-fifth Report of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Inland Revenue, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (INTELLIGENCE DIVISION).

Annual report of proceedings, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875–1899; the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887–1894; the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893; and the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (Section 2, Sub-section 3); for the year 1901.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Statistics of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1901.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

I. Regulations relating to museums and institutions (from 1st August, 1902 to 31st July, 1903).

II. General Reports of His Majesty's Inspectors on science and art schools and classes and evening schools, and of examiners in science and art, for the year 1901.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Area, houses, and population, also population classified by ages, condition as to marriage, occupations, birthplaces, and infirmities of — (1) County of Chester; (2) County of Middlesex; (3) County of Glamorgan.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

Annual Report of the President, for the year 1901–1902.

Presented (by command), and ordered to lie on the Table.

ARMY.

I. Further Regulations relating to (1) The Army Reserve; (2) The Militia.

II. Amendments to the Rules of Procedure (made under section 70 (1) of the Army Act, 44 and 45 Vict. c. 58).

CLERGY (WEST INDIES).

Return of the amount payable on 5th January, 1902, out of the Consolidated Fund for ecclesiastical purposes in the West Indies.

SUPERANNUATION.

Treasury minute, dated 26th July, 1902, declaring that Alfred Cook, boy, third class, Royal Gunpower Factory, was appointed without a civil service certificate through inadvertence on the part of the head of his Department.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.

Minute, by the Board of Education, sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act, for the counties of (1) Cambridge (fifth minute); (2) Chester (seventh minute); (3) The Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire) (second minute); (4) Middlesex (sixth minute); (5) East Sussex (seventh minute).

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Read 3ª (according to order), and passed.

PEERS AND THE CORONATION.

EARL CARRINGTON: I should like to ask the noble Earl the Chairman of Committees for information as to what arrangements have been made for Peers on Coronation day as regards luncheon.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (the Earl of MORLEY): I have made inquiries, and find that at present no preparation has been made for luncheons in this House after the Coronation ceremony; but I suggest that it might be quite possible for the caterer of the refreshment room to provide a cold luncheon—that is, a buffet luncheon—for any noble Lords who desire it, provided notice is given to him not later than Tuesday next.

LORD BURGHCLERE: I should like to ask if the means of egress from the Abbey to the House of Lords will be the same as was provided in June.

THE EARL OF MORLEY: I have no knowledge at all about that.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY: Can the noble Earl give the comforting assurance that, if noble Lords send in their names, there will be a luncheon in return?

THE EARL OF MORLEY: Oh, yes; I think I can assure the noble Earl that the caterer will provide luncheons for those noble Lords who send in their names.

LICENSING BILL.

[THIRD READING.]

Bill read 3ª (according to order).

Moved, That the Bill do pass.—(*Lord Belper.*)

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY: My Lords, I have placed an Amendment on the Paper in terms of a proposal which I made at an earlier stage—namely, that before a drunken wife is sent to an inebriates' home as an alternative to the issue of a separation order, the consent of the husband shall be required as well as that of the wife. I do not think it is necessary in any degree to reiterate the arguments which I laid before your Lordships on that occasion. I had rather hoped that the Government would have seen their way to adopt my Amendment, but I understand, from a casual conversation in the corridor, that that is not likely to be the case. In the discussion which took place upon this matter the other day, I think the object of my Amendment was rather misunderstood. My noble friend the Chancellor of the Duchy put the objection of the Government in this form, that this Amendment would practically give the husband the power to decide whether his wife should have the option of going to an inebriates' asylum if the Magistrate was willing to send her there Now, that is not my object. My object is this—that when a husband applies to have his home rid of an intolerable nuisance the magistrate shall not be in a position to say, "No, I

will not give you this relief; I will relegate your wife to an inebriates' asylum, and I hope that she may be restored to you cured." Remember, it is in the power of the magistrate to completely deprive the husband of this remedy. He can, if the husband refuses to concur in the application of the wife for relegation to an inebriates' asylum, say to that husband, "I will not grant your application. The most that I will do for you is to send your wife to an asylum on condition that you agree to that course." It is perfectly certain, I think, that if the husband had to choose between receiving this drunken curse back into his home or getting rid of her for a limited time, he would choose the latter. The real question at issue between us is one which the House is not qualified to decide. It is whether drunkenness in a woman is curable or not. Mr. Holmes, the well-known Police-court missionary, has written to me privately to say that it is his conviction that women can be cured of habits of intoxication; but in that opinion he is opposed, as I believe, to that vast mass of medical and expert opinions. Therefore, I plead that the husband shall not be deprived of the judicial separation for which he applies by the wife's being relegated for a short term to an asylum in the hope of a cure which, in my belief—and my belief is worth nothing if it were not supported by expert opinions as a whole—is absolutely illusory. If my words do not accomplish the object which they are intended to secure, let the Government, if they sympathise with the object, adopt words of their own which will do so. It seems to me that by this Clause they are attempting a great and beneficent work in relieving husbands who are cursed with this infliction in their homes, but unless this sub-section of the Clause is amended as I desire, they may defeat their own object, and the wife may return, after a short period of incarceration in an inebriates' home a greater curse to her husband and her family than ever, because she will feel more secure. I take it for granted—perhaps the noble Lord will give me some indication on this point—that the magistrate, in dealing with a case of this kind, would have some sort of medical opinion to guide him in coming to a decision. If that be so, and there is confidence in the medical assessor, surely it is not too much to ask that the husband should have the same right as the wife in giving her consent to her going to an inebriates' asylum; for if the magistrate feels that the woman ought to go to an asylum, and does not think the husband justified in withholding his consent, he has the overwhelming power of refusing the husband any relief at all.

Amendment moved—

"In Clause 5, page 2, line 42, after 'consent' to insert 'of the husband and.'"—(*The Earl of Rosebery*).

*THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: My Lords, I should like to be allowed to say a few words on this subject, partly because I was myself responsible for the provision in which the noble Earl desires to effect some change. I venture to hope that upon further consideration the noble Earl will not press his Amendment, because it would, I am quite sure, largely render ineffective the object we had in view in opening this alternative course to a magistrate when cases of this kind came before him. Our object was to give a woman who came before the Court under this, the most appalling of all circumstances, with the chance of being cast adrift upon the world from what is frequently a drunken home, she being, as too often happens in these cases, not the only guilty person, a chance, at all events, of reform. I must challenge the noble Earl's opinion that the idea of reform in cases like this is really hopeless. The records of our Police Court Missions and of the homes for inebriate women furnish ample evidence to the contrary. It is true to say that reform is a harder task in the case of women than in the case of men, and that the percentage of cases of women in which a cure is effected is smaller, but to say that the thing cannot be done, and is not being done every day, is really to misapprehend facts that are perfectly well known to those that are in the thick of these cases, and have to deal with them every week of their lives. We have, it is true, been led by the medical experts to understand that the causes which lead to inebriety on the part of women are very much

more subtle than those which affect men. It is in men ordinarily a matter of mere self-indulgence; but in women there are health questions peculiar to the sex; there is the fact that they too often lack proper food and clothing—wants which the women of the working class suffer more than the men; all these things tend, in spite of efforts to the contrary, to drag women down, and bring them to that condition when such a Clause as this would apply. We desire that the magistrate should have some other choice between dismissing the case altogether and granting at once a separation order, and we believe that if a choice is not left to the magistrate, he will, in a vast number of cases, simply dismiss the case, feeling that it would be too hard lines, as the common phrase goes, to allow the women to drift out into the world homeless. Therefore, we say, that there should be some opportunity given to see what can be effected by kindly treatment, ample food and clothing, and rest, and I believe that in a great number of cases the result will be such as to bring back comfort and blessing to the home. But once make it necessary in all cases that the husband's consent should be given, I believe we should defeat our object altogether. The noble Earl has in view a somewhat different class of home and husband from those to which this clause will mainly apply. There are, of course, many cases of perfectly respectable, hard-working, well-to-do husbands who have their homes ruined and degraded by the drunkenness of the wife. But these are the men who would be the very first to desire to try some other mode of reform, short of separation, to bring about peace in the home. The larger number of cases which come before the Police Courts are not of that kind at all. They are homes of the lowest type, drunken probably on both sides; but the drunken woman, being at home, is naturally a greater curse than the drunken husband. When the husband in such a case brings the wife up before the Court, he will not be the sort of man to look into the question quietly, thoughtfully, or hopefully; his desire will be to get rid of the woman altogether. In cases of that kind it surely is desirable to trust to the discretion of the magistrate, who would say, "I will not give a separation order until a chance of reform has been given to the woman." I am certain that the experience of those in the Police Courts—missionaries and the rest—dealing with these cases is practically unanimous against allowing the husband to have a discretion in this important matter. I hope that the Clause will be allowed to pass as it stands although I appreciate the noble Earl's desire to help the husband.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY: Why has the right rev. prelate put in the words "with the consent of the wife?" He refuses a discretion to the husband, who is presumably the innocent party; he admits the consent of the wife, who is, on the assumption of the Clause, the guilty and the offending party.

LORD BELPER: Perhaps I can answer the noble Earl's question. In the first place, I have to say, on behalf of the Government, that I cannot accept the Amendment. The more consideration is given to what the result of the Amendment would be, the more conclusive do the arguments appear against it. It is asked why the words "with the consent of the wife," are inserted. This is a Clause which simply enacts what has been laid down in the Inebriates Act—namely where a woman is an habitual inebriate, and she feels in her more sober moments that there is some chance of saving herself from the position she has got into and restoring herself to ordinary life, she can say that she will enter an asylum. In this Bill we do not go beyond that principle. Having given her consent, she can be detained in the asylum for such period as is likely to bring about a cure. What is proposed is that the magistrate shall have discretion, having heard all the circumstances, to say whether or not there is a chance of the woman being cured. We think that the home ought not to be broken up unless it is absolutely necessary, and that where there is a possibility of reform, the magistrate, instead of making a separation order, shall allow the woman, if she consents—as she could do quite irrespective of this Clause—to go into an inebriates' home. The reason it is necessary to insert the words in this Clause is that in that case the charges for the wife's maintenance in the home

are obliged to be paid by the husband. In many cases the home may not have been a happy one, and the woman may have been driven to drink by the cruelty and misconduct of her husband. In such a case the husband ought not to be allowed to ask for a separation order, and refuse to allow her to go to a home. He should not have the power of saying, "I will not allow her to go into an inebriates' home even with the chance of being cured." The noble Earl seems to think that is a hardship. But if she is not cured the husband can come back two or three years afterwards and ask for a separation order again, and then the case will be overwhelming, because he can say, "The remedy you suggested has been tried, but has, unfortunately, failed." I hope that the House will not accept the Amendment. If it were passed I venture to think that it would have a very serious effect on this Clause and on the good that it would do. Even in cases where the husband is sober and well-conducted, I do not believe that he will lose by not being allowed the power to say "No." The magistrates will consider all the circumstances, and will have the benefit of the opinion of a medical man if they think that necessary. In any case the Government cannot accept the Amendment.

*THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: May I be allowed to reply to the Question put to me by the noble Earl (Lord Rosebery)? As I understand the law, the position is this. There are two kinds of place to which inebriate persons can be sent, one being a reformatory and the other a home. If a person is sent to a reformatory it must be for some offence besides drunkenness; in other words, he would be sent there penally, and without his consent. In making use of homes we are not, strictly speaking, acting penally at all. No one can be sent to an inebriates' home without his or her consent, and if we were to enact that this could be done in this case without the wife's consent, we should be departing from the principles on which the Inebriates Act has proceeded. It would be a matter of imprisonment, and that the law does not contemplate.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY: I know that I can only speak again with the indulgence of the House, but the importance of the subject must be my excuse for intervening so often. My point is this. I do object to the consent presumably of the innocent party not being required, and the consent of the person under the influence of drink being required for this purpose. There should at least be equality in this matter, more especially as we have heard so many just enconiums of the way in which the Magistrates do their duty. Will the Government consent to omit the words, "with the consent of the wife"?

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD: It is impossible to give equality in this matter, for there is a difference in the position of the husband and wife. The husband remains at large in his home; the wife is not allowed to do so. She is sent into a retreat, and if you do not obtain her consent to enter such a home the detention becomes imprisonment. That would be passing a sentence upon her which it was never contemplated should be passed, and that is the reason why the Government cannot accept the noble Earl's suggestion.

*THE EARL OF MEATH: It has been said that the Government do not wish to make habitual intoxication in the home a crime. Though it is not a crime in the legal sense, I venture to think that it is one of the most serious crimes in a non-legal sense that can well be committed. Where there is habitual drunkenness the home becomes a perfect hell upon earth, and I do think the Legislature might well consider whether it would not be possible, I will not say to punish the wife, but at all events to do something which should place her in such a position that for some considerable time she might think seriously with regard to her past life, and future improvement. I think that very often it would be found that a woman who would refuse to give her consent when in a state of continued drunkenness would be only too thankful subsequently to discover that she had been taken out of all her misery and placed in a home. In my opinion a great many opportunities of reformation will be lost unless the last suggested Amendment of the noble Earl (Lord Rosebery) be accepted.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH: I think there is another argument in favour of the noble Earl's Amendment. If a wife is placed in one of these inebriates' homes the cost of her maintenance then will fall upon the husband; and, therefore, the husband ought to have some voice in her being placed in the home.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD: He would have to pay in the event of a separation order being granted.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH: Certainly; and therefore I think the other argument that the effect of including the consent of the husband would be necessarily to throw the woman on her own resources breaks down; for if a husband gets a separation order he has to provide for the maintenance of his wife. The right Rev. Prelate may be quite right as to the possibility of curing a woman suffering from this terrible disease; but, even so, it is only fair and just that the husband should have a voice in deciding whether he will take the course of being separated from his wife, or allow her to be incarcerated for a short term in an inebriates' home.

On Question—

Their Lordships divided: Contents, 13; Not-contents, 45.

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Carrington, E.
Lauderdale, E.
Morley, E.

Spencer, E.

Brassey, L.
Burghclere, L.
Chaworth, L. (*E. Meath.*)
Hawkesbury, L.

Rosebery, L. (*E. Rosebery.*) [*Teller.*]
Tweedmouth, L. [*Teller.*]
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Devonshire, D. (*L. President.*)
Norfolk, D. (*E. Marshal.*)
Northumberland, D.

Abercorn, M. (*D. Abercorn.*)
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Denbigh, E.
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Dudley, E.
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Hereford, L. Bp.
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Addington, L.
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Hatherton, L.
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Rathmore, L.
Robertson, L.
Rowton, L.
Stalbridge, L.
Ventry, L.
Wemyss, L. (*E. Wemyss.*)

Amendment negatived.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND: My Lords, I beg to move as an Amendment in Clause 27 (Supply of liquor for consumption off the premises) to strike out the words "except to a member on the premises," from the sentence "Intoxicating liquor shall not be supplied in a club for consumption off the premises, except to a member on the premises." I must apologise for not being in my place to move this Amendment at the Committee stage, and I should not move it at so late a period in the progress of the Bill as the present if I did not regard this as a matter of great importance. These working men's clubs have proved a great difficulty in many parts of the country, especially in the colliery districts. I hailed this Bill with great satisfaction, believing that it would remove many of the objections which exist in connection with the worst clubs, while leaving the best unaffected; but if the Clause is allowed to stand as it does now, it will open the door to so much mischief, that the benefit which might otherwise ensue, for the Bill will be entirely abrogated so far as these clubs are concerned. I have heard the argument used in this connection that we had better wait and see how the provisions of the Bill work before putting further restrictions upon clubs. But the *raison d'être* of the Bill is that these clubs have

been tried, and have been proved in very many instances to be a great evil. They are formed to a large extent for the purpose of drinking, and that being so, let us consider what will be the result of allowing liquor to be sold to members for consumption off the premises. You will perpetuate very many, if not all, of the evils which are now attendant on grocers' licences. It may be difficult to see exactly by what machinery the intention of the law will be evaded, but I can see several ways. Liquor may be supplied in the club and taken away by members and drunk in another place, and in that case, all the evils of the drinking club will be reproduced, while the club itself is conducted quite properly, and the law will be absolutely unable to touch it. Again, drink may be purchased and handed to friends outside the premises. Of course, if money passes in the transaction it renders it illegal; but it will be impossible to prove that money passed. The result will be, if the Clause is left as it stands, that these clubs will be just what they are now—merely drink shops—with this difference, that the consumption of the liquor will take place on some other premises. That is so great an evil that it is worth while trying to avoid it. It is said that this Amendment would prevent a member of a club from having his flask filled or purchasing wine at his club, but I should be ready to accept an Amendment leaving respectable clubs their liberty in that respect.

Amendment moved—

"In Clause 27, page 12, line 38, to leave out 'except to a member on the premises.'"—(*The Duke of Northumberland*).

LORD BELPER: I hope the House will not support the Amendment, as it is one which the Government cannot accept. I was rather surprised that the noble Duke gave the Government no credit for having dealt with this question of clubs in any way. As a matter of fact, the whole question has been very carefully considered, and a large part of the evil has been met by the provision in the Bill that no member of a club shall send anybody to get liquor at his club. I venture to think that the Government have gone so far in this matter as they can safely go. The noble

The Duke of Northumberland.

Duke's Amendment would prevent any member of a club having his flask filled at his club or obtaining wine for consumption off the premises, which is a common practice in country districts. That argument is met by saying that exceptions could be made in particular cases. The whole principle of the Bill is that the rich man's club and the poor man's club shall be dealt with on the same ground. Under the Bill as it stands the practice of taking liquor off the premises could, if frequently indulged in, be dealt with under subsection (*b*) of Clause 28, which provides that a club must be conducted in good faith as a club. I do not see why a working man should not be allowed to take beer from his club in the same way as he is able to take it from a public house. There certainly might be exceptional occasions, such as cases of sickness, when it would be extremely important that facilities should be available for obtaining alcohol, and especially when public houses are closed. I believe there is a general desire on the part of working men that there should be no abuse or improper use of the privilege of obtaining liquor from their clubs. Working men's clubs are very much opposed to this Amendment, not because they wish to encourage drinking, but because they feel it would be impossible to enforce it.

VISCOUNT CROSS: I am very sorry that the Government had not accepted this Amendment, which I look upon as one of great importance in the cause of temperance. As the Clause stands, you are putting great temptation in the way of working men and of members of clubs. Men who want liquor during the hours that public houses are closed have simply to go to one of the members of a club and say, "You get the liquor for us and come to our house and help to drink it." The authorities in such cases would have very great difficulty in enforcing the law. As the Government have gone so far, I think they might go a little farther.

On Question, "That the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the Clause,"

Their Lordships divided: Contents, 40; Not-contents, 12.

CONTENTS.

Halsbury, E. (*L. Chancellor*).

Devonshire, D. (*L. President*).
Norfolk, D. (*E. Marshal*).
Grafton, D.

Abercorn, M. (*D. Abercorn*).
Lansdowne, M.

Denbigh, E.
Doncaster, E. (*D. Buccleuch and Queensberry*).
Dudley, E.
Hardwicke, E.
Morley, E.
Selborne, E.

Stanhope, E.
Vane, E. (*M. Londonderry*).
Waldegrave, E. [*Teller*].

Churchill, V. [*Teller*].

Winchester, L. Bp.

Addington, L.
Ashbourne, L.
Avebury, L.
Balfour, L.
Belper, L.
Clonbrock, L.
Dunboyne, L.
Ellenborough, L.

Hawkesbury, L.
James, L.
Kenyon, L.
Killanin, L.
Kintore, L. (*E. Kintore.*)
Lamington, L.
Lawrence, L.
Lindley, L.
Newton, L.
Rathmore, L.
Robertson, L.
Rowton, L.
Stalbridge, L.
Ventry, L.
Wemyss, L. (*E. Wemyss*).

NOT-CONTENTS.

Northumberland, D. [*Teller*].

Carlisle, E.
Lauderdale, E.
Spencer, E.

Stamford, E.
Cross, V. [*Teller*].
Hereford, L. Bp.
Brassey, L.

Burghclere, L.
Hatherton, L.
Tweedmouth, L.
Welby, L.

Amendment negatived.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (The Earl of HALSBURY) moved an Amendment to insert the word "mainly" after the word "club" in the following sub-section of Clause 25—

"In the application of this section to Oxford the Registrar of the Court of the Chancellor of the University shall be substituted for the clerk to the justices in the case of any club composed of members past or present of the University."

Amendment moved—

"In Clause 25, page 12, line 23, after 'club', to insert 'mainly.'"—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Amendment agreed to.

THE EARL OF HALSBURY moved two Amendments in the sub-section of Clause 28 which provided that in the application of the section to Oxford the Court of Summary Jurisdiction should be the Court of the Chancellor of the University sitting and acting under the provisions of the forty-ninth and fiftieth years of the reign of Victoria, chapter thirty-one, in the case of any club composed of members past or present of the University; provided that that court should not have power to make an order that premises occupied by any such club should not be used for the purposes of a club.

Amendments moved—

"In Clause 28, page 13, line 43, after 'the,' to leave out the words 'provisions of the forty-ninth and fiftieth years of the reign of Victoria, chapter thirty-one,' and to insert the words, 'Oxford University (Justices) Act 1886'; and in page 14, line 2, after 'club' to insert 'mainly.'"—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

Amendments agreed to.

Moved, That the Bill do pass.—(*Lord Belper.*)

*THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER: Before the Bill passes, I should like once more to congratulate His Majesty's Government on the success which has attended their efforts, and on the skill with which, in the teeth of many difficulties, they have piloted through both Houses of Parliament a measure which I believe will do great good in the cause of temperance.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND: As Lord Belper, in the course of his observations upon my Amendment, said that I gave the Government no credit for what they had done, I should like to say I agree with the right rev. prelate that the measure is a most valuable one, and that we are greatly indebted to the Government for passing it.

Bill passed, and returned to the Commons.

COLONIAL NAVAL RESERVES.

*LORD BRASSEY: My Lords, I beg to ask the First Lord of the Admiralty what progress has been made in the enrolment and training of a reserve force for the

Navy in Canada and Australia. I may remind your Lordships that a promise was made some years ago by Lord Goschen to a deputation of the Empire League that the subject would be taken in hand. Having had the honour of introducing the deputation, I am anxious to know what progress has been made. We have made great efforts in recent years to push forward new construction. We have provided crews mainly by increasing the permanent force. Our system ensures a high standard of efficiency; but we do not regard the Navies of foreign Powers as inefficient because they depend more than we do on well-trained reserves. Their system has advantages. It gives greater power of expansion, and admits of larger appropriations to shipbuilding. Our expenditure on ships in commission is estimated at £13,388,000. This is an excess of no less than £7,633,000 over the combined expenditure of France and Germany. On new construction our expenditure, large as it is, falls short of the combined expenditure of the two Powers by some £700,000. It is desirable to draw nearer to foreign administrations. If we could depend more on reserves it would help us. This brings me to the immediate subject of my Question. In the colonies we have ample resources for raising reserves. Turning to Canada, the seafaring men of the maritime provinces have been estimated at 200,000. There are no serious administrative difficulties. It has been reported that a beginning has been made, that men have been embarked in the Fleet, and that the experiment is a success. I should be glad to hear from the noble Earl the First Lord that that report could be confirmed. Australia cannot vie with Canada, but the number of seafaring men has been estimated at 30,000, and they are of a most reliable class. The high rates of pay in the Australian coasting trade call for modifications in the regulations as laid down for the reserve at home. When a communication was received from the Admiralty under Lord Goschen, proposing the enrolment of naval reserves, the subject was referred by the Premiers to the naval commandants. Their recommendations would, I confidently believe, have met local conditions without sacrificing efficiency. With all details the able Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station is fully competent to deal. My main object is to press that the colonial naval reserves should not be neglected. A naval reserve force has been in existence in Australia for many years. They have been full of zeal, but have had no opportunity of doing service. When troubles occurred in China some hundreds volunteered, and had the honour of serving ashore under Sir Edward Seymour. The "Protector," the only available vessel in the local flotilla, was offered, and promptly despatched to join the squadron. The seamen of Australia are at least as anxious as the forces on shore to aid the Empire.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (The Earl of SELBORNE): The question raised by the noble Lord is largely bound up with the number of ships it is necessary to keep in permanent commission. That the noble Lord knows well; and his comparison of the difference in the amount of money which is expended in France and Germany and in this country for the maintenance of ships in commission can only be judged according to the circumstances and conditions which each country has to meet. We do not keep a large fleet in commission for the pleasure of the thing, but because it is an imperial necessity. We are obliged to do it partly for the adequate defence of these islands, but also largely in connection with the peculiar character of the British Empire. There is an amount of imperial police work, if I may use that description, going on in every station all over the world, which to a large and increasing extent governs the number of the ships that we have to keep permanently in commission. Therefore, this question of reserve, and the proportion they should bear to active service ratings, is inextricably mixed up with the number of ships we have to keep in commission; and, the circumstances of countries being dissimilar, no fair parallel can be drawn from the amount of money France and Germany spend upon keeping ships in commission and what we spend. Notwithstanding that, I entirely agree with the noble Lord in his desire to develop the naval reserves of this Empire. But he

has brought this question forward when I am singularly unable to speak on the subject, for two reasons. The first is, that the whole subject of naval reserves has been referred to a Committee, of which Sir Edward Grey is the Chairman, and which has not yet reported. The second is that this question of naval reserves in connection with the colonies is coming forward for discussion in the Conference of Colonial Premiers which is now taking place. I am, therefore, debarred from dealing with the subject at present. I can only say, in conclusion, that we have tried to establish a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve on the coast of Newfoundland, composed of Newfoundland fishermen. One hundred of these fishermen have been embarked—fifty last year and fifty this year; and so a branch of the Naval Reserve has been fairly started, and your Lordships will be glad to learn that the reports of the officers in whose ships those men have embarked are in every sense satisfactory. They speak in the warmest terms of the men's aptitude for training and the excellence of the material.

House adjourned at ten minutes before Six o'clock, till To-morrow, half-past Ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 31st July, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.

Message to attend the Lords Commissioners.

The House went; and, being returned,

Mr. SPEAKER reported the Royal Assent to—number of Bills (see page 245).

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Clerk at the Table informed the House of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

MENAI BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL [LORDS] (KING'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED).

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

WHITSTABLE IMPROVEMENT BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; to be read the third time.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; An Amendment made; Bill to be read the third time.

EDGWARE AND HAMPSTEAD RAILWAY BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER).

As amended, considered to be read the third time.

BROMPTON AND PICCADILLY CIRCUS RAILWAY (NEW LINES, ETC.) BILL [LORDS].

Reported with Amendments; Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed.

RAILWAY BILLS (GROUP 12).

Sir LEWIS M'IVER reported from the Committee on Group 12 of Railway Bills. That, it being improbable that the time at the disposal of the Committee before the Adjournment of the House would allow them to conclude their inquiry upon the remaining Bills in the Group, the Committee had adjourned.

Report to lie upon the Table.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to—Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill, Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Railway Order Confirmation Bill, Glasgow and South Western Railway Order Confirmation Bill, without Amendment.

Licensing Bill, Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill, Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12) Bill, Eastbourne's Corporation Bill, with Amendments.

Amendments to—Leicester Corporation Bill [*Lords*], North and South Shields Electric Railway Bill [*Lords*], Wrexham District Tramways Bill [*Lords*], without Amendment.

South-Eastern and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways Bill [*Lords*], with Amendments.

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 3) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 12) BILL.

Lords Amendments to be considered tomorrow.

PETITIONS.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From Narborough; Swansea; York; and Hollingworth; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions for alteration: From Ramsbottom; Hagbourne; Newchurch; and Bristol; to lie upon the Table.

LANDS VALUATION (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT BILL.

Petition from Aberdeen, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION BILL.

Petitions in favour: From King's Norton; and Northfield; to lie upon the Table.

ROYAL DECLARATION.

Petitions against alteration of law: From England; Scotland; Ireland; Wales; the Channel Islands; Australia (Queensland (four), New South Wales, South Australia, Melbourne, Western Australia); New Zealand (Christchurch (two), Auckland, Akaroa, etc., Hawks Bay, Wellington, Reefton, Lyttleton); Tasmania; Canada (Manitoba (three), Quebec, Ottawa, etc., Toronto); British Columbia; California; United States of America (New York); Demerara; British Guiana; Barbadoes; Bermuda; India (Agopalapuram, Amanthapuram, Agra, Anbinagaram, Arokiapuram, Assam (two); Berhampore, Calcutta, Cherrapongee, Cochin, Cozencherry, Dharrumanagaram, Dohnavur, Guntur, Jubbulpore, Kapasdanga, Kallivellai, Kotgarh, Kalathukundi, Kunnankulam, Lakshumipuram, Lucknow, Madathuvelli, Madras, Manala, Mengnanapuram, Murwara, Nalumavady, Neivelie, Octacamund, Paramankurichi, Pattakari, Pitchivellai, Poolikudyurappa, Pootharaknanvillay, Poovarasur, Pragasapurum, Pulhukudi East, Rachania, Samaria, Santhapuram, Sebagnampuram, Shekkadivellai, Sonaganveli, Suhramanryapuram, Sukkur, Vellalanvellai, Ceylon (eighteen), Singapore, Mauritius (ten); Africa (Sierra Leone, Bonny, Akropong, Gold Coast, Usagra, German East Africa, Mombasa, Egypt); Asia (China, Japan, Syria and Asia Minor); Persia (Shiraz, Kirman); Germany; Prussia (Westphalia); Spain (Madrid); Turkey (Constantinople; Malta); and Austria (Vienna); to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS [REMISSION OF DEBTS].

Committee to consider of authorising the Remission of certain Debts due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commisssioners of Public Works in Ireland in pursuance of any Act of the present Session relating to Local Loans (King's Recommendation signified), tomorrow.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 21st April; *Mr. Bartley*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 310.]

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS (COMPANIES).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 21st April; *Mr. Bartley*]: to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 311.]

PILOTAGE.

Copy presented, of Abstract of Returns relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the United Kingdom (in continuation of

Parliamentary Paper, No. 268, of Session 1901) as furnished by the various Pilotage Authorities [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 312.]

INLAND REVENUE.

Copy presented, of Forty-fifth Report of the Commissioners, for the year ended 31st March 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TAXES AND IMPOSTS.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 11th April; *Mr. Goddard*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 313.]

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS, 1900-1901.

Return presented, relative thereto, [ordered 15th July; *Mr. Bartley*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 314.]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (BELFAST).

Copy presented, of Annual Report of the President for 1901-2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.

Copies presented, of Minutes sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act for the following Counties:—County of Cambridge (Fifth Minute), dated 14th July 1902; County of Chester (Seventh Minute), dated 14th July 1902; County of East Sussex (Seventh Minute), dated 14th July 1902; County of Middlesex (Sixth Minute), dated 14th July 1902; County of the Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire) (Second Minute), dated 14th July 1902; [by Act]: to lie upon the Table.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Copy presented, of Regulations relating to Museums and Institutions (from 1st August 1902 to 31st July 1903) [by Command]: to lie upon the Table.

Papers laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House:—1. Inquiry into Charities (Administrative County of Durham). — Further Return relative thereto [ordered 14th February 1900; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 315.] 2. Inquiry into Charities (County of Lancaster).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 8th August 1898; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 316.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Post Office Savings Bank Deposits.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, in view of the statement contained on page 6 of the Report of the Select Committee on Savings Bank Funds, will he state the number of deposits not exceeding £1 which were lodged in the Post Office Savings Bank during the year ending 31st December last; and in how many cases during the year a notice was sent to depositors whose balance exceeded £200.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) It is estimable that the deposits under £1, referred to on page 6 of the Report of the Select Committee on Savings Bank Funds, are 60 per cent. of the whole number. On this basis the number of deposits under £1 made during the year ended 31st December last would be 9,011,187. In 27,706 cases during the same year a notice was sent to depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank whose balances exceeded £200.

Scottish Inland Revenue Surveyors.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, in view of the fact that surveyors of Inland Revenue are employed by county councils and burgh councils in Scotland as assessors for the purposes of the Land Valuation (Scotland) Act, 1854, and are subject to a number of different employers, will arrangements be made for these officers to be under the exclusive direction and control of the Inland Revenue.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The existing system, as at present administered, is not found in practice to impair the authority of the Board of Inland Revenue over its officers; and I am not prepared to suggest that, when a local authority in Scotland appoints the Inland Revenue surveyor to be assessor under the Lands Valuation Acts, it should at the same time transfer to the Board of Inland Revenue its own functions under those Acts.

Londonderry Postal Staff—Leave Arrangements.

THE MARQUESS OF HAMILTON (Londonderry): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that a notice was posted in the Londonderry Post Office on the 11th instant stating that annual leave was suspended temporarily; will he state by whose authority this course was adopted; what arrangements are being made for the resumption of leave; on what date will the leave recommence; and what notice did the officials due to go on leave receive of the stoppage of their leave.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The grant of annual leave is always dependent on the exigencies of the Service, and the Postmaster of Londonderry found that the pressure of work rendered it impossible to allow the usual number to have leave this month. There were two officers already on leave and four employed on official duty elsewhere. Every effort is being made to reinforce the staff at Londonderry and to expedite the resumption of the usual arrangements for annual leave. The earliest possible notice was given of the unavoidable temporary suspension of leave by the Surveyor's direction.

Irish University Commission—Commissioners' Expenses.

MR. ROCHE (Galway, E): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he will state the amount received under the head of travelling expenses by each member of the Irish University Commission.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The amount paid to each Commissioner consists only of his actual travelling expenses together with the subsistence allowance, if any, payable under the Regulations for Temporary Commissions. I do not think that any useful purpose would be served by giving the details in each case.

Indian Land Assessments.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India if he will state the average percentage on the gross produce of agriculture which the Government of India levies in the form of land assessment on agriculturists in each presidency in India.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The Resolution which the Government of India have recently published on the Land Revenue Systems of British India summarises the available information on the subject. In districts where the assessments are based on the rents levied by zemindars, or intermediate landlords, the land revenue bears no direct relation to the gross produce. Elsewhere the assessments are on the cultivators, and the ratio varies from 4 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Native Barracks in India.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India have yet arranged to provide improved native barracks in the cantonments at Cawnpore and Lucknow.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave to the hon. Member's Question on this subject on 22nd April.†

Cancer in India.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has yet been able to procure information in regard to the prevalence of cancer in India, with a view to the preparation of statistics on the subject.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I am waiting an answer from the Government of India to a letter I addressed to them on the subject in May last. Some time will probably elapse before they will be in a position to reply.

Technical and Industrial Education in India.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE: (Bethnal Green, N. E.): To ask the Secretary of State for India, if the Committee appointed by Lord Curzon to inquire into the condition of technical and industrial education have completed their inquiry and submitted their Report; whether the Government of India have formulated any new scheme of instruction on the recommendations of the Committee; and, if so, will he place the Report and the proposals of the Government of India upon the Table of the House.

† See (4) *Debates*, cvi., 931.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I believe that the Committee referred to have completed their inquiry and submitted their Report to the Viceroy, but I have not yet received the Report, nor do I think that the Government of India have yet formulated their conclusions upon it. When I learn these conclusions I shall be glad to communicate them to my hon. friend.

Trawling in Moray Firth.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Lord Advocate, in view of the fact that eight trawlers owned by the Grimsby and North Sea Steam Trawling Company, and six trawlers owned by the Metropolitan Steam Fishing Company have been transferred to the Norwegian flag, and registered at Brevig under the name of the Zodiac Steam Fishing Company, so that as foreign trawlers they can now fish in the Moray Firth, will he state the result of the action which the Norwegian Government has taken, with a view to test the *bona fides* of these transfers.

(*Answered by Mr. Graham Murray.*) I have not yet any information to give.

Meteorological Council—Expenditure in the Three Kingdoms.

MR. WYLIE (Dumbartonshire): To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the total amount expended by the Meteorological Council in England per annum; also in Scotland and in Ireland respectively.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain*): I am informed that the expenditure of the Council has never been analysed according to the locality in which it has been incurred, and that any such analysis would necessarily, from the circumstances of the case, be incomplete and misleading.

Bander Abbas.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE: To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, if he has received any information regarding the damage in life and property caused by the shocks of earthquake which have occurred at Bander Abbas since 9th July; and whether the ancient fortress of Ormuz and the Island of Kishin are destroyed.

(*Answered by Lord Cranborne.*) No, Sir, we have not yet received any information on the subject.

Patents Fees.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): To ask the President of the Board of Trade if he will lay upon the Table a comparative statement of the fees payable by an inventor in taking out a patent in Great Britain and Ireland and in the United States of America.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) The information desired by the noble Lord will be found at page 157 of the Appendices to the Report of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the working of the Patent Acts, presented to Parliament in 1901 [Cd. 530].

Irish Railways—Conveyance of Cattle etc.

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork Co., E.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will direct the attention of the Irish Department of Agriculture to the loss sustained by stock owners, and the injury caused to cattle, by the present arrangements of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company upon fair days at Midleton, County Cork, with a view to secure an improvement in the present service.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) No complaint has been made to the Department in this matter, but if particulars of the alleged loss and injury are brought under its notice by any person aggrieved due inquiry will be made.

Water for Troops on Active Service.

SIR MICHAEL FOSTER (London University): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether, with a view of preventing the danger arising from enteric fever or other waterborne diseases in war, he will consider the advisability of establishing on a permanent basis some such scheme as that which was under favourable consideration, in respect to the late War in South Africa, by which the soldier in the field was to be provided with approved or safe water or other liquids.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Experiments will be made on the first opportunity with improved watercarts designed for bringing clarified water to places appointed for its sterilisation. Different methods of sterilising water by heat, filtration, or chemical means are under consideration. The scheme has not yet been sufficiently tested to justify its establishment on a permanent basis.

Notification of Soldiers' Deaths—Case of B. M'Dermott.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether the parents of the late Gunner Bernard M'Dermott (No. 24,813), 18 Company Royal Artillery, Gibraltar, have been informed of his death; and if so, when: And whether his effects have been realised and the proceeds distributed.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The estate of this soldier was issued to the father on 7th July. As the deceased gave the name of a brother as the next-of-kin at an address where he could not be traced, great trouble has necessarily been experienced in first tracing the brother and then ascertaining the information that the father was still alive.

South African War—Goods Commandeered and Requisitioned.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what action has been taken, or will be taken, in reference to payments of claims for compensation for losses sustained by the abstraction of goods commandeered in the Transvaal Colony during the late war; and whether he will give the information required, both as to goods commandeered by the Boer forces, and goods commandeered by our own Military authorities.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) Claims for goods requisitioned by our Military authorities are being dealt with by Claims Boards appointed by the Commander in Chief of the Forces in South Africa. Commissioners are in course of being appointed to investigate claims for goods commandeered by the Boer forces.

Concentration Camps—Maintenance Charges.

MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the charges made, under the proclamation of 15th August 1901, for the cost of maintenance of wives and children in the concentration camps against burghers on commando who did not surrender before 15th September have now been cancelled; and whether in the cases of the farms sold under the proclamation to make good these charges, steps have been or will now be taken to reinstate in these farms the burghers whose farms were thus sold.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) No steps have been taken to recover the cost of maintenance since the conclusion of peace. Farms which were being advertised for sale when the terms of surrender were signed were withdrawn by notice published on 6th June. No other action has been taken in the matter, but a report from Lord Milner is now on the way home.

Transvaal Mines—Duty on Explosives.

MR. SCOTT MONTAGU (Hampshire, New Forest): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether his attention has been called to the resolution of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines in favour of the imposition of a coast duty of 5s. to 7s. 6d. per case on all blasting explosives imported into South Africa; whether the effect of such a duty, amounting to £10 to £15 per case, has been considered by His Majesty's Government with reference to British manufacturers who have borne the war taxation.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) (1) My attention has been called to a resolution of the nature referred to by the hon. Member. (2) The question of the taxation of dynamite is under consideration.

Civil Service Superannuation.

MR. ARTHUR MORTON (Deptford): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he is now able to give an answer to the memorial from the civil servants asking for an inquiry into the terms and conditions of the existing system of superannuation in the Civil Service; and, if not, whether he can see his way to granting a day for the discussion of the question before the conclusion of the present Sitting.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) The Government propose to appoint a small Commission to inquire into the working of the system of superannuation embodied in the Superannuation Acts, and to report whether, without increasing the charge on public funds for non-effective services, any change in the system is desirable, either in the interests of civil servants or the State.

Land Registry Office.

MR. BUTCHER (York): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether an opportunity will be afforded this Session to discuss the Vote for the Registrar and other officials of the Land Registry Office (Class III, Vote 4); and, if not, whether he will give facilities, either before the adjournment of the House in August, or during the Autumn session in the present year, for discussing the advisability of an inquiry into the working of the Land Transfer Act, 1897.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) I am afraid that it will be impossible to allot any special time for the discussion of this Vote before Supply closes; and I cannot give any pledge that an opportunity for a debate upon the administration of the Land Registry Office will be found during the course of the Autumn session.

(2.15.) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

South Africa—Censorship.

MR. ROCHE (Galway, E.): On behalf of the hon. Member for East Mayo, I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether he will lay upon the Table of the House the censorship regulations now in force in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and in Cape Colony; and whether he can state the names and qualifications of the censors in each of these colonies.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): Censorship is now abolished, with the exception of a modified censorship on Press telegrams to and from South Africa, and on publications in South Africa. The answer to the second paragraph of the Question is in the negative.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.): Are newspapers from this country now allowed to be delivered?

MR. BRODRICK: There was a censorship on newspapers for delivery in South Africa. I am not aware whether it is entirely removed.

Re-stocking South African Farms.

MR. MANSFIELD (Lincolnshire, Spalding): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Agriculture what steps, if any, are being taken to make known to parties concerned with the re-stocking of farms in South Africa the resources in horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, of the United Kingdom for breeding purposes; also if his Department is taking steps to make the wants of South Africa for re-stocking known to the agriculturists and breeders of the United Kingdom.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (Mr. HANBURY, Preston): We addressed the Colonial Office on the subject of re-stocking South African farms just before the close of the war. I have since been in communication with them on the subject of certain agricultural appointments in those colonies. Mr. Smith went out as Chief Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner at the end of April, and as soon as we receive information as to the requirements of the new colonies we shall at once communicate it to the agriculturists and breeders of this country. If the hon. Member will refer to the recent number of the Journal of the Board of Agriculture he will see articles there dealing with the probable demand for breeding stock, and the general conditions and prospects of agriculture in South Africa.

China Squadron—H.M.S. "Terrible."

MR. CARLILE (Buckinghamshire, N.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he has any official Report to show that, owing to the coal premium in China, the cruiser "Terrible" has only put in eighteen days sea time during eighteen months on the station, and the Squadron was unable last year to carry out its usual sea exercises; and, if so, will he say what steps, if any, have been taken to remedy such a state of affairs.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, Belfast, W.): No Report to the effect suggested

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) Experiments will be made on the first opportunity with improved watercarts designed for bringing clarified water to places appointed for its sterilisation. Different methods of sterilising water by heat, filtration, or chemical means are under consideration. The scheme has not yet been sufficiently tested to justify its establishment on a permanent basis.

Notification of Soldiers' Deaths—Case of B. M'Dermott.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): To ask the Secretary of State for War, whether the parents of the late Gunner Bernard M'Dermott (No. 24,813), 18 Company Royal Artillery, Gibraltar, have been informed of his death; and if so, when: And whether his effects have been realised and the proceeds distributed.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The estate of this soldier was issued to the father on 7th July. As the deceased gave the name of a brother as the next-of-kin at an address where he could not be traced, great trouble has necessarily been experienced in first tracing the brother and then ascertaining the information that the father was still alive.

South African War—Goods Commandeered and Requisitioned.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, what action has been taken, or will be taken, in reference to payments of claims for compensation for losses sustained by the abstraction of goods commandeered in the Transvaal Colony during the late war; and whether he will give the information required, both as to goods commandeered by the Boer forces, and goods commandeered by our own Military authorities.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) Claims for goods requisitioned by our Military authorities are being dealt with by Claims Boards appointed by the Commander in Chief of the Forces in South Africa. Commissioners are in course of being appointed to investigate claims for goods commandeered by the Boer forces.

Concentration Camps—Maintenance Charges.

MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether the charges made, under the proclamation of 15th August 1901, for the cost of maintenance of wives and children in the concentration camps against burghers on commando who did not surrender before 15th September have now been cancelled; and whether in the cases of the farms sold under the proclamation to make good these charges, steps have been or will now be taken to reinstate in these farms the burghers whose farms were thus sold.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) No steps have been taken to recover the cost of maintenance since the conclusion of peace. Farms which were being advertised for sale when the terms of surrender were signed were withdrawn by notice published on 6th June. No other action has been taken in the matter, but a report from Lord Milner is now on the way home.

Transvaal Mines—Duty on Explosives.

MR. SCOTT MONTAGU (Hampshire, New Forest): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether his attention has been called to the resolution of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines in favour of the imposition of a coast duty of 5s. to 7s. 6d. per case on all blasting explosives imported into South Africa; whether the effect of such a duty, amounting to £10 to £15 per case, has been considered by His Majesty's Government with reference to British manufacturers who have borne the war taxation.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) (1) My attention has been called to a resolution of the nature referred to by the hon. Member. (2) The question of the taxation of dynamite is under consideration.

Civil Service Superannuation.

MR. ARTHUR MORTON (Deptford): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he is now able to give an answer to the memorial from the civil servants asking for an inquiry into the terms and conditions of the existing system of superannuation in the Civil Service; and, if not, whether he can see his way to granting a day for the discussion of the question before the conclusion of the present Sitting.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) The Government propose to appoint a small Commission to inquire into the working of the system of superannuation embodied in the Superannuation Acts, and to report whether, without increasing the charge on public funds for non-effective services, any change in the system is desirable, either in the interests of civil servants or the State.

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THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, Belfast, W.): No Report to the effect suggested

by the hon. Member has been received. The Squadron did not carry out the annual cruises in company last year for various reasons, but lack of coal was not one of them. There is no shortage of coal on the station.

Foreign Labour in Roumania.

SIR ARTHUR HAYTER (Walsall): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the law passed in Roumania in March last, prohibiting the employment of Jewish working men in any trade or calling, is in accordance with the provisions of the Berlin Treaty; and whether His Majesty's Government has entered, or will enter, any protest against this legislation.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): The law in question, which applies to all foreigners, does not specifically mention the Jews, but if in effect it constitutes a disability of the Jews as such, it would, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be inconsistent with Article 44 of the Treaty of Berlin. His Majesty's Ministers at Bucharest has made friendly representations to the Roumanian Government on the subject, and will continue to do what he properly can in the interests of the Jews.

Australian Immigration Restriction Act —Seamen Deserters.

MR. CHARLES M'ARTHUR (Liverpool, Exchange): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the treaties which have been concluded between His Majesty's Government and foreign Governments relative to the recovery of merchant seamen deserters leave foreign and British ships equally subject to the penalties imposed by the Australian Immigration Restriction Act, 1901, upon the master or owner of any vessel from which any prohibited immigrant enters the Commonwealth.

*LORD CRANBORNE: The answer is in the affirmative.

Pottery Trade—Workmen's Compensation for Lead Poisoning.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he will state whether the scheme of workmen's compensation in cases of lead poisoning communicated by the employers to the workers is a complete scheme intended to fulfil the promises made during the recent arbitration on the special rules, or if there are other portions of the scheme not made public; and will he state if the scheme extends to the whole potting trade in all parts of the United Kingdom.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon): I do not know what statement with regard to the scheme has been made public. I have received copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company which pottery manufacturers have formed in connection with the scheme, and of its rules and regulations. These documents appear to me to contain a complete scheme for compensation to workpeople in potteries who may be suspended from work on account of lead poisoning. The scheme is of course voluntary on the part of the manufacturers; and there is no power to make it compulsory. But it is open to all pottery manufacturers to join, and more than a hundred firms, including nearly all the leading potters in North Staffordshire, have already become members. I think the best results may be expected from the action which the manufacturers have thus taken.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE: Will the right hon. Gentleman lay the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company before Parliament as a Parliamentary Paper?

*MR. RITCHIE: I am not sure that that would be a proper course, but I will consider it.

Glaze Testing.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department if he can state who tests

for the Home Office samples of glaze when application is made by manufacturers of china and earthenware for various exemptions from certain of the special rules; how many such samples have been tested since the new special rules came into force; and what arrangements are made for testing samples taken from time to time from firms working under such exemptions.

*MR. RITCHIE: The present arrangements is that samples of glaze, whether formally submitted by manufacturers or taken by the inspectors, are referred to the Government Laboratory for examination as to insolubility or absence of lead. So far there are only nineteen firms under the exemptions which depend on the question of lead, the earliest dating from April 5th and the latest from July 25th last. Of these, sixteen relate to leadless glazes, two to the 5 per cent. standard of lead, and one to the 2 per cent. standard. Few samples have yet been taken; but the inspectors will have instructions to take them from time to time in such a way as to test the observance of the rules.

Six-Mile Cross Loan Fund.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL (Tyrone, S.): I beg to ask Mr. Attorney General for Ireland whether he can state what progress has been made with the winding-up of the Six-Mile Cross (County Tyrone) Loan Fund, when the receiver was appointed: and if he has collected money sufficient to meet the demands of the debenture holders.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. ATKINSON, Londonderry, N.): The present receiver was appointed on the 31st January last. His predecessor collected a sum of £37 10s., which is subject to his claim for expenses amounting to £19 6s. 3d. Between the 31st January and 19th instant a further sum of £38 2s. was collected. Legal proceedings are pending in a number of cases. The sums collected are not sufficient to meet the demands of the debenture holders.

Sergeant Sheridan—M'Goohan's Case.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland who was the district inspector and head constable in Ballinamore on the night that Sergeant Sheridan committed the outrage for which M'Goohan was imprisoned; where this district inspector is now stationed and what is his record in the force; with how many agrarian trials in Ireland has he been connected; and can he state the grounds on which he was raised to the rank of a district inspector.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): The two members of the force referred to are District Inspector Redington and Head Constable Donohoe. The former is now stationed at Granard, County Longford. He joined the Constabulary in February, 1871, and, having passed through the various ranks, was promoted to the rank of district inspector in September, 1897. He was considered eligible in every way for advancement to the superior rank, and was promoted on the grounds of his eligibility. I only know of four trials, all for grave offences, upon which this officer gave evidence.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: Will the right hon. Gentleman consider the advisability of removing this inspector elsewhere? We do not want him in Longford.

United Irish League—Prosecution of Mr. James Lynam.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by whose advice and at whose instigation the proceeding of having Mr. James Lynam, United Irish League organiser, bound to the peace was taken in the King's Bench Division, Dublin, instead of before a Bench of magistrates in county Longford; what was the cost of this proceeding; who issued the order for its being carried to the High Court; and how many such cases were tried in this way for the past ten years.

MR. ATKINSON: At my right hon. friend's request, I will reply to this Question. These proceedings were taken against Mr. Lynam by the direction of the Executive Government, acting on the advice of the law officers. The reason for proceeding in the

Superior Court was that on two previous occasions proceedings to bind to the peace and good behaviour had been taken against Mr. Lynam before Petty Sessions Courts without any decisive result, the Justices being equally divided on both occasions. No application of this kind has be n made in the High Court for the last ten years, but several were made before that time. On those precedents the application was grounded. The costs and expenses incurred by the Crown were in all, as far as I can ascertain, £77 5s. 6d.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: Is it the fact that the Lord Chief Justice asked why the law officers were not present?

MR. J. P. FARRELL: If the proceedings had been taken in petty sessions, would not the costs have been about £7?

[No answer was returned.]

Warrenpoint Demonstration.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1) what steps have been taken to bring the Orangemen who fired revolver shots out of the train, at Newry, on 12th July, to justice; (2) will he state what inquiries are made into the characters of members of Orange lodges to whom licences are issued to carry firearms; (3) and why licences are refused to farmers in County Longford.

MR. MACVEAGH (Down Co., S.): At the same time, may I ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he has received a copy of the resolution adopted by the Newry District Council with reference to the failure of the authorities to make amenable the persons responsible for firing revolvers from trains passing to and from Warrenpoint, County Down, on the occasion of the Orange demonstration there on 12th July; whether he can state if the authorities have concluded their consideration of the steps necessary for preventing a recurrence of these incidents; and, if so, what precautions will henceforth be taken; and whether he can now state what further proceedings will be taken against the processionists who were identified as firing in Newry, on whom revolvers and ammunition were found, and whom the local magistrates discharged.

MR. WYNDHAM: The police exercised the utmost vigilance to detect breaches of the law by persons discharging revolvers from railway trains in motion. Patrols were placed along the line, but no information has been elicited, I regret to say, which would lead to the identification of the guilty parties. This dangerous practice is not confined to one section or party in the North of Ireland. The question as to the precautions to be taken best calculated to prevent a recurrence of the practice is engaging my personal attention in consultation with the Irish Authorities. Two men were identified as having fired shots on the 12th inst., in the public streets. I have already stated that the charge preferred against one of these men for firing with intent to maim was not substantiated. Proceedings are impending against them at Petty Sessions on the 6th August on other counts. The applications of all persons for licences to carry firearms in districts proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act are separately and carefully considered. The persons against whom proceedings are pending had no licences. Sixty-eight licences were granted in County Longford during the past year, and only seven were refused.

Loans under the Land Purchase Acts.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will state what number of loans have been sanctioned under the Land Purchase Acts and have not yet been issued, and what is the number of applications for these loans which was received before the 1st January, 1902; why no attention has been paid to the recommendation in paragraph 37 of the Fry Commission Report, that the whole rules and practice in the Land Purchase Department should be reconsidered, with the view of making them more simple, and lessening delays; and will he provide that the Land Commission shall, without legislation, adopt the practice proposed in the Land Purchase Acts Amendment Bill, and separate

the proof of title to sell from the ascertainment of the claims on the purchase-money, so as to vest holdings agreed to be sold without waiting till the purchase-money is ready to be distributed.

MR. WYNDHAM: The annual Report of the Land Commission brought down to the 31st March last, which was recently presented to Parliament, and will be in the hands of Members in a few days, shows that 40,747 applications for £11,853,218 have been provisionally sanctioned. Of these, 36,994 loans for £10,809,190 have been issued. Proceedings are pending in 3,753 cases for £1,044,028. Similar information to the earlier date mentioned by the hon. Member is not at the present moment available. But, if he so desires, it will be prepared. The Commissioners from time to time have made such alterations in the practice and procedure as, in the absence of legislation, were within their power, and were deemed advisable by them to make, with a view to facilitating and lessening the costs and delay of proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts.

Irish National School Teachers.

MR. FLYNN (Cork Co., N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can say if national school teachers who were trained during the years 1898–1900, and who have since been appointed to principalships, are entitled to special consideration in the fixing of their salaries, in view of the fact that they entered the training colleges under the old rules in the expectation that they would be paid their class salary subsequently if appointed to principalships.

MR. WYNDHAM: I am informed by the Commissioners of National Education as follows:—Teachers who were trained in the year 1898–1899 have received all the privileges they were entitled to under the old rules. In the case of teachers who were candidates for promotion at the annual examinations of 1900, or who, as Queen's scholars, entered training colleges for the year of training in 1899–1900, special consideration was given to any promotion in classification to which they would have been entitled when fixing their future incomes from the State.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.): Can the Leader of the House now say what Supply will be put down for Monday and for Report on Tuesday; and whether, between now and the adjournment for the recess, he proposes to make a statement as to the business he will take in the Autumn session? I may also ask when the House will meet in the Autumn.

MR. HUMPHREYS-OWEN (Montgomeryshire): Will the discussion on the Education Bill be continued beyond 5.30 p.m. tomorrow?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): I do not want the House to sit much after 5.30 tomorrow, but if Clause 7 of the Education Bill is not finished, of course it will sit beyond that. We would rather defer considering what Votes we shall take on Tuesday. On Monday the Army Votes 6, 7, and 8 will be put down for the afternoon sitting, and at the evening sitting, of which, of course, there is only an hour under the Rules, I propose to put down Class I, unless there is any suggestion to the contrary. As regards the Autumn session, I imagine the House will have a general idea of how business stands now, and when the House re-assembles there will be a Motion on the part of the Government to take the time of the House, and that will be the proper time to make a statement.

MR. BRYCE: But surely, before the House adjourns, some general indication will be given as to the Bills to be gone on with and the date of re-assembling. It would be convenient to hon. Members generally to have some knowledge on that point.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: All this will come out on the Motion for the adjournment, which is not likely to be taken *sub silentio*, probably on Thursday.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Burghs) asked when, in the not unlikely event of the discussion on the seventh

clause of the Education Bill not being completed at a reasonable hour tomorrow, the consideration of the Bill would be resumed.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: It is impossible for me to say now. I shall endeavour to find further time if I can.

POINT OF PRACTICE—DISCUSSION OF REPORT ON MR. M'HUGH'S IMPRISONMENT.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford): May I ask your opinion, Mr. Speaker, on a matter of practice and procedure? In the "Votes and Proceedings" of the House there appears this morning this entry—

"Imprisonment of a Member—Report from the Select Committee, with minutes of evidence and an appendix, brought up and read; Report to lie on the Table and to be printed."

I suppose what occurred was that this Report was handed in at the Table informally under the new procedure, and not brought in as in former times from the Bar by a Member walking up the floor of the House. But my point is this. I apprehend that this is a matter of privilege, and it will, of course, be impossible to discuss the Report of this Committee until the Report and the evidence are printed and circulated; but I raise the question immediately so as to safeguard my right to raise the question of privilege the moment the Papers are circulated. I have to ask—Will it be competent for me, on the first day the Papers are circulated, to raise the question as a matter of privilege of the consideration of this Report?

*MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member was good enough to mention this point to me yesterday, and I have looked into the precedents and have come to the conclusion that the practice is not to treat questions concerning the Report of a Committee which has been asked to report on a question of privilege, and to whose Report objections are raised, as a matter of privilege. There are two precedents, not very recent cases, but the two most recent. They are the case of Mr. Dwyer Gray in 1882, and that of Mr. Sheehy in 1888. In both these cases a Committee was appointed. In both the point was one of breach of privilege. The Committee reported, and on both those cases there was a desire on the part of some Members to discuss the Report. In neither case was it raised as a matter of privilege. In those cases two Leaders of the House of great experience—Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. W. H. Smith—were interrogated by two other Gentlemen who were also considerable authorities on the practice of the House—Mr. Sexton in the one case, and Mr. Childers in the other. In neither case was the matter treated as a matter of privilege, but the Leader of the House was asked to give priority to a Motion dealing with the Report. In the case of Mr. Gray Mr. Gladstone refused to do it, and no attempt was made to treat it as a matter of privilege. In the other case—the case of Mr. Sheehy—the late Mr. W. H. Smith declined to make any Motion himself, but he said he would put down the subject matter, the Report of the Committee, for consideration by the House at an early day, giving any Member who desired to discuss it the opportunity for making a Motion. It was not treated as a matter of privilege at all. This present case does not, therefore, in my opinion, raise a matter of privilege, and the hon. Member cannot discuss the Report except by the assistance of the Leader of the House.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: On the question of privilege I will say nothing more, but I should like to explain that in referring to the precedents of Mr. Gray and Mr. Sheehy I found that the discussions appeared in *Hansard* under the heading of "Privilege," and they were brought forward at the commencement of business at the time when privilege can be discussed. Passing from that, I will ask the Prime Minister whether he, following the precedent set by Mr. Smith, will put down the Report for consideration on some day before the holidays, when a Motion can be moved and the subject discussed.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should be sorry to give a favourable answer to that question without more consideration than I have been able to give to it. I am not aware that there are any particular circumstances in the case that require the time of the House for

their discussion, but in any case it could not be done before we part for the holidays.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: My case is founded on precedent. In the case of Mr. Sheehy, when the Committee reported an appeal was made to the Leader of the House at the time, to which he responded by setting down a notice the very next day. I hope the present Leader of the House will not depart from that precedent.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I shall be glad to examine the precedents set by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. W. H. Smith in connection with the question of privilege. I did make myself acquainted with the subject generally, but the case of Mr. Sheehy has passed out of my mind. I do not know whether it resembles the present case.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: There is, of course, more urgency in the present case, inasmuch as the Member concerned is suffering imprisonment, and the House of Commons, if it disagrees with the Report of the Committee, can put an end to that imprisonment. That makes the case urgent.

LICENSING BILL.

Lords Amendments to be considered upon Monday next, and to be printed. [Bill 290.]

LANDS VALUATION (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

Reported, from the Standing Committee on Trade, etc.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 317.]

Minutes of the proceedings of the Standing Committee to be printed. [No. 317.]

Bill as amended (in the Standing Committee), to be taken into consideration tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 289.]

SUPPLY.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[MR. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS V.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for sundry colonial services, including a grant in aid for the sugar industry in the West Indian Colonies."

(2.50.) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Birmingham, W.): It will probably be convenient for me to say a few words upon this Vote, which is proposed in accordance with the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in introducing his Budget, when he said a grant in aid would be necessary to enable the sugar industry in our West Indian Colonies to tide over the interval which must elapse before the Convention signed at Brussels comes into force. The Committee will forgive me for saying that the condition of the West Indian Colonies has been a matter of most serious consideration and anxiety to me ever since I came into my present office. In that time the condition of those islands has not been in any sense satisfactory, and at one time I was certainly under the greatest apprehension that we might have these islands thrown on our hands, and that the taxpayers of this country might be called upon to intervene with a very considerable subvention in order to prevent them relapsing into barbarism. In view of this state of things, when I came into office a Royal Commission was appointed of which Sir H. Norman was Chairman, and the right hon. Baronet the Member for Northumberland and Sir D. Barbour were members. A more competent and impartial Commission it would be impossible to secure. The Commission visited the West Indies in 1896-97, and made a most careful examination of the condition of the islands, altogether spending four months

there, and they entirely confirmed the worst impressions which I have derived from the despatches of the governors as to the condition of the islands. They attributed the almost universal depression mainly to the failure of the sugar industry, and that in the unanimous opinion of the Commission was due almost entirely to the operation of sugar bounties. I should say that the Commission added in reference to the bounty system that any advantage that was gained in this country by the creation of an artificial lowness in the price of sugar was dearly purchased by the injury the system was doing to the West Indies. They further reported that, in their opinion the only complete remedy was the restoration of the sugar industry to something like its former prosperity, and that the main object of the Government should therefore be by all reasonable and proper means to secure the abolition of these bounties, which had pressed so heavily on the industry for such a considerable period. They made, however, in addition some extremely valuable suggestions as to partial remedies that might be found for the depression that existed, and I think I may say that all these suggestions, without exception, have been adopted—I am happy to say with considerable result.

Of course, I am giving general deductions from the Report, but it will be understood that the condition of things varies materially in the different islands, and even at the time the Commission reported certain colonies which gave greater promise and had commerce and industry not enjoyed by others. In the case of colonies more favourably situated a good deal has been done and the situation has considerably improved. That is the case of Jamaica, which at one time was practically bankrupt, with a very heavy deficit. We have at last in the present year secured an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and that has been attained only by sinking expenditure in a way that I confess I did not like to carry out, for undoubtedly the expenditure in itself and on its merits was advantageous. But by economies and by some increase in revenue we have been enabled to establish a balance. We have also, following a suggestion of the Commission, established a direct service for the carriage of fruit from Jamaica, with a result that has been, on the whole, satisfactory. I do not think that up to the present time there has been any profit to the contractors, and perhaps it will involve a loss; but there has been a not unsatisfactory commencement of a new trade which it is hoped may have enormous development, and already a weekly has been substituted for a fortnightly service, and the character of the ships employed has been very much improved. A large tourist traffic has also started, and I trust the trade thus commenced will increase to the advantage of Jamaica and the other colonies. Trinidad is in an exceptional position in that it is in possession of a resource not present in other islands. Trinidad possesses that extraordinary natural phenomenon, the pitch lake, the supply from which is well-nigh inexhaustible. There is a strong demand for the product in the United States, and a demand is growing up in this country. Coal also has been found on the island. I cannot at present say what is the quality and cost of production, but I think we may count upon its doing something to improve the condition, and I think we may say that Trinidad may be regarded as in a favourable condition. St. Lucia, one of the poorer and less fortunately situated islands, has been rescued from bankruptcy by the fact that it has become an important naval station, and, of course, considerable Imperial expenditure goes on in the island. Dominica, among the smaller islands, I may say, is prospering. It is one of the most beautiful and productive. It has a lovely climate, is most picturesque, and has many attractions for tourists. A great number of products are produced there, so that we now have a considerable surplus between the revenue and the expenditure. I should say that here also we are indebted to the Commission for their suggestions, and that, in accordance with them, a considerable sum of money has been expended in improving the communications, which were very backward; and that cause has contributed to the possibility of disposing of the Crown lands to which I have referred.

British Guiana is also in rather an exceptional position. It largely depends on sugar, although in British Guiana and Trinidad the sugar industry is conducted on the most modern and scientific principles. There has been a great deal of capital invested, and the machinery, I believe, is quite up to date, and as good as any to be found in other parts of the world. But, in addition to sugar, British Guiana has also a considerable goldfield, or goldfields, which already provide a considerable amount of the metal, and which are likely, I hope, very considerably to be extended. Lately, too, a diamond field has been discovered, not, indeed, anything to compare with the diamond fields of the Transvaal, because it is an alluvial digging, and the diamonds are exceedingly small, but still they are of very considerable commercial value, and I am hopeful that, having got all this and the gold industry, we may induce a very large diversion of capital to British Guiana, and the introduction of many other industries besides the principal one of sugar. I have finished what I have to say of the islands which are least necessitous.

But I must remind the Committee that, while these other sources of revenue are of the very highest importance, if ever the sugar industry were to fail, even in these more favourably situated places, the islands would be in the greatest possible distress. An enormous number of labourers would be thrown out of employment, and the difficulties of the situation would be very great. Many of the alternative industries of one kind or another which have been suggested, although they are not without their merits, do not employ a large amount of labour. The sugar industry, both sugar farming and the attendance to the machinery for sugar crushing, employ a considerable amount of labour, and, of course, cause the circulation of a large amount of wages. Therefore, even in those islands the continuance of the sugar industry may be said to be an absolute necessity; but still more is that the case in the other islands to which I have to refer. Barbadoes, for instance, at the present moment exports 94 per cent. of its total production in the shape of sugar. Antigua, I think, is over 90, and St. Kitts is 97. St. Vincent, with these other islands, is entirely dependent on sugar, and to Montserrat it is of the very greatest importance. If the sugar industry fails in these most necessitous islands we are face to face with a great catastrophe. The whole population would then be thrown out of employment; there would be no revenue, and the ordinary organisation of a civilised administration would have to be provided at the cost of the taxpayers of this country. We should probably be face to face with discontent that might lead to disturbance, and altogether the condition of the islands would be one which would be most deplorable.

It has been suggested, and the Royal Commission carefully inquired into the matter, that in some of the islands which are worst off, in which the sugar industry appears to have the least prospect of success, a large experiment in the way of peasant proprietors should be made. The Commission, although pointing out the difficulties attending an arrangement of this kind, did give it, to some extent, their countenance, and we have since endeavoured to the best of our ability to secure a considerable amount of settlement upon the land by small proprietors. But what I want to point out, as the Commission found, is that if you establish a peasant proprietary of this kind all that you do for these people is to give them the means of obtaining what is absolutely necessary for their subsistence in the shape of food. But the productions of their industry are not exportable products, and accordingly they have no balance over and above the actual food that is required for their subsistence which can be transmuted into gold or other necessaries, and no balance whatever for the provision of the ordinary administration of the island. Therefore by itself it is no remedy. It is perfectly impossible to look to any considerable extension of peasant proprietary as affording any remedy for the state of things which would occur if the sugar industry were entirely to fail. The object pressed upon us by the Commission was to secure, if possible, the abolition of bounties, and I may say that, until very recently indeed, that object has been accepted and properly promoted as a desirable object by men of all parties and of all opinions —by economists of the strictest kind, as well as by those who may be considered,

in a special sense, the friends of Free Trade. I take such a well-known case as Lord Farrer. Lord Farrer's orthodoxy in regard to economics will not be denied, I venture to think, by any one who has the benefit of his acquaintance; but Lord Farrer has distinctly said, again and again, that all of us, whatever our views might be on the subject of Free Trade, should equally desire that this artificial interference with Free Trade in the shape of the bounties given by foreign countries should, if possible, be removed, and that all reasonable arrangements with that object ought to be supported. I know that on one occasion he said that if I could accomplish a result of this kind, I should deserve well of every economist, and that he, for one, heartily wished me God-speed. I say that that was the universal opinion until very recent times. But I have noticed one or two statements within the last year or so from persons who have gone much further than Mr. Cobden ever went, and much further than even Lord Farrer followed him, and who contend that bounties are in themselves an advantage, and that it is not to our interest to remove them, and in fact, I think they even go so far as to say that we ought to do all we can to maintain them. However, with that small minority, I do not propose to enter into controversy.

We have endeavoured on many occasions to get rid of bounties, and have always failed until the other day, when at Brussels a satisfactory Convention was signed. The difficulty has always been that foreign countries have not believed, and perhaps have had reason not to believe, that we were in earnest in the steps we were prepared to take. It has always been within our power to obtain the abolition of bounties if we were willing to say that we would prohibit or countervail bounty-fed sugar. We have refused on previous occasions to give that assurance, and, accordingly, the bounties have been continued. In my opinion, we have refused that too long. In my opinion we have made a great mistake, and one result of the delay has been that the evil is now much greater than it was, and much more difficult to deal with. In the case of the sugar industry we have allowed this artificial and unfair and unjust competition not only to go on, but to increase both in its extent and its intensity, until immense injury has already been done to the West Indies; and our great refining trade, if it has not been entirely destroyed, has been very much diminished, and its natural increase, which under ordinary circumstances, would have given employment to tens of hundreds, if not to hundreds of thousands of people, has been entirely stopped. We, however, have to deal with the situation as we find it, and we have made arrangements which will put a stop to this unjust and unfair system. I do not think it is a popular system even abroad. It has been forced on foreign countries, one may almost say, by the competition between them. It has not been so much with any desire to injure the sugar business of the West Indies that these bounties have been given, but through the competition between the different nations for the sugar trade of the United Kingdom. This artificial competition has led to artificial disturbance of industry. A great excess of beet production has taken place, and in order to get rid of this it has been necessary to bring down prices to a ruinous level, and then the persons concerned have sought compensation in the ever-increasing bounties which foreign Governments have been induced to give them.

The bounties will come to an end under the Convention, and the different parties to the Convention have agreed to a penal clause so as to make it effective. If any of the parties to the Convention should break it, or should restore the bounties which they have undertaken to abandon, then the penal clause would come into effect, and such countries would be excluded from business in all the markets of the other countries concerned, and the markets of the United Kingdom, therefore, among others. I believe that that will be effective, and that this time, at any rate, I may say, to use the words of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that we mean business. I fancy that this is fully understood abroad. It is perfectly understood that we will not again be put off as we have been in the past, and that the agreement which has now been come to by all the principal sugar producers must be carried out both in the spirit and in the letter.

This is what the industry has asked for. All they have said to us is, "Give us fair play." They asked for nothing more. All they have said is, "Put us in the same position as other countries and we believe that our natural advantages of climate and soil will enable us to hold our own." The great difficulty which has resulted from the sugar bounties in the past has been not merely that great advantage in competition has been given to our opponents, but that confidence has been so absolutely destroyed, that there has been none of that natural flow of new energy and new capital to the West Indian Islands which every country wants if it is to maintain itself at the present time. We have given the industry all that it has asked for with one exception. We have secured this fair play which, I think, it has a right to demand at the hands of the mother country, and I believe that to that extent we have entirely satisfied its just demand. But they asked that the arrangement made by the Convention should come into force in the year 1902. We failed to secure that. The foreign countries concerned represented that it was necessary for them to make arrangements in view of so great a change in their system, and that they could not ensure the completion of those arrangements before the autumn of 1903. We had to agree, therefore, to the later date, the result of which is that there is another interval of twelve months to be bridged over, a very critical interval, in which the industry is subject to all its previous disadvantages.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON (Manchester, N.E.): It is more than twelve months.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: Twelve months over and above what was asked for. The total delay is more than my right hon. friend says, and might extend to two years, including two separate crops. Still, the representatives of the industry themselves were prepared for such a delay; but when they were told that the delay was to be extended over a second crop then it was represented to us on the highest authority—and I am perfectly convinced of the truth of the representation—that they could not possibly last during that period.

MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.): Might I ask the right hon. Gentleman to state his authority?

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: I should have thought the hon. Member would have been content to take it from me. The authorities are all the governors of the colonies concerned, the legislative authorities of the colonies, and the representatives of the industry, and if I wanted to go beyond that I would go back a year or two to the Report of the Royal Commission. They all point to the same conclusion. At the present moment the advantage given by the bounties to other sugar, as opposed to West Indian sugar, is probably not less than £5 a ton; and at the same time the enormous over-production lowers the price everywhere. It is, therefore, impossible for any ordinary sugar producers to sell sugar at the present moment without a loss. I have seen the balance sheets of some of the larger companies, but they are, owing to the fact that they employ much better machinery than the small companies, in a much better position than the smaller companies. When you come to such small islands as the Barbadoes, Antigua, and St. Kitt's, I do not hesitate to say that there is not a single estate which has not made a loss this year, and which will not make a greater loss next year. What is the natural result? It is that all these estates must be closed up unless we come to some extent to their assistance. Without some assistance of that kind the merchants and the banks have refused to make their usual financial loans on the coming produce. And it has been brought to my consideration by the Convention signed at Brussels that in a great number of islands the majority of the estates would be absolutely destroyed, or that these estates would have to be shut up unless some assistance is rendered. If that were done, the evil would not be confined to the single year during which the estates were closed, because the Committee will readily perceive that if an estate is closed the machinery is put in idleness for a period of twelve months, and a very large expenditure would be required in order to restore it to its usual powers of work.

This, then, is the problem before His Majesty's Government—How are we to secure the continued cultivation of these sugar estates during the comparatively short interval between the present time and the time when the abolition of the bounties comes into force? I do not think I need further dwell upon the fact that if these estates do cease to be cultivated, if the labourers are thrown on their own resources, we shall be face to face with a demand on the British taxpayers to which the demand I am now making would be a mere fleabite. We should have the population of the whole West Indian Islands thrown upon us to support except in the case of those very exceptional colonies which can possibly get on somehow or other by the help of other industries. Well then, we have asked for £250,000. We have asked for the very smallest amount which, in our opinion, would secure the result I have indicated we have in view. We have not asked for a penny more, and it is, I can well understand, probable that we have asked for too little. But in distributing the sum we have not taken into account any idea of compensation for the losses of the planters; any idea of making up the loans to those who can afford these losses. Although I admit that the persons concerned might have something to say on the ground that their condition was brought about by an artificial state of things which we might have earlier prevented we have not taken that argument into account, and we are prepared to treat alike all those producers of sugar, whether they be well to do or poor, whether they are large or small producers, who have met with this misfortune. And we have put this grant, not as compensation to them but as a policy of state, and as the most economical policy for the country to pursue unless we wish to avoid something very like a catastrophe. Having first settled up the lump sum of £250,000, we have divided the islands into two classes—the more necessitous where sugar is the principle industry and where there is an absence of good machinery. To them we have given a much larger proportionate grant than we propose to offer to the less necessitous islands. Having decided upon this classification, and having roughly, in our own minds, allotted the amount among the separate islands, we have communicated with the local governors, and the representatives of the industry in this country, as to the method the distribution should take. And we found, as we expected, that the condition of the islands are very different, and the methods of taxation and the circumstances vary in almost every particular. Different methods have been suggested to meet the different cases. We have considered all the suggestions and have finally decided on a plan of distribution with which I will not at this stage trouble the Committee. But if any hon. Member desires information in regard to any particular island I will be ready to give it. We have tried, as far as possible, to avoid anything in the nature of a direct bounty. We have preferred rather to relieve by relaxation of taxation, or by assistance in the shape of loans, or in other ways suited to the conditions and circumstances of the case, and we have made it a condition, in every instance, of any assistance that the estate shall be continued in a state of good cultivation up to the period of the abolition of the bounties.

(3.25.) MR. LOUGH said he hoped the Committee would be content to give a little attention to this extraordinary Estimate. The Colonial Secretary ought to be thanked for his candour, for the Committee had been practically informed that this grant amounted to a countervailing duty.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN: Nothing of the kind. What I stated was that the advantage of the continental bounties was at least equal to £5 a ton, and assuming the production was 300,000 tons, a countervailing duty would amount to a million and a half.

MR. LOUGH said he did not think that the bounty given by Germany amounted to more than £2 a ton, instead of the £5 a ton mentioned by the right hon. Gentleman. But he was not speaking of the amount of the grant, but of the principle of a grant. The right hon. Gentleman had advocated the principle

of a countervailing duty, for he had told the Committee that this was a free grant to be given not to a suffering class of the population but to a definite industry. If that were so the right hon. Gentleman would be establishing a new precedent. From the long note of explanation on the Paper, it would be seen that the bounties were only expected to terminate in 1903; but suppose that Russia were to break away from the Brussels Convention Agreement, or that anything happened—as it might easily happen—to upset this fragile arrangement in regard to the abolition of the bounties, in what position would England be? Must they go on giving a grant of £250,000 every year in order to prop up a falling industry? When he asked the right hon. Gentleman who were the authorities whom he had consulted before submitting this Estimate, the right hon. Gentleman fell back on the Report of the Royal Commission. There was no such recommendation in the Report of the Royal Commission. He understood that one Member was in favour of a grant, but that the majority was against it. The right hon. Gentleman said that the governors of all the islands had recommended that this step should be taken.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN said that what he had alleged was that the Report of the Royal Commission showed what would happen to the islands if the sugar industry broke down.

MR. LOUGH said he admitted that great distress would occur if the sugar industry broke down. He had read the Report of the Royal Commission very carefully, and there was this one defect in it, that it plunged too much into the question of a single industry. He admitted that the sugar industry in the West Indies was in a very precarious condition; but there were other industries also in a precarious condition; and it was a most serious thing to agree to prop up one declining industry and not another. The right hon. Gentleman had told them that he had seen the representatives of the sugar trade in this country, and that he had seen the balance sheets of some of those companies whom he was going to subsidise with this £250,000. That sum was not a trifle. He could show the right hon. Gentleman the balance sheets of companies in other industries which were equally unfavourable; but was that a reason for giving a grant of this kind? The Committee should remember that this was not the only amount that was proposed to be given to the West Indies this year. We were voting £20,000 this year to provide for the deficits of the various islands, £25,000 to subsidise a steamer, £12,400 to carry out an experiment in regard to botanical research; we had established something in the nature of a Board of Agriculture at a cost of £5,000, and another branch at a cost of £3,550. Although they were granted £65,770 this year in this irregular way, these greedy islands, not satisfied with that, came and asked and obtained the high sum of £250,000 which was embodied in this Estimate. The main ground for this Estimate was that there was a severe crisis to be tided over until these bounties were abolished. But that was not sufficient reason, because, if relief was to come in a year, the people would not allow this industry to languish during the twelve months they had to wait. The argument to which the right hon. Gentleman attached most value was that these bounties were abolished. Then why not let the relief stop there? There were two or three reasons why this grant should not be made. In the first place, the bounties might not be abolished, and if they were the relief would come of itself. In 1898 the right hon. Gentleman said we had to deal with a temporary crisis, but he was wrong. Though the Committee voted all that was asked and all the Commission recommended, the sugar industry was not put into what the right hon. Gentleman called a good position, and therefore it was not a temporary crisis, but a business condition which everybody understood. The principle of giving the grant was unsound, and formed a bad and dangerous precedent which they ought not to adopt. The evil alleged was that the price of sugar had decreased. But was that an evil? Had not that decrease conferred a vast benefit on the people of this country, and should not that also be taken into account? The decrease in the price of sugar had not been greater than the decrease in the price of many other commodities. There was, for instance tea, which had decreased from 1s. 3d. a lb. in 1885 to 7½d. a lb. last year; in a period of seventeen

years it had fallen 50 per cent. There was nothing remarkable in the decrease in the price of sugar, except in the way it was proposed to deal with the decrease. Those engaged in the tea industry had suffered very greatly by the decrease in price, but the House resolved not to interfere. If it once went into these questions it would find the trade of the country involved in difficulties of which it had no conception. The story of the right hon. Gentleman, that the sole cause of this trouble had been the sugar bounties, had not been made good. The right hon. Gentleman mentioned four or five islands which were deeply interested in sugar, and said for these places the remedy had been sufficient. Why not let it rest there? The remaining islands mentioned by the right hon. Gentleman were the smallest islands—islands which the advantage would reach last, and he therefore asked the right hon. Gentleman to wait a year or two, when he might be able to give as good a report with regard to them as the others. Although the exports of sugar had decreased, exports of other produce had largely increased, and that would show that these islands were taking the only course, from a business point of view, by embarking in other industries. Export of sugar had decreased, but export of cocoa and lime-juice had increased, and a valuable trade had grown up. These islands were having recourse to other expedients, and they should be allowed to have fair play rather than that this experiment should be made. He denied that the bounties were responsible for these islands falling into this lamentable condition, and attributed their state to their not having adopted a good system of cultivation in the past. The Committee should not assume, therefore, that the arguments of the right hon. Gentleman were conclusive; they could not be certain that when these bounties were abolished the situation would be any better. Beet sugar might still be able to compete equally well, and then there would be no improvement in the situation. He objected strongly to the bolstering up of a particular industry by these means. It was a most dangerous experiment for the House to make, and an experiment that he did not think the Committee was justified in making. He moved the reduction of the Vote by £1,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £249,000, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Lough.*)

MR. BONAR LAW (Glasgow, Blackfriars) contended that all the Committee was being asked to do was to complete the work which had already been begun by the steps taken to abolish the sugar bounties. The hon. Member for West Islington spoke of the great fall in the price of sugar and in the price of tea. The fall in the price of tea was a natural fall, but the state of the sugar trade was due, not to Free Trade, but to principles in direct violation of the principle of Free Trade. The fall in the price of tea was a natural fall, and all that could be done was to give that industry a fair field, and let it fight its way. But with regard to the fall in the price of sugar, was it sensible or was it right, after taking so much trouble to get rid of the sugar bounties, to allow the trade to fall into ruin before the actual abolition of the duties could be carried out? The proposal before the Committee was only that for the year that remained steps should be taken to tide over the difficulty.

(3.42.) SIR EDWARD GREY (Northumberland, Berwick) said that the Vote before the Committee was not for a very large amount, and was of a temporary nature. He had not supposed the debate would take so wide a range. His only reason for speaking was that he was on the Royal Commission which inquired into the details of the condition of those islands. He wished to keep as closely as possible to the particular merits of the Vote, and he did not propose to go into the subject of countervailing duties. He was one of those who did not see their way to recommend countervailing duties. He testified to the most kindly spirit in which the Colonial Secretary had received the recommendations of the Commission, and to the encouragement which the Members had received from his attitude and from the extent to which he had adopted their recommendations. He did not think it necessary to discuss counter vailing duties. He reminded the Com mittee that bounties and countervailing

duties were not the same thing. People might differ as to whether countervailing duties were the best method of getting rid of bounties, but they might be agreed that bounties themselves were very bad. He was inclined to agree with his hon. friend behind him that this country, as a whole, had derived considerable benefit from the sugar bounties given by foreign countries. But, though one might in these circumstances have a good time for a few years, or even for a considerable number of years, it did not rest on a very substantial foundation. But when his hon. friend said that bounties had conferred great benefits on us at home by giving us cheap sugar, he affirmed that bounties had artificially lowered the price. That was putting a very strong card into the hands of the sugar industry of the West Indian islands. for their contention was that they had suffered by the operation of bounties. It was not admitted by everybody, but it was their contention that the bounties had done them a great deal of harm. If it were admitted that bounties had had a great effect on the price of sugar, the West Indian sugar industry could urge with considerable force that the bounties had done them much harm. It did not, of course, follow that one was bound to give them assistance. This grant, on the face of it, was not a grant which appeared in the form which he would wish the Committee to consider a desirable one. It appeared in the form of a grant to a special industry, and he thought it should be treated, as far as possible, as a loan to be repaid. He hoped it was distinctly to be understood that the grant was not permanent, but simply to tide over an interval. Both from the point of view of its being a grant to a special industry, and from the point of view of its being a general measure of relief to these Colonies, it was brought before the Committee as an exceptional and temporary measure. What they had to ask was—was there a case to justify a temporary grant of this kind made in this way? He thought there was a case for it. His hon. friend behind him had laid down a great many general principles, with some of which he cordially agreed. He did not, as a rule, like a grant to a special industry; but the question was not that of the laying down of general principles, but of the application of them. His hon. friend had talked of the possibility of other industries being carried on, and had pointed to increases in the export of cocoa which had accompanied the decline in the sugar trade. It must be borne in mind, however, that, though the West Indies were regarded by us, at a distance, as a small group of islands lying near together and existing on much the same terms, some of them were separated from one another by enormous distances; and even in the case of islands lying close together the difference of condition was extraordinary. The hon. Member referred to the growing export of lime-juice; well, Mont Serrat supplied us with lime-juice. A few years ago that island suffered exceptionally from hurricane, and since that time the export of lime-juice from Dominica had increased. He would suggest that that increase was due to the damage caused by hurricanes in Mont Serrat, and to Dominica having got some of the Mont Serrat trade. Referring to Barbadoes, he pointed out that cocoa could not be grown there. Ninety-four per cent, of the exports of Barbadoes consisted of sugar, and on this industry depended a dense population of over 1,100 persons to the square mile. If there were a sudden collapse of the sugar industry in such a place, what were we to do? Were we going to offer to the world the spectacle of that crowded population starving and in distress? That it was impossible to do in any island for the government of which we were directly or indirectly responsible. It might be that the population would have to go and the island become derelict, but in the interval we should at any rate have to go to their assistance.

MR. LOUGH: No such case as my right hon. friend suggests was made out.

SIR EDWARD GREY said that might be so, but at the same time Barbadoes was a place where there might be great destitution, owing to the amount of population that existed. The question really was whether, after all, this grant—which he did not recommend to the Committee as an agreeable or desirable grant, and which should be distinctly regarded as a temporary one—the question was whether it was not, on the

whole, not only the cheapest, but the most effective way of discharging an obligation which we might, in any case, have to undertake in regard to these islands. It was not as if other things had not been tried. The Commission recommended that other industries should be developed as much as possible. In the case of Barbadoes there was no help for it, but in the case of the other islands the Commission urged that they should as little as possible depend on the sugar industry alone, and that other industries, should be encouraged so that they might have more than one resource. This was being done by the Agricultural Department, which had been established since the Commission reported. One great work of that Department had been to study the possibilities of other industries and then to instruct the population in starting them, and, at the same time, to do all in its power to try and cheapen the production of sugar, just as has been done in the case of beet-root. Another point urged by the Commission was that, to encourage new industries, there must be better means of communication with markets. That had been done also. Better means of communication had been established. He believed the House of Commons voted money for a subsidy to the steam line to Jamaica, which the Commission suggested. The Commission further recommended that, in islands like Barbadoes and Antigua, which really must grow sugar or become derelict, there should be some experiments made by giving assistance in the way of loans to enable central factories and new machinery to be established. This grant was akin to the recommendation of the Commission that something should be done to help the sugar industry to compete on equal terms with other producers through the means of better machinery.

He would point out what the condition of the sugar industry had been. Those engaged in it were reproached for not having better machinery. It was said they had fallen behind because they neglected their machinery, while in the beetroot sugar industry the best and most modern methods were employed. In these days of scientific invention machinery was always improving and constantly having to be renewed; but in any business the renewals and improvements in machinery required could not be effected without credit. The industry must have credit, and to his mind the strongest argument the sugar industry had been able to put forward was that the bounties had interfered with their credit and prevented them from raising the capital which from time to time was necessary to enable them to have the best machinery. All he would say that the West Indians must not be blamed for having been behind the times in regard to machinery and at the same time be told that they ought not to complain of the bounties. Their case was, and it was undoubtedly true, that they had not the credit and had not been able to establish the best machinery except in a few cases. What was the expectation of the sugar industry in the West Indies? It had always been that if the bounties ceased it would again become a flourishing industry. That, of course, was a matter of prophecy. He would say nothing to discourage that expectation, but if his hon. friend challenged it, as he thought he did, all he could urge was that he would at any rate like to see them have a chance. If, as appeared to be the case, the state of these islands, or of the particular islands selected for help, was such that we should have to come to their assistance anyhow, then he did think that as a temporary measure the cheapest and most effective way of coming to their assistance would be to keep the sugar industry alive as much as possible, by way of loans, until it could get that chance. He called it the most effective way for this reason. The right hon. Gentleman opposite had spoken of the patient growing weaker and weaker. As long as the patient was alive, supposing the conditions changed, he might recover and become strong again, but if he was allowed to die, whatever might happen afterwards, the patient could not revive. His hon. friend said—"Supposing when bounties disappear it is still found that the sugar industry cannot flourish in the islands?", Then undoubtedly the House would have to face a very grave question; but the time had not yet come when he was prepared to say, "Let the sugar industry go." The interval was short. The industry urged that they were handicapped by lack of capital, and that the

Sir Edward Grey.

bounties had artificially lowered the price of sugar, but that they could compete on equal terms if the bounties disappeared. He was not prepared to say they could not, and he was anxious that they should have the chance. He thought it was justifiable to tide over the interval by a grant of this kind.

Let any one who felt any qualms about such a Vote consider the problem we should have to face if the sugar industry should go in these islands. Some islands were safe already, and others might be come so by the development of other industries, but in some, such as Barbados, the problem we should have to face would be really—What principle was to be pursued in the case of a Crown colony which was unable to pay its way? That would be a most serious problem, and he was not anxious that the House of Commons should be brought face to face with it. If ever they were, they would be exceedingly sorry that the sugar industry had disappeared. He would ask the Committee to bear in mind that we had really very great obligations towards these islands. The population in them was our own creation, and there had been times when this country took great wealth out of these islands. One of the hardships had been that as fast as wealth was made there it was always taken out of them. If it was proved that it was impossible that they should have a flourishing industry, we should have to break the fall as much as possible, and we should have to come to their assistance with such relief as was possible. But for the time being, seeing that the abolition of the bounties was apparently imminent, and seeing that if the sugar industry disappeared in the interval the House would certainly be called upon to vote money which they could not in honour refuse, he thought, on the whole, that a temporary grant of this kind, the method which the Government had chosen, was not only the cheapest method but also afforded the best chance of avoiding grants of a similar kind in the future—grants which, he thought, were most undesirable.

(4.12.) SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said that by disregarding all the circumstances and facts of the case it was easy to suggest that no attention should be paid to the claim made by these islands on the liberality of Parliament. Everybody who was in any degree acquainted with the West Indies knew perfectly well that while the industries so wisely promoted by the Secretary of State would be a certain advantage, they would not, to any considerable extent, provide the employment afforded by the sugar industry. The cultivation of bananas would not give employment to one person in twenty as compared with the sugar industry, while the production of cocoa, although novel and valuable, would give employment to a very small number. It was alleged that the West Indian planters had shown want of enterprise in not providing the most modern and scientific machinery. It was absurd to generalise in such a case as this. Some islands were extremely poor and utterly unable to find the necessary capital which the purchase of modern machinery would require. But that was not the case in all the islands. At the beginning of last year in Trinidad he saw capital being employed most liberally. There was an estate with 37,000 acres of cane, and sixty miles of steam tramways running through it. It could not be said that that evidenced a want of liberality in the expenditure of capital, and yet every ton of sugar produced on that estate represented a loss of £2. In the most prosperous of the West Indian Islands large estates were at present being sold because the owners could not carry them on in the face of unfair competition. No doubt sugar production was a precarious industry. So were all industries that were carried on under keen competition, but it was not precarious when conducted under fair conditions, and the West Indian producers were not compelled to fight the European producers with their hands tied. It must be well-known to the hon. Member that one of the chief reasons for the great fall in the price of tea in India and Ceylon was the large increase in the production, and therefore it was inevitable that the price should fall. The hon. Member alluded to the wants of Ireland, but he thought they did recognise in the House of Commons the wants of Ireland. [An IRISH MEMBER: How?] What about light railways. [An IRISH MEMBER: That is our own

money.] He could not help it if hon. Members opposite were ungrateful for the assistance extended to Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman had defended this Vote upon grounds which were uncontrovertible because it gave one year or one and a half year's respite to the county system. He thought this was a wise measure to take on the part of this House. He wished he could think that the sum was sufficient, or that it would be effective. The Brussels Convention for the abolition of sugar bounties was signed by the Powers on 5th March, 1902. But the abolition was not to come into force until September, 1903. As the West Indian Islands reap their sugar crop between February and June, this would mean that they had to stand a loss of £2 per ton of sugar on two crops, and the loss in British Guiana would be much the same as the crop reaped there between September, 1901, and June, 1902, which showed a heavy loss, and there would be a further loss on the September, 1902, to June, 1903, crop. The amount of the grant was £250,000, which was equivalent to £1 per ton on the sugar crop of the West Indies, where as the loss on each crop would be at least £2 per ton, and if this grant was not given again next Budget, the figures would roughly work out as follows:—£2 per ton loss on two crops of 250,000 tons would mean £1,000,000, and the West Indies were to be recouped for this loss by a Vote of £250,000. This was most unfair. It was the wish of the West Indies that the Brussels Convention should have come into force at once, but the delay which was insisted on by the beet industry enabled them to ensure the West Indies losing £1,000,000 sterling. With this millstone hanging round the neck of the West Indies cane industry they were to start in September, 1903, to compete with beet. As the British Government allowed the delay till September, 1903, they ought to give besides the grant of £250,000 this year another grant next year of at least £250,000. Last year Burnley's estates producing 8,049 tons, and Cumming's estates producing 5,780 tons of sugar had to be sold, and this year Turnbull's estates were for sale producing 7,300 tons. All these were in Trinidad alone.

Sir James Fergusson.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton): How much were they sold for?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON said he did not know, but he was quite sure they were sold at a heavy loss, having regard to the investments of the owners. He ventured to think that this £250,000 distributed amongst a great many owners would be insufficient to maintain this industry until the time came when it might hope to compete on equal terms with the beetroot sugar of Europe. As hon. Members were aware, the Cartel system was in full force, and this Committee ought not to be indifferent to the consideration of proposals calculated to be eminently beneficial to trade. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had earned the gratitude, not only of the British colonists, but also of the people of this country, by the satisfactory treatment he had brought to bear upon Colonial policy, for he had welded together the Empire in closer and more affectionate bonds than they had ever known before. The Colonial Secretary had risen superior to such selfish considerations as had been put before the House. Insufficient as he feared this grant was, he hoped that it would, to some extent, preserve an industry which was most valuable to this country.

(4.27.) MR. LABOUCHERE said the speech of the right hon. Baronet was an instance of the great danger there was in granting these doles. His speech was mainly devoted to explaining that, because they had given £250,000 they had established the principle that they ought always to give and that this sum was not nearly enough for the clients which he so ably represented. The practical Question before the House appeared to him to be whether they should give this £250,000 to the West Indies or not. What were the West Indies? They had been a curse to England ever since they got them. For a long while there was slavery there, and people made an enormous fortune by it. They were then called upon to pay these people large indemnities for freeing those slaves. These men, instead of devoting their money to the development of their estates, had taken it elsewhere, and things had gone on from bad to worse. He

could not remember a single period of experience when he had not heard of the unfortunate West Indian owner, and he had not the slightest sympathy for him, for these owners were absentees and were exceedingly stupid men. They did not keep pace with the times before the bounties were given and did not renew their machinery in accordance with modern inventions. Consequently the effect of the large increase in the production of sugar from other portions of the world had been that the West Indian planters had to compete with a reduction in the cost of production by one half of what it was before. They would have made much more money if they had simply spent what was requisite in the matter of machinery. It was not only the beet sugar, but the cane sugar with which they had to compete which had been produced under better conditions and with better machinery. Was the right hon. Gentleman not aware that sugar was produced elsewhere even within British Colonies. Sugar was produced in India and in the Mauritius. Was it fair to give subsidies to the West Indies and not to the Mauritius and India? The whole system was radically and utterly wrong. The Colonial Secretary had said that it would be a good speculation for us to do this, because otherwise the West Indies would go from bad to worse, and they would not be able to produce enough to maintain themselves. He did not think we had any call by nature or anything else to maintain the governments of the West Indies. The fact was that there was a sugar aristocracy in the West Indies, and whenever money was to be obtained we heard these complaints. The right hon. Gentleman, referring to the case of Barbadoes, said that the sugar industry was the only industry there, and that if it did not continue the whole of the blacks would starve. If the right hon. Gentleman would inquire he would find that Barbadoes was prosperous long after the other islands were not, because the negroes were forced to work for an inadequate wage, and charged an enormous price for a little spot of ground on which they built their houses. Although the wage was very small, there was a truck system by which the negroes were obliged to spend it in a shop owned by the sugar planter—where they paid a very high price for what they wanted to meet their humble requirements. The Barbadoes negroes went in large numbers to Trinidad, but at Trinidad the planters preferred coolies, and it had been found lately that it was almost impossible for them to get work in Trinidad. On coming back to their own country they had to submit to this small wage. Obviously, so long as that continued, they were dependent upon the sugar industry. If they were allowed to go to another island they would establish negro communities, where they would be able to live and thrive. In Jamaica the negroes were allowed to squat, and they were probably by far the best of the whole population of the tropics. Now we were told that we were to give this money only for two years, and that, if we did not give it, the sugar plantations would be thrown out of cultivation. Had the right hon. Gentleman calculated what were the first charges upon the sugar plantations? The first charges were mortgages. In the second place, there was the interest paid to merchants in England for loans to carry on the sugar estates. We were told five years ago that unless we did something the sugar planters would not be able to go on. We were told that, because of the bounties, they could not carry on. Now we were told that there was an agreement to do away with these bounties, but that unless we advanced money during the thirteen months which would have to elapse before the Convention came into operation, the planters would be obliged to throw up their plantations. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for North East Manchester spoke of three plantations which had been sold. If they were sold somebody had bought them, and therefore a sugar plantation still had a value. Those who were interested in the trade knew that the bounties would be done away with in thirteen months and they would advance to the planters a sufficient amount of money to enable them to carry on during that period. We would not be out of the wood so far as these gifts were concerned by simply giving this £250,000. If when the bounties were done away with, we were not prepared to advance considerable sums of money in order to give these people

roads, machinery, and refineries, he did not think they would be able to compete with the sugar industries in other parts of the world. The truth was that we were too reckless in regard to the Colonies. What was the good of colonies unless they contributed something to the total products of the empire? If the West India Colonies did not do this let them pass to the United States. The present phase of Imperialism would not survive many of these grants. A few more would convince the country that Imperialism run on this principle—this country paying and colonists profiting—was of no advantage, and the sooner we reduced our area of Empire the better for us. With the Motion to reduce the Vote he could not agree. Let his hon. friend oppose the whole Vote and he would agree with him.

MR. J. CHAMBERLAIN thought the hon. Gentleman had pushed the argument of the hon. Member for West Islington to its logical conclusion. He would not attempt to follow the hon. Gentleman into his interesting remarks upon the Empire, with which he professed to have no sympathy, he only wanted to say that in view of the importance of other matters to be brought before the Committee it would be well to come to a decision on the Vote.

*(4.42.) MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.) said he agreed with the right hon. Gentleman that the discussion should not be prolonged, but there were still some observations to be made, which it would be improper to omit, and he did not think they could ask those who had suggestions to make to refrain from doing so. He proposed to say very shortly what he had to say on the matter. The Vote, it would be admitted, raised a very large principle, and it would be very serious if it were to be regarded as a precedent, and if it were to be taken as a precedent for bringing the aid of the finances of this country to distressed colonies he should feel obliged to vote with his hon. friend the Member for West Islington. But as the Vote was represented as being merely a temporary and exceptional remedy, for the purpose of tiding over the particular crisis which would exist until the arrangements made under the Sugar Bounties Convention came into operation, he could, for the reasons stated by his right hon. friend, abstain from meeting it with that opposition which it might otherwise have been his duty to give. He hesitated to be committed to all the principles laid down by the Colonial Secretary. He thought they should content themselves with saying that this was a grant which could only be defended for temporary reasons, and not for all the further reasons stated by the Colonial Secretary. The best way of improving the agricultural condition of the islands would be to assist in scientific and botanical researches, such as were being carried on under the supervision of Dr. Morris, and so endeavour to retrieve the cultivation of the land from the backward condition into which it had been allowed to fall. It was only of the condition of Jamaica that he could speak from personal observation, as he had recently visited that island, which was in certain respects in a more favoured position than some of the other islands. He regretted the attempt to subsidise the sugar industry of Jamaica, because he believed that, in her own interests, she would do better to throw herself into other lines of agricultural industry. She had large tracts of land which might be utilised for the production of coffee; she had an increasing trade, which might be still further increased, in bananas, and she might develop her trade in oranges and tobacco. The tobacco of Jamaica was extremely good, and he was surprised to find that the demand for Jamaica cigars was not larger. Cuba had been suffering, as respects sugar production, quite as much as Jamaica, and was nearer to death's door than Jamaica. Yet the best authorities there united in saying that if a sugar factory were well-equipped with new machinery it could make a profit even at the present low price of sugar, and even against the competition of bounty-aided beet sugar, and *a fortiori* it would produce sugar still more profitably when the bounties were gone. If that were the case, it clearly suggested, even to those who took up the position of the Colonial Secretary, caution in the granting of subsidies, and he would add that, if subsidies of this kind were to be given at all, they should be given, not in loans to individual planters, but in

providing central factories where the new machinery could be made available for extracting the sugar at moderate rates. It was a trite saying, but one always apt to be forgotten, that wherever they gave help from the outside they diminished the power of self-help; and he was afraid that the planters in the West Indies had got into the habit of looking too much to outside aid, and not sufficiently relying on their own exertions and enterprise. It had been assumed that, as soon as the bounties ceased, the production of sugar in the West Indies would begin to be remunerative. He hoped it would be so; but he was not at all satisfied on the point. It was a matter open to grave doubt, and that consideration suggested another element of caution in making these grants, which the planters might again come to ask for if their present hopes were not fulfilled. The Committee should remember that sugar was becoming, more perhaps than any other food product, a drug in the markets of the world. New areas of cane production were being opened up in many regions, as, for instance, in the Philippine Isles, which might become large producers if they continued under American rule, and under a good Government the area under cane in Cuba would be enormously increased. He thought it highly probable that in the future the West Indies would have comparatively little access to the American market, and that they would have to look to Europe for a market. He believed himself that the difficulty in the West Indies was very largely a difficulty of labour, not of the quantity of labour—for there was an overflowing negro population—but of the quality. It was a vast and difficult problem. There was a singularly productive soil, a genial climate, and yet these islands, so favoured by nature, seemed to be unable to compete with Germany and the middle States of America, where the beet sugar industry had developed so enormously as in the latter case to become an important factor in American politics. This was usually ascribed to the bounty system, but he thought that the enterprise and skill of the cultivator, and the intelligent assiduity of the labourer, had at least as much to do with the result. It might be largely owing to the comparatively unintelligent and ineffective labour to be had in these tropical countries that the industrial crisis had reached its present alarming proportions, and the best hope for the future, in his opinion, lay in endeavouring to improve the quality of the intelligence and the enterprise of the people there rather than in subsidies of this kind. They could not, in the long run, fight against economic laws, and they must not contemplate the possibility that, if these evils should continue, if, after the abolition of the artificial bounty system, it should be found impossible to make sugar production remunerative in the West Indies, the mother country should consent to go on subsidising that industry. They had no right to take taxes from the working classes of this country and apply them to subsidising an industry in another country in defiance of the laws of nature. He, therefore, desired to enter an emphatic caveat on behalf of those who were attached to the principles of Free Trade and self-help against doing anything which could convey the notion that the policy of subsidies was to be regarded as permanent.

(4.54.) MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL (Oldham) said there were one or two misgivings which he felt in regard to the Vote which was about to be given. So far as he understood it, the position of the Colonial Secretary and the Government in regard to the Estimate now before the Committee was that the West Indian Islands had been injured by artificial circumstances—which circumstances were shortly to be removed—and that this money should be voted until the removal of these unfortunate circumstances. It seemed to him that two things ought to be established. The first was that the abolition of the bounties would restore the prosperity of the West Indies, and the second was that the gain to the West Indies would not be purchased at a disproportionate loss to the people of this country. On both those points he felt very grave doubts. He was told that only a small minority of people had doubts as to the abolition of the sugar bounties. It was very true that our sugar refining industry had been injured by the bounties; but we had something in exchange. We had become the jam

and biscuit makers and confectioners of the world. Even French chocolate was now made in England. There was one whole gallery in the Glasgow Exhibition devoted to the display of these goods and the machinery for making them—all called into being consequent on the cheapness of sugar. Apart from the inestimable value of cheap sugar as a food for the people, it was estimated that the profits from the trade amounted to £3,000,000 sterling. He did not wonder that the French Minister, in reply to an interpolation, said that they were getting tired of paying two-thirds of the British sugar bill. The question of the abolition of the sugar duties was one they would have most carefully to discuss, and he hoped they would have a separate and independent opportunity of looking into it in the most effective and thorough manner. He very much regretted to find himself in opposition to so many of his friends on this subject, but he thought they were entitled to ask on what principle were those grants to be made. There was distress elsewhere than in the West Indies. There was Essex, which had been ruined, or at least greatly injured, because of fiscal measures which had proved a gigantic benefit to the rest of the population. But that applied to the case of the West Indies. They had been injured by fiscal measures which had been taken by other countries, but from which we had received great benefit. But no one would ever suggest that Parliament should give a grant in aid to Essex, and still less that they should alter a fiscal system from which we ourselves had derived benefit and profit. There was great distress in India, too, owing to the famine, and in St. Vincent, but no grants were made in those cases by Parliament.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I would remind the hon. Gentleman that India had put on a countervailing duty on sugar.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL said he was not speaking of grants to India, but of the Indian famine, which was a very different thing. Those were treated as proper matters for human charity; and he objected on principle to doing by legislation what properly belonged to human good feeling and charity. It would be said that this was a narrow and selfish point of view. If it were a personal matter no doubt it might be so considered; but we were the trustees of the taxpayers of the country, and by the system of taxation now in force, by taxes like the sugar tax and the corn tax, which we found to be absolutely necessary to impose because of the height to which expenditure had at present attained—by that system we drew money from the poorest of the poor who walked or crawled about the street, and therefore it was not mean, narrow, or selfish to be close-fisted in dealing with grants of this kind. This was a step that the Committee should hesitate to take in a hurry, or without adequate consideration.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

(4.58.) Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 163; Noes, 102. (Division List No. 337.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt. Hn. G'r'ld W (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bignold, Arthur
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Campbell, Rt Hn J. A. (Glasgow
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hn. Sir Edward H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (D'rbyshire
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birm.
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cranborne, Lord
Crossley, Sir Savile
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore

Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Forster, Henry William
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Fred'rick
Gore, Hn. G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hn. S. F. Ormsby (Linc.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midl'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nderry
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanl'y
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope, J. F. (Sh'ffield, Brights'de
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth.
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Maxwell, W. J H (Dumfriesshire
Middlemore, John Throgmorton
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt. Hn. Graham (Bute)
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, W'lliam Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parkes, Ebenezer
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount.
Vincent, Col Sir C E H. (Sheffield
Warde, Col. C. E.
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hn. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Blake, Edward
Broadhurst, Henry
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carvill, Patrick Geo. Hamilton
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Dunn, Sir William
Elibank, Master of
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gilhooly, James
Gladstone, Rt Hn. Herbert John
Grey, Rt. Hn. Sir E. (Berwick
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hn. Sir Arthur D.
Helme, Norval Watson
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Joyce, Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Lloyd-George, David
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'r'ry (Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Sir Charles M. (Durham
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Redmond, William (Clare)
Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)

Spencer, Rt Hn. C R (Northants
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Toulmin, George
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Lough and Mr. Labouchere.

(5.10.) Question put accordingly, "That a sum, not exceeding £249,000, be granted for the said Service."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 82; Noes, 180. (Division List No. 338.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Ambrose, Robert
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Blake, Edward
Broadhurst, Henry
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carvill, Patrick Geo. Hamilton
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Delany William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.)
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Joyce Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Mooney, John J.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. Jn. P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James, F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, Jas. (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, Jas. (Roscommon, N.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Sir Charles M. (Durham
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Redmond, William (Clare)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Sheean, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David A. (Merthyr)
Toulmin, George
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Mr. Lough and Mr. Weir.

NOES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r)
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt. Hon. Gerald (Leeds)
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bignold, Arthur
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. (Glasgow
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh'r)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birm.
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cranborne, Viscount
Crossley, Sir Savile
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Dunn, Sir William
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Elibank, Master of
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edwd.
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Man'r.
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Forster, Henry William
Foster, Sir Michael (London U.
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gore, Hn. G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Middx
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'ndy.)
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Helme, Norval Watson
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.

Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside)
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, Jn. (Kent, Faversham)
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire)
Middlemore, Jn. Throgmorton
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt. Hn. A. Ghm. (Bute)
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Newnes, Sir George
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Pease, Herbt. Pike (Darlington)
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (I. of W.)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Edwd. Jas. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C E H (Sheffield
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN claimed, "That the original Question be now put."

(5.23.) Original Question put accordingly, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st pay of March, 1903, for sundry colonial services, including a grant in aid for the sugar industry in the West Indian Colonies."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 183; Noes, 86. (Division List No. 339.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bignold, Arthur
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A (Glasgow
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H.
Cavendish, V. C. W (Derbyshire
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birm.
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Crossley, Sir Savile
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Dunn, Sir William
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Elibank, Master of
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J (Manc'r
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Forster, Henry William
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn L'rd G (Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nd'rry

Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Helme, Norval Watson
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, Jno. (Kent, Faversham
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Middlemore, Jno. Throgmorton
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Grah'm (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Newnes, Sir George
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Pease, Herbt. Pike (Darlington
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Priestley, Arthur
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Blake, Edward
Broadhurst, Henry
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Carew, James Laurence
Carvill, Patrick Geo. Hamilton
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Joyce, Michael
Labouchere, Henry
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Lewis, John Herbert
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Mooney, John J.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Sir Charles M. (Durham
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Redmond, William (Clare)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Toulmin, George
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Lough and Mr. Weir.

ARMY (EXCESSES), 1900-1901.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £100, be granted to His Majesty, to make good excesses of Army expenditure beyond the Grants, for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1901."

*(5.36.) SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) did not desire to make any merely carping objections to this Vote, because he quite understood that in the course of a great war, such as we had been going through, it was almost impossible to avoid considerable excesses on both sides of the account. It was very difficult to ascertain the extent of the excess on each side in this case. The Comptroller and Auditor General, in his Report, gave figures showing an excess of over £4,000,000 on the one side and over £3,000,000 on the other. In that Report, which was of a most serious character, the Comptroller and Auditor General, after making every allowance for the difficulties of a great war, called attention to what he considered were extraordinary failures to get anywhere near such estimates as, in his opinion, ought to have been produced. The most startling case was that of the sale of cast and other animals, for which the estimated receipts were £16,000 for the year, the amount actually received being no less than £402,950. Such a discrepancy, even in a war estimate, was too startling to be passed over without inquiry. The figures given in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, however, did not appear in the Excess Vote as laid before the Committee. He had tried to understand what the Vote really meant by reading the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee, with the result that he arrived at quite a different figure, viz., £2,760,000 on the one side, the other being the same as that laid before the Committee.

The specific matter which he desired to mention, however, was one the consideration of which the Secretary to the Treasury recently stated would be in order on this Vote. The system of military accounts was a very curious one, as the only opportunity the Committee had of considering certain matters of great importance occurred at a period long after the time at which the matter would naturally have been debated with interest. Various statements had been made by the Government as to the purchase of guns abroad, in regard to which this Excess Vote was submitted—and the imperfections in these guns. On 19th June, 1900, the present Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, in answer to a Question said—

"I do not think I ought to say where these guns are being purchased."

On 6th August, the then Financial Secretary to the War Office made a similar refusal. On 28th February, 1901, the hon. and gallant Member for the Chelmsford Division of Essex had found out where the guns were being purchased, and had heard something about their imperfection, and the Secretary of State then admitted that they had been purchased in Germany, that some defects had been discovered, and that fourteen had been returned to Woolwich to have fresh axles fitted. On 4th March, the subject was again brought up, and the Secretary of State was asked what opportunity there would be for discussing the matter, which certainly seemed to be as worthy of discussion while it was fresh as any matter which could be considered on the Army Estimates. The reply was that the German guns had been charged to Vote 9 of that financial year. That Vote having been taken eight months previously, it was thought there would be no chance of discussing the matter. The hon. Member for the Chelmsford Division, however, pressed the matter still further, and on 11th March obtained an admission of the fact—which had already become known to him—that eighteen batteries of these guns had been purchased in Germany, the Secretary of State saying in general terms that some defects had been discovered and remedied. On 26th April, the matter was again referred to, as it had been found that not only were the axles defective, but, what was more important, the recoil springs, on which the whole of the quick-firing principle depended, had gone wrong. The Secretary of State then, for the first time, admitted that the recoil springs had been found to be weak, and said that stronger springs would be substituted. On 13th August the real facts were ascertained. The Secretary of the Treasury admitted that Treasury authority in

1900-01 covered the transfer of sums for clothing and other Votes for the purchase of field-guns in Germany, and it was that transfer which enabled the matter now to be discussed. He did not allege any concealment of facts known to the Government, but he thought they had not until an unusually late period made up their minds out of which Vote to pay for these guns. The important financial bearing of this matter was that the Dawkins Committee recommended that the War Office should have power to incur certain expenditure without the previous sanction of the House of Commons. He wished to point out that that power existed already in the most aggravated form, because if they were to be allowed to transfer money from the clothing and other Votes for the purchase of field guns out of that transfer, surely the control of the House of Commons over the expenditure was affected in a most extraordinary degree. He could not imagine any subject in Committee of Supply more worthy of discussion at a time when discussion would do the most real good. With regard to the whole subject, perhaps he might be allowed to say a word or two as to the necessity for purchasing these guns. This was the very fact which was repeatedly called attention to by the hon. and gallant Member for Essex, and others, who pointed out in this House that we had no quick-firing guns, the only result being that it was stated that something was a quick-firing gun which was not a quick-firing gun, and this want led to the subsequent purchase of these guns in Germany. In a memorandum dated February, 1899, long before the war, the Secretary of State for War said that—

"All the guns of the Army are being converted to a quick-firing system."

They all knew that they were not, and this was not what was known to any other Power or military authority as a quick-firing gun. It was a mere makeshift and the matter was twice brought before the House before the war. On the 21st April, and the 21st June, 1899, the hon. and gallant Member for Essex pointed out that we had not got a single quick-firing gun, but no notice was taken of those warnings, and as soon as we became engaged in the war in South Africa we had to purchase these guns in a hurry in Germany. Therefore the Government had ample warning, and had had every opportunity of obtaining these guns before the war.

An excellent quick-firing gun was offered to the War Office from France, but it was refused, and others were also offered and refused. The Government insisted at that time that they had quick-firing guns which they had not. The fact that the Government had refused these guns came out in a curious way, although it was ultimately officially admitted. There was an inquiry made in regard to these guns in the Colony of New South Wales, where Major-General French was asked a question which he declined to answer, and he referred the matter to the Government. He was directed by the Colonial Government to ask the question of the Minister of Defence, then stated that this French gun and others had been refused by the War Office. At the beginning of the war the Commander-in-Chief stated that we possessed the best field gun in Europe, and he certainly misled the present Prime Minister by that statement. This country certainly had not the best field gun, although the Government had been thoroughly warned of this fact over and over again; and yet they went into this war in South Africa without a quick firing gun at all, and they had to purchase them in a hurry in Germany in order to get over the difficulty.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, Chelmsford) said he should like to say a few words upon this subject because, as the right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean had said, he had on several occasions put one or two questions to the War Office on the subject of our field artillery. He would commence by saying that in the first winter of the war questions were put to the representative of the War Office with reference to the field artillery, which it was thought was insufficient in number, and not first rate in *matériel*, but they were told in reply that we had practically the best field gun in Europe. In February, 1899, they asked some questions about the manufacture of quick-firing guns, and they were told that they were being manufactured, and they were informed that the delay in the manufacture of

quick-firing guns was due to the fact that the War Office desired to secure the best pattern. There were no quick-firing guns in the Army at all then, except the gun which had been rightly described by the right hon. Baronet as an ingenious makeshift invented by the Governor of one of the Australian Colonies. This was not a quick-firing gun, and was not accepted as such by any European Power. They all knew that a French gun had been offered to the War Office, and declined, with the result that we had to go to Germany and purchase eighteen batteries of guns there with the possibility of converting them into quick-firers. It was discovered upon inquiry in the House that there were several defects in these guns, notably in respect to the axles. In March, 1901, in answer to a further question, the Government admitted certain grave defects, and another question, put in April, brought to light the fact that the springs were wrong and had to go to the shop. This showed that the Government made a bad bargain in the purchase of these guns. He should not be inclined to blame the War Office for purchasing guns with defective carriages, but he thought the blame lay in the fact that the Government had to go outside the country to buy guns at all, and he thought this showed that they had not the intellectual equipment alluded to in a question the other day by his hon. and gallant friend the Member for Woolwich. He did not know whether it was the Committee of National Defence that was responsible, but he did not think that in this case the fault rested entirely with the War Office. He had never worshipped at their shrine, and he had occasionally ventured to criticise some of the performances which emanated from Pall Mall, but in this case he thought the blame should fall upon the general system which did not provide for the intellectual development which was necessary, and they appeared to let things slide. He was glad that the right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean had seized this opportunity of bringing this case before the Committee, and he thought the thanks of the country were due to him for having done so.

(5.55.) MR. BRODRICK: I rise now to answer the right hon. Baronet and my hon. and gallant friend, because I expect that some Members of the Committee will probably wish to address themselves more generally to the question of the Excess Vote. In the first place, I cannot agree with the right hon. Baronet as regards this being the first opportunity Parliament has had of reviewing the procedure by which these guns were ordered. What occurred was this. In March, 1900, the very large demands made on our artillery in consequence of the war in South Africa made it necessary to secure a considerable number of guns without delay, and Lord Lansdowne decided that the best possible thing to do in the circumstances and the most rapid provision that could be made at that moment, rapidity being the essence of the matter, was to order these guns in Germany. He thoroughly satisfied himself, and the event proved that he was absolutely correct, that the guns could neither be obtained in Great Britain so quickly, nor could they be obtained of the same quality as the guns which he ordered in Germany; and I will show the Committee that he was entirely justified in that contention. It is perfectly true that it would be impossible to come to Parliament and say, "We are buying guns on the Continent." There are, of course, questions which may arise as to the purchase of weapons during the hostilities, and it was not desirable to provoke a debate at that time. That was the reason why the Financial Secretary declined to give Parliament the information; but, in the following year when the guns were delivered, I undoubtedly suggested that the proper time to discuss their purchase was on the War Office Vote. Although I cannot influence the decision of the Chairman, and I am quite aware that the right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean is a high authority upon this question, I cannot conceive that any Chairman would rule out of order on the Vote for the Secretary of State the discussion of the decision he might have taken in such a matter of policy as the purchase of guns abroad.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE said he did not attack the Government for buying guns abroad, but for their previous neglect in past years, and also upon the defects in the guns purchased abroad.

MR. BRODRICK : Of course, in time of war orders have to be given. It is impossible for any Secretary of State in time of war to explain the exact orders he is going to give, and nobody occupying the place I have the honour to fill would hesitate when stores were required to order them when, where, and how he could. With regard to the question of a transfer to pay for guns from one Vote to the other, I do not quite understand my right hon. friend's contention.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE : It is not my statement, but the statement of the Secretary to the Treasury in August of last year.

MR. BRODRICK: I have not the amount before me, but so far as I am aware the amount provided for guns and carriages in 1900–1 was £1,379,000, and those guns were paid for on that Vote. The excess on that Vote, from the Return given me, is only £12,000, which is not a large amount, and I am afraid the right hon. Gentleman is confusing the transfers.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE said he was not responsible for the answer, because the Question was first asked by the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy Burghs as to whether there had been any transfers to pay for these guns, and that fact was brought out.

MR. BRODRICK : I will not labour that point, for this reason, that so far as I am concerned I am not in the least inclined to apologise for these alleged malpractices in respect of a transfer from Vote to Vote, because never before in any previous war has any attempt been made to allocate supplies to particular Votes for the purposes of the Estimates. On all previous occasions the practice has been to take a Vote of £10,000,000, £16,000,000, or £20,000,000 as a Vote of credit, and the war has been carried forward on that Vote, according as demands were made on the Secretary of State. In this war, for the first time, we have made an almost impossible attempt to allocate beforehand to different Votes the principal supplies that would be needed, and so far from being surprised that there may have been £3,000,000 of a surplus or deficit, the wonder is that any approximation was found possible at all, when you consider that the war developed in a manner altogether unexpected. Turning to what is far more important, the question of our being properly armed in artillery at home, I have to say that in every respect the purchase of the German guns was justified by the event. The guns were delivered with extreme rapidity and precision, considering all the circumstances. They were all in this country and ready for service, not actually to the date, but far before the time at which they could have been obtained from any other available source of supply. It is perfectly true that they developed certain defects, though not in the shooting of the guns, but those defects having been remedied. I can truly say that there has been no divergent Report that I am aware of on the guns at all. Compared with our existing artillery they are quicker in shooting, better in range, and more accurate in firing. I do not mean to say that we ought to rest content with the guns we have obtained. On the contrary, I put in the Estimates in the year when I came into office a considerable sum in the hope that we might begin the manufacture of field guns during that year. It is difficult to speak on this subject without seeming to attack British enterprise, but having had at the head of the Army for the last eighteen months in Lord Roberts an artilleryman by profession, who had come home from South Africa determined to get the best guns that could be got, and having given with General Brackenbury his own personal attention to this subject, and every manufacturer whom we could rely upon having been asked to assist us with patterns, and every attempt having been made in our own factories to produce guns which would be better than any we now possess, more satisfactory in fire, range, and quickness, we have not yet been able to fix on such gun. We have not yet found a gun which is sufficiently better than the one we now have to warrant our beginning to manufacture. We cannot wait for perfection, but I do believe that in the guns we have recently received we have a gun which is in every respect an improvement on the one which preceded it. My one desire is to develop in this

country the power of manufacture of this class of ordnance on which we must depend, or may have to depend entirely, for our protection in the case of a European war. At the same time if I cannot get them in this country and can get them elsewhere, the guns must be got. It is so serious a matter. I feel more than I can express the responsibility of properly equipping our artillery, who have throughout this war gained, I think, universal commendation. There have been many cases when guns were lost; there never was a case when the gunners had not fought to a finish. There were cases when the guns were outranged, but the men always served the guns to the best of their ability. I can assure the right hon. Gentleman that our object and his are the same, and I may assure the Committee that the investment made, and which had to be made in a hurry, was the best investment which could be made in the circumstances, and one of which those who made it have no reason whatever to be ashamed.

SIR BRAMPTON GURDON (Norfolk, N.) as one of the members of the Public Accounts Committee desired to call attention to a few of the salient points of the Comptroller and Auditor's Report. One of the greatest mistakes that were made by the War Office had been entrusting the equipment of the Yeomanry to outside agencies. This was done because the War Office were so hard pressed that they desired assistance outside to gain time, but this was work which ought to have been done by responsible officers of the War Office instead of being passed on to inexperienced and irresponsible though well-meaning persons. As a result of the Yeomanry Committee attempting to find their own transport, the taxpayers of the country had to pay £4,900 to get out of the bargain which the Committee had made with the owners of a ship which they had chartered which was not fitted for the purpose, and the Admiralty had to carry the Yeomanry after all. The general result was that the Yeomanry paid higher prices for articles of their equipment as compared with the Army, and got inferior goods. The worst case of all, perhaps, was that of the Rhodesian Field Horse, which we took over from the Chartered Company. For the equipment of 5,400 men of the Rhodesian Horse we paid £1,800,000, which was more than £300 a man. He wondered what the Committee would say if men were recruited in this country at the rate of £300 a man. The force was really for the defence of Rhodesia, and the Chartered Company ought to have paid for it, especially as the Chartered Company owed the country a considerable debt as the successors of the Transvaal in respect of the Jameson Raid. He complained also of the taking over of wagons and oxen at high sums. No judgment had been exercised as to the value of the oxen lost, and the maximum rate had been paid in every case. Oxen that fell down by the way were reckoned as lost and were left where they fell, and then the contractors came along and doctored them up, and gave them a rest, and brought them in again as fresh oxen. Such a thing as that was quite wrong and should not be allowed. Attention was next drawn to the repayments by prisoners at Nooitgedacht, to whom money had been advanced for the purchase of comforts. This was only a small matter. These officers and men received £600, and when they were called upon to repay it they could furnish no account of how it had gone, and the War Office did not get repayment. He did not say they were wrong in surrendering. Prisoners were not entitled to pay, but, unless they surrendered under disgraceful circumstances they always received their arrears, and the result in this case had been that it had been found that the officers and men who had successfully resisted the enemy had received less pay than the men who surrendered, so that there had really been a bonus paid for surrender. This was a bad principle, and it must inevitably lead to grumbling. These cases of maladministration led, first of all, to additional expenses being thrown on the taxpayer; next, to the obtaining of an inferior article, and, worst of all, to the creation of a class favourable to war and receiving profits out of war. He hoped the country would learn the lesson, and that if we were involved in any war in the future such things should not be allowed to recur.

(6,25.) LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich) hoped that the lesson which the country would learn from the war was that there must be some kind of preparation before war was entered upon. It appeared to him the action of the authorities in these matters resembled very much the attempt to put a fire service into a house after it was well alight. He desired to call attention to the amount which had been paid for our guns. In 1898, and since, the attention of the Government was called over and over again to the fact that they had not the proper number of guns for the men voted. The number was estimated at 2·8 guns instead of five guns per 1,000 men. The right hon. Gentleman acted wisely in buying guns from Germany. They were very good guns, but he thought the right hon. Gentleman had made them out to be better than they were. It was reported that both the recoil springs and the carriages were weak, but, so far as the guns themselves went, they were very good indeed, and he quite concurred in the statement that they were better than we could produce. The Government should take the two services, and secure the "intellectual equipment" they had heard so much about, leaving to this thinking department the duty of making out all the requirements needed before going into war, and this should have been done in 1898. Let us have a smaller navy and a smaller army so long as they were efficient in all their essentials for fighting. A large navy and a large army were no use if they were not efficient. Of course everyone agreed that it was the men that pulled us through in this war, although they had inferior weapons. What made him unhappy was that the right hon. Gentleman, who worked like a Hercules, would fail as certainly as his predecessors had done, unless he had some Department of the War Office to work out the details necessary for the efficiency of the service. He hoped the lesson of the war would be taken to heart. Let the authorities find out what the services are short of, and that we do not have to pay £1 when we ought to pay 1s. in order to get something effective, which was not only not effective but was not there.

MR. WHITLEY (Halifax) thought there was some reason to complain at the Government bringing on a Vote of this kind at a time which gave less than two hours for its discussion. While it was apparently an innocent Vote, it involved very large sums. He did not object to large excesses having to be balanced in time of war; that was a matter it was impossible to avoid; but that was no reason why an opportunity should not be given for discussion. The amount of the Vote was £100, but the total amount involved was £7,400,000. There was a surplus on various Votes of £4,000,000, and there was a deficit of £3,400,000 to be dealt with, and those were figures which could not be discussed in a few moments. They ought to be carefully examined. With regard to the item for cast and other animals, he wished to ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office whether he could give a clear understanding to the Committee as to the way in which these matters were dealt with in South Africa. There was an enormous sum for cast horses and sale of cattle. It would be interesting to know what became of the cattle captured in such large numbers in South Africa. He had heard that they were at once sold by auction, and that the only bidder was the Cold Storage Company, which afterwards sold the cattle back to the War Office as meat for the troops. He could not conceive a worse system. £290,000 was received for the cattle captured during a short period of the war, and he had endeavoured to discover what price they realised. He had found they were sold for a few pence each and bought in again by the Government as fresh beef at 11d. a pound. He understood also that some cast animals, after compensation had been paid for them, were doctored up by the contractors and put into service again. He considered that in all these cases there had been a great lack of businesslike administration. It was not to be expected that a man, trained as a soldier, should be able to deal with matters of this kind, and he contended that a certain number of business men should be employed to relieve our officers of the purely business part of these matters of supply. He further wished to

know whether the sum on the Estimates, £27,200, represented all that was recovered from the Cold Storage Company for their excess charge for meat supplied, because, if his information was correct, another nought ought to be added to those figures before accounts were settled up under that contract. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General showed that hon. Members were not at all satisfied with the way in which this money was spent. Every item purchased was bought at a far higher price than that for which it could be obtained in this country, and though the noble Lord had pleaded the necessity of getting certain things on the spot, laxity of control there had led to tremendous profits being made in South Africa by local contractors, and perhaps that fact accounted for the existence of a war party, who were disappointed that peace should be re established.

Before he passed from this question, he would call attention to the item of remounts. The noble Lord had a great opportunity of investigating these things, and he hoped he would probe them to the bottom. They were very much disappointed at the way the gross scandal with regard to remounts in Ireland had been hushed up. If no public policy was adopted with regard to these matters, they were bound to occur again in the future. The only way when they were discovered was to deal without mercy with the men who had cheated the taxpayers in a time of stress. Business men should be employed in these matters, and he thought the enthusiasm of the Secretary of State for War in employing soldiers would lead to their being employed in the wrong place. He maintained that if the War Office were going to the other extreme, they were walking into a great extension of the serious scandal which had been reported to the House by the Comptroller General. All through his Report the Comptroller General was continuously complaining of the absence of vouchers, and the lax way in which the money had been paid out without receipts being given for it. In one case the Comptroller General challenged the War Office to produce the receipt for a large sum alleged to have been paid, when it was admitted that the money had never been paid. That was a most extraordinary system of finance. His hon. friend had drawn attention to an item of £600 written off as a bad debt. Now, according to the information given to him, that £600 was given to the members of the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment of Yeomanry, which surrendered at Lindley, on the appeal of the parents of the men who were not satisfied with the food which Mr. Kruger provided for them, and who wanted extra luxuries, or, as they were called in the report, "tobacco and other comforts." If his information was correct, when the regiment returned home the War Office sent in a bill to the fathers of the young men who had joined the Duke of Cambridge's Own Yeomanry for these advances for luxuries, but had been unable to obtain payment of them. Hence the £600 was written off as a bad debt. That was really a most extraordinary aspect of affairs. According to all accounts, the food given to the prisoners by the Boer Government was sufficient for their subsistence. His hon. friend the Member for Norfolk had pointed out a very serious evil. These Yeomen received their pay while they were prisoners, and, in addition, they received extra money for comforts and luxuries, which was not deducted from their pay, as was usual in other cases. Therefore, men who surrendered practically in their first fight were better off than soldiers who had gone through months and years of the campaign. His information might be wrong, and the noble Lord might have some other explanation to give. He thought it was rather an irony that the Committee should be asked to write off £600 advanced to these Yeomanry as a bad debt. The last item to which he wished to draw attention was the sum of £1,800,000 advanced to the Chartered Company. It appeared, from page 230 of the Report of the Comptroller-General, that here again he complained that there were no vouchers for the money spent in raising the Rhodesian contingent. The Comptroller General there drew attention to the fact that the money paid for raising and equipping that contingent was from 50 to 100 per cent. more than had been paid by the War Office for the same articles for the regular Army. He thought it was

time that some explanation and investigation should be made into this matter at the War Office. This was another instance of the way in which the War Office went off their heads in the days of flurry. The lesson from this Report would be that the next time the War Office had better conduct their own business, because, as in the case of the remounts scandal, shifting it on to other shoulders only meant increased cost, and decreased deficiency. He hoped that never again would they have figures like these laid before the Committee, showing such a scandalous waste of money.

(6.52.) THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton) said no one would complain of the various points brought forward for discussion, but he objected to the hon. Member who had last spoken reserving to himself the monopoly of honesty, and making—he could not help thinking unintentionally—accusation that in all these transactions there was some dishonesty.

MR. WHITLEY said the word he used over and over again was "laxity." He made no accusation of dishonesty.

LORD STANLEY said he was quite willing to accept the hon. Member's explanation. At the same time the contention seemed to be that the contractors were making more than a fair profit. But he did not wish to press the point. With regard to the £600 which had been written off, the hon. Member said it was to go to the prisoners who surrendered at Lindley. It was not to go to those prisoners; it was to go to the whole of the prisoners who were at Nooitgedacht at the time. He supposed the foundation for the hon. Member's supposition was the fact that the money was administered by Colonel Spragge, as he was the senior officer on the spot and in command of the Duke of Cambridge's Own at Lindley. The hon. Member said the prisoners probably had enough food to keep body and soul together. Perhaps they had; but there were many of them who had surrendered in circumstances in which surrender was the only thing possible, and some of them were wounded. He did not think they should grudge giving those men some little luxuries in addition to the mealies on which they had to live. Our Consul at Lorenzo Marques was asked to go to Nooitgedacht and distribute the money, but when he arrived he was not allowed to have any communication with the prisoners. He had to hand the money over to the Boers, who kept it in their safe and issued it to Colonel Spragge, telling him it was a donation from charitable people in England for the purpose of purchasing luxuries like tobacco, and also boots and clothes. They did not tell him that it was an advance. In these circumstances could Colonel Spragge be blamed if he did not tell the men that they must expect to refund the money when they were released? The statement had been made that men who were prisoners got more than those who were not prisoners. In many cases these men, being prisoners, had money of their own and refused to take any of the grant, preferring that it should be given to those who had nothing. And the whole grant divided up only amounted to 2s. a man.

MR. WHITLEY said he was glad to hear the noble Lord's explanation. He wished to know whether the right hon. Gentleman sent in an account to any of these persons to recover the money when they returned to the country.

LORD STANLEY said he could not answer that Question on the spur of the moment. Until Colonel Spragge was released they did not know the circumstances in which the money was distributed. Of course, the vouchers were not forthcoming, because the bulk of the men did not get anything at all.

MR. WHITLEY asked whether the noble Lord could say it was untrue that accounts had been sent by the War Office to these Yeomen or their families.

LORD STANLEY could not say definitely. He did not think it was done, and certainly, if they had known the circumstances under which the money was issued, the War Office would not for one moment have thought of asking for its return. The hon. Member for Halifax had brought up the question of equipping

the Yeomanry from outside sources. He agreed that in the future, if they had to equip a similar force, it would be imperative for them to do the work themselves. But they must not look only to the future. What were the circumstances when the emergency arose? They were sending every single man that they could to South Africa. They were working every factory that they possibly could in order to supply these men. From outside an offer came to raise and equip a certain number of men. That offer came from those whom they believed to have great experience, not, indeed, in equipping for a war, but in the general equipment of Yeomanry. Was it to be wondered at that under these circumstances the Government gave the chance to the outside instead of waiting some months, as they would otherwise have had to do, until their own factories could do the work? He agreed that it was expensive, but they had to consider the time which had been gained; and time gained at that period was of a great deal more value to the country than a number of thousands of pounds.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not in the case of the "Lusitania."

LORD STANLEY agreed that that was undoubtedly a case in which something was given to outsiders which in future they would know ought not to be so given. But, again, it was done under the impression that time would be gained, and that was the chief thing they had then to consider. With regard to the Rhodesian equipment, it was hardly fair to compare the prices of various articles as had been done. It should be remembered that the articles with which the comparison was made were bought under a contract entered into a year before there was any question of a war, and, therefore, before the exceptional demand for all such articles arose—a demand which under any circumstances would have led to an increase of price. The noble Lord the Member for Woolwich, when he spoke of the War Office being rushed for guns, should not forget that, owing to the outbreak of the war, it became necessary to raise these fifteen batteries immediately, instead of gradually, and, in consequence, recourse had to be had to other manufacturers in order to supply the guns and thoroughly equip the batteries.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD said his point was that in 1898 the War Office was short of the requisite number of guns per thousand men.

LORD STANLEY said the War Office found they were short, and for that reason raised the fifteen batteries in 1898, which, he thought, brought the proportion up very much to what the noble Lord required. They were told that they ought to learn the lesson of the war. No doubt, and they were trying to learn that lesson, and he believed time would show that the lesson had not been lost upon them. The great lesson—and it was a very difficult one—they had to learn was how they could keep their expenses in time of peace at the lowest possible limit, and yet have such a form of expansion as should enable the Government to put an effective force in the field in time of war. Their whole efforts ought to be directed to having an efficient reserve in men, guns, and stores, so that, although a capital sum might be chargeable against them in time of peace, yet, when war broke out, they should be able to equip a vastly larger Army than their peace requirements necessitated, and that without having to go into the highways and byways as in the past, and to buy in the dearest market. Time would show that the Secretary of State, in the plans at which he was working so hard, was doing that which the Committee and the country desired, viz., making in time of peace preparations for any strain that might have to be borne in the future. As to the local purchases referred to by the hon. Member for Halifax, such purchases must always be expensive. Patriotism did not always go with selling things cheaply, and when there was an increased demand the price was certain to be enhanced. But in this case again, they had to choose between paying high prices and going without something that was essential for the efficiency of the troops, and he did not hesitate to

say that in future, if similar circumstances arose, similarly high prices would have to be paid.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER (Staffordshire, Lichfield) said that while it was the duty of everybody to give to the War Office a chance of doing what it could, and not to press upon it small peccadilloes while in the midst of its reorganisation scheme, yet at the same time certain large deficiencies had been revealed of which the country ought to know. The question of guns had been raised over and over again, but without result until hundreds or thousands of men had been lost in consequence of the weakness of the batteries. The complaint was not that in an emergency guns had been bought in Germany, but that the necessity for rushing into that expenditure had existed in spite of repeated warnings. The Financial Secretary had stated that the raising of the fifteen batteries at the last moment had almost remedied the deficiency. But that was only so far as the Regulars were concerned. The Militia and Volunteers were absolutely without guns, and the policy of the War Office had been to refuse to provide them. He had the privilege of seeing the first battery armed with the spade attachment, and the first of these German guns issued. No one who had seen this quick-firing gun could imagine how it was possible for the War Office representatives to have persuaded the Secretary of State for War that this spade detachment gun was a quick-firing gun. Almost every artillery man who had seen these German guns said they were too light in the carriage for the work for which they were required. They might be all right for the flat roads of Germany, but they were not suitable for the rough ground in this country and in South Africa. He was afraid that the whole carriage was too light for the work, and he was very sorry to hear the right hon. Gentleman state that no gun had been found which was better than this one. Were they more than four years behind Germany in the manufacture of guns? They ought to have some good guns in the country, and he hoped more attention would be paid to this subject by the War Office. The troops were now coming home, and it would be established in the near future that it was through no fault of their soldiers and regimental officers that disasters had occurred, but they were due to the want of preparedness for war on the part of the War Office. With regard to the prisoners to which allusion had been made, he did not object to £600 for them, but he hoped that something would be done by the War Office to decentralise a little more in the future.

Mr. BRODRICK rose in his place and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

(7.18.) Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 177; Noes, 88. (Division List No. 340.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt Hon Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hon J A (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cawley, Frederick
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chamberlayne, T (Southampt'n
Chapman, Edward
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cranborne, Viscount
Crossley, Sir Savile
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T R (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hon Sir J. (Manc'r
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby- (Salop

Lord Stanley.

Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Gretton, John
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midx.
Hamilton, Marq of (L'nd'nderry
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Bri'htside
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Keswick, William
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
Middlemore, John Throgmort'n
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robert Jasper (Shropsh.
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Peel, Hn Wm Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Randles, John S.
Rasche, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Ritchie, Rt. Hon Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart M. H. (Renfrew
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. Wm. Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Asher, Alexander
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bell, Richard
Boland, John
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Causton, Richard Knight
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Helme, Norval Watson
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Joyce, Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. Donegal, W
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'r'ry, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Rea, Russell
Redmond, William (Clare)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Toulmin, George
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Major Jameson and Mr. Warner.

(7.28.) Question put accordingly.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 203; Noes, 63. (Division List No. 341.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Ailhusen, Augustus Henry E.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arrol, Sir William
Asher, Alexander
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Charles Wm.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hn. J. A. (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cawley, Frederick
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Aust. (Worc'r.
Chamberlayne, T. (S'thampton
Chapman, Edward
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hn. Thos. H. A. E.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Cranborne, Viscount
Crossley, Sir Savile
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore-
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart
Edwards, Frank
Ellibank, Master of
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hon. S. F. Ormsby-(Linc.)
Gorst, Rt Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Gretton, John
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Griffith, Ellis J.
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nderry
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hn. Sir Arthur D.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Helme, Norval Watson
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Keswick, William
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lewis, John Herbert
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesah.
Middlemore, John Throgmort'n
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Moss, Samuel
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlingt'n
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Rea, Russell
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Rickett, J. Compton
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col A. C. E (Taunton
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hn. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Burns John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Farrell, James Patrick
Fenwick, Charles
Ffrench, Peter
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Gordon, Sir W. Brampton
Hammond, John
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Joyce, Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Kenna, Reginald
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Redmond, William (Clare)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Toulmin, George
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Major Jameson and Mr. Weir.

It being after half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow; Committee to sit again upon Monday next.

EVENING SITTING.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

MEXBOROUGH AND SWINTON TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER).

As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL [LORDS],

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 1) BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time and passed, without Amendment.

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time and passed, with Amendments.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 8) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; read the third time and passed, with an Amendment.

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; read the third time and passed, with Amendments.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) (No. 2) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

Clause 1 agreed to.

Clause 2:—

(9.5.) MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.) moved an Amendment of which notice had been given by the hon. Member for South Fermanagh to extend the operation of the clauses at present limited to two years.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 1, line 15, to leave out from the word 'Board' to the word 'in' in line 16."—(*Mr. Farrell.*)

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover) said he could not accept the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin County, N.) moved to amend the Clause by adding at the end, "This section shall apply

to any debt, claim, or demand incurred or become payable at any time since the passing of the principal Act." The Clause provides that the time within which the payment of any debt mentioned in Section 51, Sub-section 7, of the principal Act may be made may be extended by the Local Government Board to two years from the date at which the debt was incurred, or became due, and the object of the Amendment was to make the action of the Clause retrospective. This statutory limitation was really a new one. People had become accustomed to the six years statutory limit, and it would take some time to get accustomed to anything else. He confessed that his principal object in moving the Amendment was to enable County Councils to recover debts which they could not do unless the Clause was retrospective, and he had particularly in mind a case in which the Monaghan County Council was unable to obtain payment of money admittedly due. The sum sought to be recovered was over £1,300, but under the statutory limitation contained in the 7th sub-section only £624 had been declared recoverable by the courts, and that, he submitted, was a great scandal.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 1, line 18, at end, to add the words 'This section shall apply to any debt, claim, or demand incurred or become payable at any time since the passing of the principal Act.'"—(*Mr. Clancy.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said that in extending the time to two years the Government had doubled the present period of grace, and gone as far as they could without endangering the prospects of the Bill. Moreover, the Amendment was inconsistent with the drafting of the Bill.

MR. CLANCY said he only wanted to make an exception to the general rule in order to meet particular cases of hardship. Surely it was a common thing to put in a proviso at the end of the Clause. It would only apply to two or three places in Ireland.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. ATKINSON, Londonderry, N.) pointed out that in the original Act a period of twenty months was selected, but it was found to be inconvenient, and the time was extended. But the Government could not go on extending it indefinitely. The idea was to allow sufficient time to get all the Bills in.

MR. CLANCY: Might you not insert the words, "or at any time up to the present moment"?

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.) pointed out that there was often difficulty in getting lawyers to send in their bills, which were sometimes spread over many years. They were allowed a long period, and why should not the same privilege be extended to ordinary traders?

MR. CLANCY asked leave to amend his Amendment by adding the words, "After the 1st April, 1902."

MR. WYNDHAM said he must adhere to his objection, which was mainly a drafting one. The addition of the words would make nonsense of the Clause. He would, however, promise that before the Report stage he would consider whether a case for exception had been made out, and if he came to an affirmative conclusion he would see how it could be met.

MR. CLANCY said that under the circumstances he would ask leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 2 agreed to.

Clause 3:—

MR. WYNDHAM moved an Amendment to provide that the salary paid to a substitute during the vacation of the medical officer of a workhouse should not establish any claim for superannuation. As a matter of fact, he did not think the section as it stood would give any claim to superannuation, but he proposed to add some words in order to make the meaning perfectly clear.

Amendment proposed—

"In Clause 3, page 1, line 20, after 'Act' insert 'and for no other purpose.'"

MR. TULLY said he was inclined to agree with the right hon. Gentleman

that the section as it stood would not include any possibility of superannuation for a temporary substitute, but he would like to see words included which would throw the cost of the substitute on the Local Taxation Account.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order! That point must be raised later on.

Amendment agreed to.

MR. TULLY moved an Amendment with the object of securing that the Government contribution to the salary of the substitute should be paid, not only when the medical officer was absent on leave, but when he was absent through sickness or other circumstances beyond his control, such as being subpœnaed as a witness. Ratepayers were always anxious to keep down expenses, and were consequently sometimes tempted to pursue an unjust policy towards the medical officers, many of whom were very hardly treated; and he believed that if the Government agreed to pay half the cost of the substitute it would become the rule to allow these hard-worked gentlemen four weeks vacation annually. Some of them received salaries which were not even equal to the wages of an ordinary mechanic. Many of them were the sons of Irish traders and farmers who had spent large sums in giving them the necessary education; and certainly when once they qualified and obtained appointments they ought to be treated better than working men were treated. He begged to move.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 1, line 24, to leave out from the word 'dispensary' to the word 'under' in line 25."—(*Mr. Tully.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'while he is absent' stand part of the Clause."

(9.30.) SIR THOMAS ESMONDE (Wexford, N.) thought the Government might agree to this Amendment. It was hardly worth while making two bites of a cherry. There was not a large sum of money involved, and if the Government would concede this he was quite certain it would be accepted as a graceful act by the medical profession in Ireland, who were a body deserving of the greatest praise for the way they performed their arduous duties.

MR. MACARTNEY (Antrim, S.) sympathised with the object of the Amendment. The doctors were not always paid according to the work they did. He hoped the Government would consider the proposal favourably.

MR. DOOGAN (Tyrone, E.) said it seemed to him that if the doctors were paid for ordinary holidays and had a substitute provided to perform their duties it would only be right and proper that they should receive similar consideration when on sick leave.

MR. HASLETT (Belfast, N.) said he desired to associate himself with the claim made on behalf of the doctors so far as sick leave was concerned. He did not think, however, that the Government should pay for a substitute when a doctor had, under subpœna, to give attendance at Court, because he received a fee for that. If, however, the Chief Secretary could see his way to allow the Government contribution in both cases, he would not object.

MR. HARRINGTON (Dublin, Harbour) said it seemed to him that the proposal in the Bill would not be a popular one in Ireland. If it were possible to exercise very strict supervision over applications for sick leave, of course local bodies would desire very much that half the expense should be defrayed out of the local rate; but it became quite another thing if the local body were to be charged for two doctors at the same time.

MR. WYNDHAM said he could not assent to this Amendment. All the arguments used took the form of an appeal for sympathy. The Government felt that it was hard that if a doctor was unable to continue his duties from sickness the whole of the expense should fall on the locality. But if a Government contribution were paid, it would come out of the local taxation account, and would throw a fresh charge upon it. The Local Government account should be safeguarded in such a way that equal benefit would be given to all the different parts of Ireland; or, at any rate,

the cases of greatest urgency were of the first importance. There could be no guarantee that the view taken by one Board of Guardians that a proper occasion for grant of sick leave had arisen would be at all the view taken by another Board of Guardians. If this Amendment were adopted, one Board might take a genial view of the matter, while another would be less disposed to follow that course. The great weight of the rates at the present moment, and the desirability of finding means of equalising the burden, made him take up the position that further inroads on the local taxation account should not be sanctioned without careful scrutiny.

MR. TULLY: Surely the right hon. Gentleman will not suggest that doctors, whose business is to cure sickness, will get sick on purpose.

MR. J. P. FARRELL thought the Chief Secretary need not be afraid of the laxity of the Boards of Guardians in this matter throwing an unwarranted charge on the local taxation account. The Boards were subject to the control of the Local Government Board. If the right hon. Gentleman would accept the Amendment, he would do a good deal to popularise the Local Government Act.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth) said he greatly sympathised with the Amendment, but at the same time he recognised the reasonableness of what had been said by the Chief Secretary. It appeared to him that the right hon. Gentleman's objection might be met by framing a regulation to provide that the Government contribution would be paid for a period limited to four weeks.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) did not think the Chief Secretary was disposed to be obstinate in this matter. He hoped that between now and the report stage he would look into the point and endeavour to concede the demand. He did not think the Unions would abuse the power, because the Local Government Board would be able to surcharge them if they did so. He could assure the Committee that the effect of surcharging a couple of Guardians for signing cheques was positively enormous.

MR. MACARTNEY said that he supported the Amendment entirely, because he felt that the medical practitioners in Ireland were not at all adequately remunerated for their services.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford) said he was not concerned to consider too closely the arguments of the right hon. Gentleman opposite. This was not an Amendment in relief of medical practitioners, for whom in any case a substitute would have to be paid. This Amendment would give relief to the rates of half the cost of the substitute. No one had more respect than himself for the members of the medical profession, but the Amendment did not concern them at all. What was proposed was a small extension of the Clause, and he thought the right hon. Gentleman would be well advised to agree to it. There was only one argument against it namely, that if this were provided for in the Bill it might lead to fraudulent cases. As the matter stood now, any doctor who sent in a certificate to the Guardians that he was ill and unable to attend to his duties got sick leave. He did not see how it would be the interest of doctors under the proposed provision to increase cases of sick leave at all. Under these circumstances he hoped the Government would be able to see their way to accept the Amendment. If the Chief Secretary was not prepared to state that he would consider the proposal between now and the report stage, he thought they ought to have a division.

MR. WYNDHAM said he was sorry to seem obdurate, but he would have to look very closely into the local taxation account in the autumn and see for what it could be allocated, and he would be sorry if, in the course of this Bill, he were, little by little, to place general charges on that account which would interfere with the allocation which he must decide upon.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR (Wicklow, W.) said he was surprised that the right hon. Gentleman should still resist the Amendment after hearing the opinions which had been expressed by Irish Members. It was an extraordinary thing that their opinions had so little weight with the

Chief Secretary. The Boards of Guardians would take care that there was no malingering on the part of the doctors. Although millions were taken from Ireland in excess of her fair share of taxation, the Chief Secretary stood aghast at the idea of taking out of the local taxation account half the fees of the substitutes for medical officers on sick leave. He thought it would be reasonable to allow four weeks in the course of the year.

SIR JOHN COLOMB said he would like to make his position clear as to why he could not vote for the Amendment. It seemed to him to cover a great deal more than he was inclined to agree to.

(9.55.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 122; Noes, 86. (Division List No. 342.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn Sir J. (Manc'r
Fielden, Edward Brocklehurst
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flower, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.
Gretton, John
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Houston, Robert Paterson
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Kimber, Henry
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Macartney, Rt. Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlington
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Richards, Henry Charles
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Right Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Seton-Karr, Henry
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Smith, Hon W. F. D. (Strand
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Ambrose, Robert
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Burke, E. Haviland-
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Clancy, John Joseph
Cogan, Denis J.
Corbett, T. L. (Down, North)
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Duke, Henry Edward
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Farrell, James Patrick
Ffrench, Peter
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James

Griffith, Ellis J.
Hammond, John
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Helme, Norval Watson
Horniman, Frederick John
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Johnstone. Heywood (Sussex)
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Joyce, Michael
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Lousdale. John Brownlee
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Redmond, William (Clare)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Spencer, Rt Hn. C. R. (Northants
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Woodhouse, Sir J T. (Hudderf'ds

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Sir Thomas Esmonde and Captain Donelan.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR said he hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would accept his Amendment, which was—

"In page 1, line 25, after the word 'vacation,' to insert the word 'leave.'"

MR. WYNDHAM said he had already stated that he was not prepared to accept words which would make a larger demand on the Local Taxation Account.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. HAYDEN (Roscommon, S.) moved as an Amendment—

"In page 2, line 4, after the second word 'of,' to insert the words 'and any midwife or trained nurse employed under the Medical Charities (Ireland) Acts, and.'"

He thought the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary ought to give his most favourable consideration to this matter.

MR. DILLON (Mayo) earnestly pressed the Chief Secretary to accept the Amendment. In the western districts of Ireland, which were very thinly populated, and where the people were very poor, the need of trained nurses and midwives could not be mistaken, and it was utterly beyond the power of the medical officer of the union to give attention to these cases. He was glad that the Local Government Board had issued a sealed order compelling the Boards of Guardians to appoint trained midwives to attend to outdoor cases, but owing to the small salary the guardians were able to offer, the positions were, as a rule, unfilled.

MR. WYNDHAM said he hoped that the Clause would be allowed to go through in its present form, and in the recess he would consider, with the assistance of the hon. Members for Ireland, the whole question of the charges which ought to be properly placed on the Local Taxation Fund.

MR. HAYDEN said that after the favourable consideration which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had given to this question he begged leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 3 ageed to.

Clause 4 :—

(10.25.) MR. J. P. FARRELL said that on behalf of his hon. friend the Member for Mid. Tipperary he begged to move—

"In page 2, line 21, after the word 'loan,' to insert the words 'or overdraft.'"

MR. WYNDHAM said the words proposed were absolutely unnecessary, because an overdraft was really a loan. The one covered the other.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 4 agreed to.

Clause 5 :—

MR. COGAN (Wicklow, E.) said in a recent case an Urban Council had to make a repayment to the authorities of the

balance of a loan which they did not require, upon which they had to pay a penalty of £500. The Amendment he desired to move was to do away with the penalties.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 32, at end, to add the words, 'and the Treasury shall not require any such Urban Council to pay any penalty in respect of the redemption of any such loan as aforesaid.'" —(*Mr. Cogan.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said he did not quite follow the Amendment. He thought the section itself would meet all hard cases. What the hon. Member meant by penalties he did not know; in fact, he was unable to comprehend the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 5 agreed to.

Clause 6:—

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

MR. CLANCY said he wished to move the omission of Clause 6. The Local Government Act of 1898 provided that the police rate should be 8d. in the £; 5 per cent. of which should be deducted by the Corporation and the County Council of Dublin for the cost of collection and offices expenses. There was no difficulty as regarded the 5 per cent. as far as the Corporation was concerned, but a question had arisen between the County Council and the Urban District Councils, the latter claiming the 5 per cent. for the collection of the rate. It was not, however, the Urban District Councils which had to pay the rate, but the County Council; and the 5 per cent. deduction was a sort of insurance fund to safeguard the County Council against any default on the part of the Urban District Councils in paying over the money in time. Some of the Urban District Councils were not able or willling to pay the money when it was due, and consequently the County Council had to borrow the money and pay interest on it. It was not fair that the insurance fund should be diverted. The result would be that if 5 per cent. were given to the Urban District Councils they would be getting it twice over. The surrounding counties paid to the cost of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in proportion to the number of lunatics they sent to it, whereas the various parts of the County of Dublin paid according to their valuation, with the result that the rural districts paid £2,000 a year more than they would have to pay on the number of lunatics sent to the Asylum. The same thing happened in the case of the industrial schools, and the general result was that there were a number of inequalities which ought to be redressed. What the Government now proposed was to pick out one inequality, which was supposed to injure the townships, and to leave all others absolutely untouched. The majority of the County Council of Dublin were in favour of the course he was taking, and, indeed, he was taking it at their instance. He did not, however, wish to lay stress on that, but he based his position on the merits of the case. He appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to view the matter on the merits, and not to take refuge behind mere technicalities. It was the most local of all local matters. It did not concern Ireland as a whole, but only one single county, and he would ask English and Scottish Members not to take part in the division, but to leave the question to be decided by the Irish representatives. He begged, with some confidence, to move the omission of the Clause.

*MR. MOONEY (Dublin County, S.) said he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would resist the Motion of his hon. and learned friend. He was not sure that if he was in the same happy position as his hon. and learned friend he would not have taken up exactly the same position. Still, he thought it would be a most inequitable attitude, though from the point of view of the ratepayers of North Dublin one which could do no harm to them, and might result to their financial benefit. What were the facts? In the whole of the North Dublin district there was not a single urban district. In South County Dublin there were six, having a total valuation of over half the total value of the county. These urban districts had at present to collect the rates, and be at the whole expense incidental to such collection, and the Dublin County

Council, not by a unanimous vote, but by a majority consisting entirely of the North Dublin Councillors, were now trying to retain in their hands this 5 per cent. which was provided by the original Act for the cost of collection. That is to say that South Dublin was to be at the expense of collecting these rates, and the County Council were to get an extra 5 per cent. for doing nothing. In other words, South County Dublin was to pay 5 per cent. more taxation on their valuation than North County Dublin. This was a glaring anomaly which he was sure was never contemplated by the original Act, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would resist the ingenious, though misleading, arguments of his hon. and learned friend, and retain the Clause in the Bill. The contention of the County Council was that the percentage was not to cover the cost of collection, but to be an insurance. It was, however, never intended to be contemplated in that way.

MR. WYNDHAM said that the hon. and learned Member for North Dublin made, as was to be expected, an extremely ingenious speech. The hon. and learned Member appealed to the supporters of the Government to trust to local opinion, and to allow the Irish Members to decide the matter. That appeal made a sensible impression on the supporters of the Government, and he feared they might desert him in the division lobby. What then was his relief when he heard the hon. Member for South Dublin urge, if not with equal ingenuity, still, he thought, with greater force, that the Clause should remain as it was. He thought the balance of argument was with the hon. Member for South Dublin. There was a wise maxim which said not to give any reason for a decision. He had studied the case very carefully, but would content himself with giving to the Committee two *obiter dicta* of persons who were more competent to deal with the case than he was. When the Kilmainhan case was being tried, Mr. Justice Gibson expressed the view that the law as it stood inflicted a disability which amounted almost to an injustice on the urban districts, and in the same case the Lord Chief Baron said he would be glad if he had the power to decide that the Urban District Councils were entitled to benefit to the extent of 5 per cent., as they did the work of collection in their own areas. He admitted that during the somewhat chaotic period which followed the Act, which revolutionised local government in Ireland, some charge did fall on the County Council, but he understood that that could not recur.

MR. CLANCY said he was perfectly convinced that the right hon. Gentleman would quote Mr. Justice Gibson and the Lord Chief Baron. So far as those learned judges knew the case, they were perfectly right in what they said. The right hon. Gentleman had shown no reason whatever why the Urban District Councils should have the 5 per cent. The right hon. Gentleman was selecting one inequality, and leaving a number of others untouched, to the prejudice of the County Council. He was perfectly satisfied that justice was with the County Council in the matter.

MR. HARRINGTON said it appeared to him that the County Council was not treated quite fairly. The demand for the police rate was made on the County Council, and not on the Urban District Councils; and if the Urban District Councils did not collect the full amount the County Council would undoubtedly have to make it up. As a matter of fact, the County Council had to pay the money before the Urban District Councils commenced to collect the rate. He did not think it was fair to hand over 5 per cent. to the Urban District Councils without any adjustment.

(10.51.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes. 185; Noes, 48. (Division List No. 343.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.	Bain, Colonel James Robert	Bell, Richard
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte	Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r	Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel	Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds	Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Anson, Sir William Reynell	Banbury, Frederick George	Bignold, Arthur
Arrol, Sir William	Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)	Bigwood, James
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John	Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks	Blundell, Colonel Henry

Mr. Mooney.

Edward
, John
ick, Rt. Hn. St. John
erton, Edward Allen
William James
rd, Sir Harry
, E. Haviland-
er, John George
rell, James
e, William Walter
n, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
ll, Patrick Geo. Hamilton
on, Richard Knight
ey, Henry Strother
ndish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
r, Sir Charles William
Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
berlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
ning, Francis Allston
man, Edward
, Benjamin Louis
gs, Rt. Hon. Jesse
nb, Sir John Charles Ready
ett, T. L. (Down, North)
Irwin Edward Bainbridge
, Robert Hunter
orne, Viscount
, Eugene
ley, Sir Savile
nport, W. Bromley-
s, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
r, Sir T. R. (T'r H'mlets
son, Charles Scott
n, John
eli, Coningsby Ralph
lan, Captain A.
an, P. C.
las, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
ord, Sir William Theodore
s, Henry Edward
ing-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
s, Sir Francis H. (Maidst'ne
wes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
usson, Rt. Hn Sir J. (Manc'r
len, Edward Brocklehurst
h, George H.
y, Sir Robert Bannatyne
er, William Hayes
in, Michael Joseph
her, Rt Hon. Sir Henry
er, Ernest
ess, Sir Christopher
s, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
son, Sir Augustus Frederick
, Hn. G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
t, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
hen, Hon. George Joachim

Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Gretton, John
Hamilton, Rt Hn L'rd G. (Middx
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nderry
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Haslam, Sir Alfred S.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Helme, Norval Watson
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Houston, Robert Paterson
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lough, Thomas
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Mooney, John J.
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murnaghan, George
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Mara, James
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)

Pease, Herbert Pike (Darlington
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederick Carne
Redmond, John E. (Waterford.
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renwick, George
Richards, Henry Charles
Rickett, J. Compton
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B (Isle of Wight
Seton-Karr, Henry
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley,
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

ham, William (Cork, N. E.
rose, Robert
dhurst, Henry
pbell, John (Armagh, S.)
w, James Laurence
n, Denis J.
ner, William Randal
nan, J.
ny, William
ar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
y, William J.
ards, Frank
ell, James Patrick
nch, Peter
n, James Christopher
ooly, James
ith, Ellis J.

Hammond, John
Hayden, John Patrick
Horniman, Frederick John
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh're
Joyce, Michael
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Moss, Samuel
Murphy, John
Nanetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph, (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'ary, Mid

O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, William (Clare)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Thomas, David Alf. (Merthyr)
Tully, Jasper
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Clancy and Mr.
Harrington.

Clause 7 :—

MR. KENDAL O'BRIEN (Tipperary, Mid.) said he begged to move the omission of Clause 7.

MR. J. P. FARRELL said he desired to support the Motion, because the Clause would extend a very vicious principle, and would put an enormous burden on the ratepayers. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would be able to give an explanation of the Clause.

MR. WYNDHAM said the hon. Member had fallen into a not unnatural misapprehension. All the Clause did was to say that the schemes were valid no matter what decision might ultimately be arrived at in respect of the remuneration of poor rate collectors.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 8 :—

MR. DELANY (Queen's Co., Ossory) said he wished to move the omission of Clause 8, which he thought was unnecessary.

MR. WYNDHAM said he could not accept the Motion, as the Clause simply proposed to put sanitary officers in rural and urban districts on the same footing in regard to superannuation.

MR. J. P. FARRELL asked if it were not a fact that, in all cases, the medical officer of health was also the dispensary doctor.

MR. TULLY said the point was a comparatively small one, as the salary paid to the officers referred to only amounted to £20 or £30 a year. He had taken a very active interest in the question of superannuation, and was in favour of all schemes which were reasonable and financially sound. The proposal in the Clause was a reasonable scheme, and he would support it.

MR. MURNAGHAN (Tyrone, Mid.) said that the dispensary doctor and the medical officer of health were one and the same person. He thought if they passed the Clause they would only complicate matters and that the right hon. Gentleman would be well advised to postpone the question with a view to further inquiry.

MR. HARRINGTON pointed out that the practice in the urban districts was not the same as in the rural districts.

MR. WYNDHAM said that Section 7 of the Public Health Act of 1891 enabled the local authority when superannuating urban officers to take into account their services and salaries as sanitary officers. It was not necessary to go through all the statutory provisions, but the upshot of them was, that that which was true of an officer in a rural district, was not true of an officer in an urban district. That discrepancy arose merely from the fact that Amendments had been made in Acts dealing with rural districts, and not in Acts dealing with urban districts. He had, therefore, to ask the Committee to pass the Clause.

Clause 8 agreed to.

Clause 9 agreed to.

Clause 10 :—

MR. CLANCY moved to omit the first subsection. He said that at present the law was that if an alteration in the wards of an urban district was desired, application was to be made in the first instance to the County Council. There was an appeal from that body to the Local Government Board, and any order made by the Local Government Board must be laid before Parliament for a certain time. The Bill proposed to take away a power from the County Council which it had possessed ever since the Act of 1898 was passed. He contended that the Local Government Board already had too much power over the County Councils, and this Clause, instead of curtailing that power, proposed to increase it. He declined to admit that the Local Government Board would be a better authority in these matters than the County Council, as the latter was on the spot and knew the local circumstances.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 3, line 27, to leave out subsection (1)."—(*Mr. Clancy.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said this Clause had been inserted in deference to the view urged by representative deputations of

the Urban District Councils that the question of the alteration of boundaries could not be dispassionately dealt with by the County Council, as frequently the interests of the county and those of the urban district were antagonistic.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) thought the usual reason for an urban district desiring to extend its boundaries was that it might decrease its taxation, and the County Council ought certainly to have a voice in the matter.

MR. WYNDHAM said the complaint was that the case of the urban district in many cases was not placed before the Local Government Board at all.

MR. J. P. FARRELL said that to extend the boundaries of a town simply because in times past it had mismanaged its affairs or incurred a large debt, and thus to make the county pay for the town would be most unfair. Any such attempt would be most strongly resisted by the rural districts, and would lead to much friction and trouble.

MR. WYNDHAM said the Clause was not vital to the Bill, and, as there had been no expression of opinion in favour of the contention of the urban districts, he was prepared to abandon the Clause altogether.

Amendment withdrawn.

Question, "That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill," put, and negatived.

Clause 11—

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE moved an Amendment making it compulsory on the Local Government Board to carry out the resolution of the County Council. If the County Council arrived at its decision by so large a majority as was proposed there was no reason why the Local Government Board should have a discretion.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 12, to leave out 'may if they think fit,' and insert 'shall.'"—(*Sir Thomas Esmonde.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said that the Amendment, standing alone, was a very difficult one to decide upon. If the Clause was to remain in its present form he would adhere to the word "may." But if there was a general desire on the part of those interested to give the County Council the power to effect this economy, and the necessary safeguards were made very stringent, it would be absurd for the Local Government Board to exercise a discretion. If two-thirds of a County Council voted in favour of such an economy, no Local Government Board could vote against it.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE said there was an Amendment on the Paper which, perhaps, would meet the view of the right hon. Gentleman.

MR. MACARTNEY hoped the Amendment would not be agreed to, as it was a somewhat dangerous proposal. It was not wise at so early a period in the career of local government in Ireland to give county councillors the opportunity of being less earnest in the execution of their duties. As far as his experience went it would be quite impossible for County Councils effectively to carry out their duties by half-yearly meetings.

MR. WYNDHAM thought that the majority of County Councils would adhere to quarterly meetings. But there might be cases in which the ideal form of local government was too expensive, and if the duly elected representatives preferred to have a cheaper form, it was for them and not the Local Government Board to decide. Care should be taken to ensure due deliberation and notice, but if those safeguards were provided, there could be no reason for opposing the Amendment. A further provision should be inserted by which the County Councils could revert to quarterly meetings if they subsequently felt they could afford to do so.

Amendment agreed to.

(11.35.) MR. MURNAGHAN thought the District Councils ought to be consulted in this matter. He believed in efficiency before economy, and it was a waste of money not to get the best work. He thought it was too soon to begin to

overhaul the Local Government Act in Ireland. Practically they were trying to put into a pint measure a quart of fluid. He begged leave to move his Amendment.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 19, after the word 'may,' to insert the words 'with the consent of the rural district council.'"—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said the hon. Member for Mid Tyrone was an authority upon these matters, and had done a large amount of earnest work. Nevertheless he could not accept this Amendment, which was contrary to the principle laid down in the Clause.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. MURNAGHAN said that only a year or two ago the Government insisted upon the local bodies increasing the salaries of their officers and under this Clause they were now being asked to compensate those officers for increasing their salaries. It seemed to him that in this proposal there was absolutely no regard for the interests of the ratepayers. He hoped the Chief Secretary would bear in mind that the burden of the local rate was a very serious thing in rural districts as well as in the urban districts. If there was one class in Ireland who were well off, it was the official class.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 31, after the word 'determine,' to leave out to end of sub-section."—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

MR. WYNDHAM thought the hon. Member who moved this Amendment would defeat the purpose he had in view if he attempted to depart from the principle laid down in the Act. He could not, therefore, accept this Amendment.

MR. J. P. FARRELL thought his hon. friend the Member for Mid Tyrone had good reason for being suspicious with reference to a proposal affecting the officials. If the right hon. Gentleman would consider this matter with the view to protecting the ratepayers and making it beyond their power to still further mulct the ratepayers by retiring allowances and increases of salary it would make the passage of this Act through the House much more easy.

MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.) asked Chief Secretary on what ground he proposing to compensate the officials. County Kerry, where the duties had increased, the salaries had gone from £70 to £130 per annum. only did the Government insist Kerry, paying for increased work, they were now suggesting that officers should have extra compensa This was a very serious question the ratepayers.

MR. WYNDHAM said this se to him to be a very small point, one which it was not worth affe the principle of the Bill to gain. would undertake to look into this m to see what could be done.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE said he Amendment he had to move tained exactly the words of the Trea regulation. He wanted to obviate difficulties upon the question of sal and if any loophole at all was le might lead to further litigation. Amendment would make it perf clear what amount the compens would be.

Amendment proposed—

"In page 4, line 32, after the word 'to,' to out to end of sub-section, and insert the 'compensation, amounting to one-sixtiet each complete year during which he shall acted as such officer from the 1st d April, 1899, of the amount of the dimin together with one additional sixtieth o said amount.'"—(*Sir Thomas Esmonde.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said that afte promise he had given in regard t previous Amendment, it would h be consistent to accept this pro but he would undertake to look int matter.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said were two or three matters standing for consideration between now an report stage, and he hoped the hon. Gentleman would make arr ments in order that they might some discussion upon them. The of the compromise which had arrived at would disappear if they not have any discussion.

WYNDHAM thought there ıe such an opportunity afforded, would do his best to communi- ıs decision to hon. Gentlemen ı as soon as possible.

THOMAS ESMONDE said the ecretary knew exactly how the n stood, and he ought to leave ıe unturned in order to meet ı these points.

WYNDHAM said he could make ıpeech upon this subject, for he the details with him, but he ındertake to look into the matter.

THOMAS ESMONDE said he te willing to withdraw his Amend- ıut if his point was not met, he take no responsibility whatever Clause.

dment, by leave, withdrawn.

es 11 and 12 agreed to.

e 13:—

) MR. MURNAGHAN moved an ment having for its object to pre- County Council from appointing ıtatives to attend meetings of the ion of County Councils except ıe approval of two-thirds of the Council. It seemed to him that ıtlemen attending the meetings pay their own expenses. He did nk public funds should be used them these trips. The meetings ıssociation which were held twice in Dublin did very little good, nflicting a charge on the rate- He had been sent up and had ınses paid, but he did not think did a particle of good by attend- meetings. The poor men in a Council were not picked out to epresentatives of the Councils, he rich men were sent they ought their own expense.

ıdment proposed—

ıge 5, line 6, after the word 'may' the words 'if two-thirds of the whole pprove.'"—(*Mr. Murnaghan.*)

OHN COLOMB supported the nent. The Chief Secretary op- ormer Amendment on the ground of economy, and he ought to assent to the present one for the same reason. This was an entirely new thing in Ireland. This Association would fix its meeting for the Punchestown week or the horse show week, and the representatives of the County Councils would come to Dublin and have a good time at the expense of the ratepayers.

MR. HARRINGTON said he could not see why any body of ratepayers should complain of this small expense. When the representatives of County Councils met and exchanged views, suggestions might be made which would result in valuable improvements in matters of administration. The hon. Member for Mid Tyrone said that rich and not poor men would be appointed to represent the Councils. He thought intelligent men would be selected, whether rich or poor.

COLONEL NOLAN opposed the Amendment. The expense of sending representatives might be £30 a year, but a great deal more than that might be saved to the county as the result of the deliberations of the meetings.

Amendment negatived.

Clauses 13, 14, and 15 agreed to.

Clause 16:—

MR. MURNAGHAN moved as an Amendment—

"In page 5, line 28, after the word 'auditor' to insert the words 'shall make the surcharge against the members proposing and seconding the payment notwithstanding anything in the principal Act to the contrary, and.'"

He hoped that the Chief Secretary would seriously consider this matter, as it was of the greatest importance.

COLONEL NOLAN said he agreed with the hon. Member, because he thought the whole law in regard to the surcharges by auditors was in a very bad state, and the result should be submitted, on appeal, to a judge and a jury.

MR. HARRINGTON said that this question of surcharges was most important, because it had created a great deal of heart-burning.

MR. WYNDHAM said that the object of the hon. Gentleman would not be carried out by the Amendment which he had proposed.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 17 agreed to.

Clause 18.

SIR JAMES HASLETT thought that the provisions of the 18th Clause put a very arbitrary power into the hands of the Local Government Board, and that there should be some appeal against their decisions.

MR. MURNAGHAN said he thought they ought to have an explanation from the Chief Secretary with regard to the Clause. The Local Government Board should not be given power to compel local authorities to provide additional staffs which were not necessary.

(12.30.) MR. HARRINGTON said the Clause, if adopted, would upset the whole existing machinery for keeping accounts. The Local Government Board, through their auditors, had now ample power to make suggestions, but that was a very different matter to upsetting the entire existing machinery.

MR. WYNDHAM said he would ask the Committee to retain the Clause. The fact was that Ireland was suffering under great confusion, which did not exist in England, because the Local Government Board in England had the power which it was now proposed to confer on the Local Government Board in Ireland. If the Board made arbitrary use of the clause, their action could be scrutinised on the Estimates.

COLONEL NOLAN said the Clause would prevent the County Councils from having recourse to the law; and if it were passed it would be another case of bringing hon. Members from the smoking-room and elsewhere to out-vote the Irish Members.

MR. CREAN (Cork Co., S.E.) said that the right hon. Gentleman admitted that the Clause would be injurious if the Local Government Board acted in an unreasonable way; but that was exactly what they expected. He did not think that the proposed change would be an improvement, and he would support the omission of the Clause.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he hoped the Chief Secretary would agree to drop the Clause. At the present moment the Local Government Board had certain powers with reference to audit; but the Clause would deprive the local authorities of the right of appeal to the law courts with reference to any action which the Local Government Board might take on the question of audit. That right at present existed, and had been exercised in a way which overthrew the action of the Local Government Board. Of course, the right hon. Gentleman meant it as a joke when he said that if the Local Government Board acted unreasonably, their conduct could be scrutinised on the Estimates. He wondered how often during the last five years had a single hour been devoted to the Vote for the Irish Local Government Board. It went, like the majority of Irish Votes, under the guillotine at the end of the session. There was a very strong view held regarding the Clause, and he would advise the right hon. Gentleman to omit it. The right hon. Gentleman admitted that the Bill did not meet all the defects in the Local Government Act; and when he returned to the subject next session, he could submit a new Amendment on the question of audit, when there would be adequate time for its discussion. He would recommend the right hon. Gentleman, in the interests of the Bill, to withdraw the Clause.

MR. WYNDHAM said he attached very considerable importance to the Clause, and he thought that his hon. and learned friend had exaggerated its effect. He was asked to sacrifice the Clause, but he wished to know whether hon. Members opposite intended to move all the new Clauses on the Paper.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said the discussion was of a most exemplary and business like character. The Irish Members had refrained from discussing several points about which they felt very strongly.

MR. WYNDHAM said he would be prepared to abandon the Clause now, and move it another year, if the hon. and learned Member and his friends would not move the new Clauses. He could not consent to sacrifice the Clause in order to proceed to the discussion of the new Clauses.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he thought that the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman was, in substance, a fair one. He did not think it would be necessary for all the new Clauses to be moved, although some of them would have to be moved. There was one standing in his own name which he could not agree to waive. They were very uncertain as to what time they would have on the Report stage of the Bill, and were prepared to proceed with its consideration now.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon) said it was quite true that the hour was not late as Parliamentary hours went, but they should remember that the House met at twelve o'clock next day. It was not unusual, in circumstances such as the present, to postpone new Clauses until the Report stage; and he thought the hon. and learned Member would not suffer by that arrangement.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he was anxious that the discussion should proceed in an amicable spirit. If the right hon. Gentleman could assure him that on the Report stage he would have a reasonable opportunity of moving his Clause, he would agree to the suggestion.

MR. WYNDHAM said that if the hon. and leaned Member's Clause was to be discussed, the Bill would probably have to stand over until the Autumn. He could, however, give the hon. and learned Member an assurance that a reasonable opportunity for discussion would be given on the Report stage of selected Clauses from the new Clauses.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he would agree to postpone the new Clauses on the understanding that they got a fair opportunity for discussion before the Adjournment.

SIR JAMES HASLETT said he would suggest that there should be a conference as to which of the new Clauses should be proceeded with.

*MR. RITCHIE said he thought they had arrived at an understanding, but at the same time he did not wish that there should be any misunderstanding. He did not think that an undertaking could be given that time would be found for the discussion of the Bill before the adjournment, although, of course, they would endeavour to find time.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he did not understand why they had been asked to discuss the Bill tonight if it were to be postponed until the Autumn.

MR. WYNDHAM said he had understood that one evening sitting was set apart for the Bill. It would be better to take the Bill up again on Monday after midnight rather than continue the discussion now.

MR. HARRINGTON said that if the Bill was to be put off until the Autumn it would be complete waste of time to continue to discuss it, as they would have an entirely new Bill.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said that after what had been said by the Chief Secretary, he really thought that an opportunity would be given for further discussion. He would, therefore, agree to the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman.

Question, "That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill," put, and negatived.

Bill reported; as amended, to be considered tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 291.]

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

[SECOND READING.]

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

MR. MACARTNEY said that he was extremely surprised that the Government should have brought forward the Bill at such an hour. He begged to move the adjournment of the debate.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND (Clare, E.) said he wished to appeal to the right hon. Gentleman to allow the Second Reading to be taken. It was a Bill of the greatest importance to the poorest districts in Ireland, and could be discussed on the Committee stage.

MR. MACARTNEY said if he could state his views in Committee, and if hon. Members would not raise any technical objection to that course, he would have no objection to the Second Reading being taken.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he hoped that adequate time would be given for the discussion of the Bill in Committee. The Bill could not be allowed to pass without discussion.

MR. WYNDHAM said it was clear that the Bill could not now be discussed, but the Second Reading might be taken without prejudice.

MR. POWER (Waterford, E.) said he had a Motion on the Paper with regard to the Second Reading, but he did not desire to keep hon. Members up to a later hour. Irish Members had, however, a right to protest against Irish business of considerable importance being brought on at the fag end of the session. He would impress on the Chief Secretary to bear in mind that there were many districts in the South of Ireland which required assistance, and he desired to direct the right hon. Gentleman's attention to the Motion which he had placed on the Paper.

Bill read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) [ADVANCES].

Committee to consider of authorising the increase of the amount that may be advanced and raised under The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, for enabling the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of Marine Works in Ireland, and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain expenses connected with such works which the General Maintenance Fund is unable to meet, in pursuance of any Act of the present Session to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland (King's recommendation signified) this day.—(*Mr. Wyndham.*)

SUPPLY [17th JULY.]

Resolutions reported.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,381,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge for the Pay, Bounty, &c., of the Militia (to a number not exceeding 182,941, including 50,000 Militia Reserve), which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £585,000, be granted to His Majesty to defray the Charge for the Pay and Allowances of the Imperial Yeomanry in Great Britain, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,287,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge for Capitation Grants and Miscellaneous Charges of Volunteer Corps, including Pay, etc., of the Permanent Staff, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

4. "That a sum, not exceeding £1,025,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge for the Pay, etc., of Medical Establishment, and for Medicines, etc., which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution agreed to.

Subsequent Resolutions to be further considered Tomorrow.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Considered in Committee, and reported, without Amendment; Bill read the third time, and passed.

ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) BILL.

Considered in Committee, and reported, without Amendment; Bill read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned at five minutes after One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, 1st August, 1902.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD BILL.

Standing Order No. 143A, considered and dispensed with in respect of the said Bill.

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendments; further Amendments made; Bill passed, and returned to the Commons.

RICHMOND HILL (PRESERVATION OF VIEW) BILL,

LONDON AND INDIA DOCKS (VARIOUS POWERS) BILL,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY (CRUMLIN VIADUCT) BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL [H.L.],

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 1) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 8) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with an Amendment; the said Amendment to be considered on Tuesday next.

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [H.L.],

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to, with Amendments; the said Amendments to be considered on Tuesday next.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TRADE REPORTS.

I. Miscellaneous Series—
No. 579. Mining Industry in Spain, during the year 1901.

II. Annual Series—
No. 2868. Guatemala.
No. 2869. Japan (North Formosa).
No. 2870. China (Wenchow).
No. 2871. China (Kiukiang).
No. 2872. Africa (British Central Africa Protectorate).

NAVY (HEALTH).

Statistical report of the health of the Navy, for the year 1901.

RAILWAYS (CONTINUOUS BRAKES).

Return by the railway companies of the United Kingdom, for the six months ended the 31st December, 1901.

POST OFFICE.

Forty-eighth Report of the Postmaster General on the Post Office.

LOCAL TAXATION.

Appendix to Final Report (England and Wales) of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation.

Presented [by Command], and ordered to lie on the Table.

LUNACY.

Appendix to Fifty-Sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor.

RAILWAY SERVANTS (HOURS OF LABOUR).

Report of the Board of Trade respecting their Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, 56 & 57 Vict., c. 29, during the year ended 27th July, 1902.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Report by the Board of Trade on their proceedings and business under the Weights and Measures Acts.

BANKRUPTCY.

Nineteenth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under section 131 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Report from the Joint Committee (with the Proceedings of the Committee and Appendix) made, and to be printed; Minutes of Evidence laid upon the Table, and to be delivered out. (No. 171.)

ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª on Tuesday next.—The Lord President (*Duke of Devonshire*). (No. 169.)

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª on Tuesday next. (*The Earl of Onslow.*) (No. 170.)

ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACTS AMENDMENT (SCOTLAND) BILL [H.L.].

Order of the Day for the Third Reading read, and discharged.

BOARD OF TRADE—APPOINTMENT OF NAUTICAL ASSESSORS.

LORD MUSKERRY: My Lords, I beg to ask His Majesty's Government whether one of their latest appointments to a position as nautical assessor at formal investigations into shipping casualties, is a gentleman who has held an official position under the Board of Trade, and has now been retired on a pension owing to reaching the age limit (sixty-five); whether it is a fact that the gentleman in question has had no actual experience at sea for the past twenty-two years; and if so, whether, in view of the dissatisfaction which has been expressed at the manner in which these maritime tribunals are constituted, and in justice to those implicated thereat, proper precautions will be taken when making such appointments in the future, that shipmasters who have had up-to-date experience in modern merchant vessels will be selected.

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (The Earl of DUDLEY): My Lords, the appointment of nautical assessors to inquire into cases of wreck is a matter which really rests with the Home Office; but, as my noble friend Lord Belper is not able to be here today, perhaps the noble Lord behind me will allow me to answer the question on his behalf. I presume that the gentleman referred to in the question is Captain Cowie, an officer who, for the last twenty-one years, has performed very valuable and responsible services under the Board of Trade. Captain Cowie served, first of all, for twenty-nine years in the merchant service. For sixteen years of those twenty-nine he commanded vessels, both steamships and sailing vessels, and at the end of that time — namely, in 1881 — he was appointed principal officer at Hull. From there he was transferred in 1889, in a similar capacity, to Leith, where he remained until May of this year, when he was obliged to retire under the age limit. He has since been appointed nautical assessor for inquiries into wrecks by the Home Secretary. My noble friend appears to be dissatisfied with that appointment on the ground that twenty-two years had elapsed since Captain Cowie had any personal sea experience. That is true; but the Home Secretary is of opinion—and I am bound to say that I think a good many people will agree with him—that if a man like Captain Cowie, who has had a long sea service, is able to discharge successfully the very varied and responsible duties of principal officer at places like Hull and Leith, there is no reason to suppose that he is not amply qualified to discharge the duties of his new office. For, though Captain Cowie may not actually have been to sea for twenty-two years, yet, during that time, he has been in constant and close touch with ships, and with all classes and ranks of seamen. He has, therefore, been obliged to keep abreast of the times. If he had not done so, he would have failed as principal officer; but, instead of having failed, he has been, as my noble friend, I think, knows, a very marked and conspicuous success. Sea service is no doubt a very valuable asset for any man who seeks a position of this kind, but I doubt if any intelligent man, after he has been to sea for twenty-nine years, and has commanded ships for sixteen years, has very much more to learn in matters either of navigation or seamanship. I would submit, with all diffidence to my noble friend, because, after all, he has a personal experience of these matters which I cannot lay any claim to, that experience such as that which Captain Cowie has gained as principal officer at Hull and at Leith is at any rate as valuable to him, and as likely to stand him in good stead in his new post, as

if he had continued to tramp the sea discharging duties which had become almost mechanical from their continual performance. There is only one other point in the Question on which I desire to make any remark. My noble friend uses these words—

"In view of the dissatisfaction which has been expressed at the manner in which these maritime tribunals are constituted."

I am authorised to say that the Home Office are not aware that any dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the constitution of these tribunals. The Home Secretary is perfectly ready and willing to receive any representations which may be made to him with regard to the qualifications of the assessors he has appointed, but he is not prepared to admit any such hard-and-fast rule as that suggested by my noble friend's question. In the present case the Home Secretary is confident—and I am sure the House will agree with him—that by reason of his experience and his long service as principal officer at Hull and Leith, Captain Cowie possesses every qualification necessary to perform the duties of a nautical assessor.

ALLAN LINER "GRECIAN"—SUSPENSION OF CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE.

LORD MUSKERRY: My Lords, I beg to call attention to a case which has recently occurred in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, where the certificate of the captain of the Allan Line Steamship "Grecian," which had been suspended for three months by a Naval Court sitting at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was restored to him on appeal, Justices Jeune and Barnes characterising the charge as unfounded; but that, although successful in his appeal, the captain was required to pay his own heavy costs on the ground that the Board of Trade did not initiate the inquiry nor oppose the appeal; and to ask whether, in view of this great hardship, and the fact that it involves a precedent which may bear very unjustly on captains and officers in the future, the Department will communicate with the various Colonial authorities concerned, so that in similar cases some arrangement may, if possible, be arrived at whereby the Colony particularly concerned will, *ex gratia* or otherwise, defray the costs of the appellant; and whether this important matter could be brought before the Conference of Colonial Premiers who are now visiting this country. This is a case of very great hardship. Captain Harrison of the "Grecian" took a pilot on board going into Halifax, and while in the pilot's charge the vessel went ashore. A Colonial Court of Inquiry was held, and the Court highly complimented Captain Harrison on the way in which he had navigated his ship and on the special care he had taken prior to the pilot coming on board. But the Court stated that they had no jurisdiction over the pilot, and there and then proceeded to punish Captain Harrison for the fault of the pilot, which, I think your Lordships will admit, was a most unjust thing to do, for no captain, after a pilot has taken charge, ever interferes with the navigation of the vessel. An appeal was brought by the captain, and Sir Francis Jeune and Mr. Justice Barnes, who tried the case, declared that the charge which was made against the captain was unfounded, and that a great hardship had been inflicted upon him. They stated, however, that they could not grant costs against the Board of Trade, because they did not initiate the inquiry or oppose the appeal. A ship captain's pay is not very great, which increases the seriousness of the matter, and I think some steps should be taken by His Majesty's Government to meet such cases in the future.

THE EARL OF DUDLEY: As my noble friend has told the House, this is a case where a vessel was lost on the coast of Nova Scotia, where a Colonial Court of Inquiry suspended the master's certificate for three months, and where, upon appeal to the Admiralty Court in this country, the master was absolved and his certificate returned to him. The counsel for the captain applied for costs against the Board of Trade, but costs were refused on the grounds that in this case the Board of Trade had done nothing to him at all, that they had not been instrumental in originally suspending his certificate, that they had not in any way opposed the appeal or added to the costs of the suit. The President of the Court did express sympathy with the captain that, having won his case he should have to bear the

costs which he could no doubt ill afford, and I personally agree with my noble friend that those who know the circumstances of the case undoubtedly feel sympathy with the captain in having this burden placed upon him. At the same time, I do not know of any means by which any remedy could be found in this case. I understand that there is nothing which we could do at the Board of Trade, and it is doubtful whether, even if the case is referred by the Colonial Office to the Colony in question, any steps such as my noble friend suggests will be taken in the future. I can promise him, however, that we will confer with the Colonial Office upon it, and that if there is any way of meeting such a case in the future we will endeavour to find it. It seems to me to be a question of detail, and one which could be more properly, if at all, referred by the Colonial Office to the various Colonial Governments concerned.

House adjourned at a quarter before Five o'clock, to Monday next, a quarter before Eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 1st August, 1902.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

DOVER HARBOUR BILL [LORDS] [KING'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

GREAT NORTHERN AND STRAND RAILWAY BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

HASTINGS HARBOUR DISTRICT RAILWAY (EXTENSION OF TIME) BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, without Amendment.

The Earl of Dudley.

MARGATE CORPORATION WATER BILL [LORDS] [KING'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

SWANSEA CORPORATION BILL [LORDS].

Verbal Amendments made; Bill read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; a Clause added; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time.

DEVONPORT CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time.

GREAT NORTHERN AND CITY RAILWAY BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; Amendments made; Bill to be read the third time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 12) BILL,

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 3) BILL.

Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS GAS ORDER CONFIRMATION.

Bill to confirm a Provisional Order under The Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas, ordered to be brought in by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS GAS ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

"To confirm a Provisional Order under The Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas," presented accordingly; and, under 62 and 63 Vic., c. 47, s. 7 (2), ordered to be considered upon Monday next.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to—York Corporation Bill, Liverpool Corporation Bill, Dublin Port and Docks Board Bill, Richmond Hill (Preservation of View) Bill, London and India Docks (Various Powers) Bill, Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill, with Amendments.

Amendments to—Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill [Lords], without Amendment.

PETITIONS.

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

Petition from Inverness, against discontinuance of grant in aid; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against; From Swansea; Selly Oak; Huddersfield; Gomersal; and Newport (Mon.); to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

RAILWAYS (CONTINUOUS BRAKES).

Copy presented, of Return by Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the six months ending the 31st December 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

BANKRUPTCY.

Copy presented, of Nineteenth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 318.]

RAILWAY SERVANTS (HOURS OF LABOUR).

Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade of their Proceedings under The Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended 27th July, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 319.]

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceedings and Business under the Weights and Measures Acts [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 320.]

NAVY (HEALTH).

Copy presented, of Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 321.]

FLEETS (GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 25th April; *Sir Charles Dilke*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 322.]

NATIONAL DEBT.

Copy presented, of Return showing (1) the Aggregate Gross Liabilities of the State as represented by the nominal Funded Debt, Estimated Capital Value of Terminable Annuities, Unfunded Debt, and other Liabilities in respect of Debt, the Estimated Assets, and the Exchequer Balancies at the close of each financial year from 1835–6 to 1901–2, both inclusive; and (2) the Gross and Net Expenditure charged annually during that period against the Public Revenue on account of the National Debt, and other Payments connected with Capital Liabilities (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 768] of Session 1901) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

POST OFFICE.

Copy presented, of Forty-eighth Report of the Postmaster General [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 24th June; *Sir Henry Fowler*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 323.]

LOCAL TAXATION (ROYAL COMMISSION).

Copy presented, of Appendix to Final Report of His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of Local Taxation [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TRADE REPORTS (ANNUAL SERIES).

Copies presented, of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, Nos.

2868 to 2872 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TRADE REPORTS (MISCELLANEOUS SERIES).

Copy presented, of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Miscellaneous Series, No. 579 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Irish Prison Warders, Sligo, Galway and Castlebar.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state the number of hours of duty per week of chief warders and warders in the local prisons of Sligo, Galway and Castlebar respectively.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The number of hours employed by chief warders on duty in the three prisons named averages 74 hours 30 minutes, 79 hours 30 minutes, and 78 hours per week respectively. The weekly average in the case of warders is 67 hours 40 minutes, 70 hours 26 minutes, and 66 hours 30 minutes.

Bandon (Cork) Post Office—Mr. Allshire.

MR. CREAN (Cork Co., S.E.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he will state on what grounds Mr. W. H. Allshire, lately retired from the Bandon (County Cork) Post Office through ill-health, after nearly twenty-six years service, was refused either pension or retiring allowance; and whether, in view of his service and the condition of his health his case will be reconsidered.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) Mr. Allshire was reported in April last for certain irregularities for which he would probably have been dismissed. While the matter was under consideration he voluntarily sent in his resignation, which was accepted. In these circumstances he was not eligible for any award under the Superannuation Acts.

Central Telegraph Office—Supervising Duties.

CAPTAIN NORTON (Newington, W.); To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether a number of the telegraphists, in receipt of £160 per annum at the Central Telegraph Office, London, are now engaged in performing the duties of supervision and other work usually done by clerks receiving larger salaries; and whether, in view of the stagnation of promotion at the Central Office, steps can be taken to make additions to the supervising body, so that officers with such small salaries should not be engaged upon this responsible work.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The circumstances have not changed since the hon. Member's former Questions on this subject were answered; and the Postmaster General regrets that he would not be justified in creating additional supervising appointments.

Civil Service Second Division Clerks and Examiners.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether there are any officers amongst the second division clerks and examiners in the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General who are qualified to fill impending vacancies in the directing branch of that Department; if not, whether it is intended to fill these vacancies by officers to be selected by means of open competition under Class I.; and, if so, will he say in what respect these latter are more qualified for the work of auditing than second division clerks and examiners who have many years experience in the Exchequer and Audit Department.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) No decision has yet been arrived at as to filling the vacancies now in question; but the qualifications of the officers to whom the hon. Member refers will receive consideration.

Navy—Devonport Works—Fair Wages Resolution.

CAPTAIN NORTON: To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he is aware that a firm of constructional engineers erecting drill sheds at Devonport, under contract for the Admiralty,

are not paying the current rate of wages in the locality to carpenters and joiners employed upon the work; and whether he will take steps to see that the Fair Wages Resolution of this House is carried out.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold Foster.*) The Admiralty are not aware that this is the case, but if the hon. Member will give further details, the matter will be inquired into. It is not possible from the information given in his Question to identify either the firm or the work to which he refers.

South Africa—Aid to Loyal British Subjects.

MR. HALSEY (Hertfordshire, Watford): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in the settlement in South Africa, care will be taken to give assistance to those British subjects settled in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal who have suffered imprisonment and the confiscation of their stock and goods, because they refused to take up arms against this country in the late war, towards the restocking and, if necessary, rebuilding of their farms similar to that to be given to the Boers.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) I have already stated in my reply to the hon. Member for the Carmarthen District on the 9th of June† that the assistance given to loyalists needing help shall be at the least as generous as that given to the burghers.

Reinstatement of Boer Burghers.

MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the burghers whose farms were sold before the signing of the terms of surrender, to make good charges for the maintenance of their wives and families in the concentration camps under the provisions of the Proclamation of 7th August, 1901, and of Proclamation No. 18, will be reinstated in those farms; and, if so, when, and on what terms.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) No action has been taken in the matter, but, as I stated yesterday, I am expecting a Report on the subject from Lord Milner.

† See (4) *Debates*, CIX., 87.

Licensing Bill.

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury, when the Lords Amendments to the Licensing Bill will be considered.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) I hope those Amendments may be taken on Monday.

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE 1900-1901.

Committee to consider the Savings and Deficiencies upon Navy and Army Grants for 1900–1901, and the temporary sanction obtained from the Treasury by the Navy and Army Departments to the Expenditure not provided for in the Grants for that year, upon Monday next.

Ordered, That the Appropriation Accounts for the Navy and Army Departments, which were presented on the 11th day of February last, be referred to the Committee.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

NEW MEMBER SWORN.

Rowland Hirst Barran, esquire, for the Borough of Leeds (North Division).

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Considered in Committee:—

(In the Committee.)

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7:—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of trust managers not exceeding four, appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed—(*a*) where the local education authority are the

council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and, (*b*) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school.

'(4) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted."

(12.15.) MR. GEORGE WHITE (Norfolk, N. W.) had on the Paper an Amendment—

"To leave out after the second 'managers' to the end of sub-Section 3 in order to insert, 'constituted under a scheme framed by the local education authority and subject to the approval of the Board of Education, which scheme shall provide (*inter alia*) that not less than one-third of such managers shall be elected by parents or guardians of the children for the time being on the roll of the school who shall be ratepayers of the school district.'"

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE (Wiltshire, Cricklade) asked whether on the omission of those words it would be in order to discuss a question which he wished to raise on a similar Amendment.

*THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is hardly possible. The Committee must take one Amendment at a time, and the manner in which the noble Lord's question could be raised would depend on the Committee's decision.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE: I do not want to lose my opportunity, that is all.

*THE CHAIRMAN: If the Amendment of the hon. Member for N.W. Norfolk were carried, the noble Lord would certainly lose his opportunity. I will, however, endeavour so to put it as to save subsequent amendments.

MR. GEORGE WHITE said that the Amendment he intended to propose raised the question of the whole management of many thousands of denominational schools, the maintenance of which would, under this Bill, come from public funds. On reading the terms of the scheme of management now submitted to the House he was not surprised it had been kept back up to this moment, and it would have been better had the House been put in possession of the proposals of the Government at an earlier stage. What was the main point of the scheme submitted by the Prime Minister? It started with the proposal that four managers should be appointed under the provision of the trust deeds of the voluntary schools. In the course of a previous debate he read to the Committee a copy of a model trust deed, and it was well the Committee should know on what these deeds were based. Looking to the nature of the trust deeds, it was quite clear the object of the scheme of management was to keep absolute control of these schools in denominational hands. He quoted to the House an opinion of an educationist, and a strong supporter of the Church, at a meeting at Norfolk on the previous day, to the effect that to maintain these trust deeds in the case of parishes where there was but one school was outrageous and unfair in connection with a State system of schools. The scheme of the Prime Minister went on to say that it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Education that the trust deed was consistent with the provisions of the Act. That might be intended to safeguard the scheme. But the Prime Minister had told them the spirit of the Act was to retain the denominational system practically as it now exists.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): No, I never said anything of the kind.

MR. GEORGE WHITE: I understood the Prime Minister to say he would not accept Amendments inconsistent with the spirit of the Act, which was to retain control of denominational schools by the denomination. Therefore, the Board of Education, construing this scheme in the spirit of the Act, would, no doubt, feel themselves quite at liberty to confer that strict denominationalism of which they complained as being a bane to education. The scheme went on to provide that

orders might be made by the Board of Education on the application of the existing managers.

*THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is not now discussing his Amendment; he is discussing the new Clause; and he cannot go through the proposals of a new Clause not before the Committee *seriatim*. He must discuss his own Amendment.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) asked, in view of that ruling, how it was possible to discuss this Amendment without considering the provisions in the new Clause of the First Lord of the Treasury, which was as much of the essence of the main Amendment as other supplementary Amendments discussed by the Chairman's leave and direction on their preliminaries. The present Amendment, and the next one on the Paper, were simply in the nature of preliminary Amendments to the new Clause of the First Lord of the Treasury, and it was impossible to discuss the Amendment without discussing the provisions of the new Clause.

*THE CHAIRMAN said the proper place to discuss the new Clause was when they reached it. His previous rulings were to the effect that the substantial part of a series of Amendments should appear on the Paper, so that the Committee might know to what they were being committed in principle. But the details could only be discussed when the later Amendments were reached.

MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.) said the question of principle was now raised, and it would not be possible to discuss the question at all if they could not refer to the new scheme. How could they discuss the question as to how the rest of the managers were to be constituted unless they knew definitely what was to be done in the case of the trust managers?

*THE CHAIRMAN said he did not say it could not be referred to. He stopped the hon. Member from going through the new Clause paragraph by paragraph.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) said the new Clause would not be introduced till after Clause 15, and, in the circumstances, suggested that, if it was really desired to settle the question of management, it should be embodied in the present Clause—which was absolutely unintelligible without the new Clause. Let the right hon. Gentleman propose to omit the words "as provided by this Act."

*THE CHAIRMAN said the question of its introduction could be raised when they came to the words "as provided by this Act," but they had not yet reached that point.

MR. GEORGE WHITE said, with all deference, he submitted he was simply taking a cursory view of the Prime Minister's proposal.

*THE CHAIRMAN: No. The hon. Member was seriously going through the whole New Clause and discussing it in detail, and he is not entitled to do that.

MR. GEORGE WHITE said he would, of course, bow to the ruling of the Chairman, but it was impossible to discuss the question of the appointment of managers without casting a glance at the kind of managers and the way in which they were to be elected. The scheme of the original Bill provided that there should be four trust managers appointed, which gave two-thirds of the management to the denomination which paid no portion of the maintenance money. That was one of the main grounds of objection they took to the proposal. It had been held that the justification for giving a two-thirds proportion of the managers to the denomination was that the buildings were provided by the denomination. But it had been far too readily assumed that this was true. In the first place, millions of money had been granted from public funds for the erection of denominational schools. Within a few months of the passing of the Education Act of 1876, some 3,000 or more building grants were granted, more than twenty times in excess of the annual rate up to that time. Then it was a fact that large sums had been subscribed for the erection of denominational schools by people who did not belong to the Church of England, therefore they felt that the claim to two-thirds of the managers

on this ground could not be supported. He believed, moreover, that the figure named by the Prime Minister as the purchase value of these schools —£26,000,000 — was a very excessive figure. But however that might be, it would be far simpler for the State to pay a fair and reasonable rent for the schools, and in that way meet the claims of the denominationalists to the schools. The Prime Minister regarded the opposition which had been shown to his scheme as wholly Nonconformist in character. But that was not so. The main ground of the opposition was that the scheme violated an important constitutional principle, namely, that institutions maintained out of public funds should be subject to public control. It was true Nonconformists had come to the front in resisting the proposals of the Government, but they were fighting this battle—as they had fought many a fight for civil, as well as religious, liberty before—on the broad constitutional principle he had laid down. Then this large amount of control was claimed in the interests of religious teaching, but he asserted that Nonconformists had no desire to do anything that would jeopardise religious teaching; in proof of which he averred that Nonconformists maintained in their Sunday Schools half-a-million more children than were to be found in the Sunday Schools connected with the Established Church. Upon the point of what the State was entitled to teach in the form of religion, he quoted John Bright, that the only religion the State had the right to teach was the love of truth, the love of virtue, the love of God, and the fear of offending Him. Their contention was that any denomination which desired to teach more than that should be prepared to pay for the maintenance of the schools in which the instruction was given. They could not rightly claim management of State schools which were supported, wholly out of public funds. The bulk of the trust deeds, under which denominational schools were carried on, were made when these schools were under very different conditions to those which prevailed today. The denominationalists then paid a very large proportion of the cost of the schools. He maintained they had no right to keep this dead hand in the shape of a trust deed upon the schools when the conditions had completely changed. The Commission on Secondary Education did not evince so much respect for the trust deeds of the secondary schools as the Prime Minister appeared to show in regard to the trust deeds of the elementary schools. The plan which he proposed in his Amendment was that the local education authority should have the power to draw up schemes of management for the voluntary schools. He had safeguarded that proposal by placing a certain amount of control in the hands of the Board of Education. The local authority would not be composed wholly of militant Nonconformists. They would be largely, if not mainly, composed of members of the Church of England, and could be safely trusted to deal fairly with the various interests involved. Such schemes were already in existence, and he mentioned a village where the support of Nonconformists to the village schools had been enlisted by a plan of giving a proportion of management to those who subscribed. Both denominational and undenominational religious teaching was given in the schools so managed, and the plan worked very well indeed. There was a very strong feeling in the country that the priests of the Anglican Church should no longer retain sole control of the voluntary schools, and he claimed that the plan he proposed would be generally welcomed. He believed, further, that the parents should be directly represented on the boards of managers. He would, however, refrain from moving his Amendment at this stage, because he was desirous not to shut out the Amendment to be submitted by the noble Lord the Member for the Cricklade Division.

* (12.40.) THE CHAIRMAN said speeches of the character of that just delivered ought to be followed by a Motion. It was a gross abuse of the forms of the House to speak for half an hour, and lead the House to suppose that an Amendment would be proposed, and then conclude without doing so. The whole of the hon. Member's speech would have been out of order, because it did not relate to any Motion before the House.

MR. GEORGE WHITE: I think it is due to the Committee to say it was not until I had advanced in my speech that

I gathered that the noble Lord desired to move his Amendment, and I did not desire to shut him out. I had no intention to occupy the time of the House unfairly, and in order to put myself in order I will move the first portion of the Amendment I have on the Paper.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 9, after the second word 'managers,' to leave out to end of line 18, and insert the words 'constituted under a scheme framed by the local education authority, and subject to the approval of the Board of Education.'"—(*Mr. George White.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'consisting of' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Sir ROBERT FINLAY, Inverness Burghs) hoped the Committee would be of opinion that the Amendment was one which it was quite impossible to accept. Under this Bill, those schools which had been provided in the interest of a particular form of religious teaching, and which were to be kept in order and repair by those who were interested in those schools, were to be maintained—so far as secular teaching went—out of public funds. Surely every one would realise that it was right that there should be some security taken that the character of those schools should not be abruptly terminated. Was any one prepared to say that the Bill should go through without taking some security that the character of these schools should not be at once transformed under it? They were, for the most part, of a denominational character, and, if the Amendment were accepted, they would be left without any security whatever that they would not be converted from denominational into purely undenominational schools. It would not be fair to pass an Amendment without we have such a very sweeping effect.

MR. PAULTON (Durham, Bishop Auckland) said the Attorney-General seemed to have founded his opposition to any Amendment of the Government proposal on the ground that the schools had been provided by a particular denomination, and that it was unfair to interfere with their rights to retain the private management. But there was one aspect of the case which he did not touch at all, and that was that in founding these schools the Church, after all, deliberately used its political power in order to obtain a monopoly of the education. The fact that other denominations had not built as many schools as the Church was due to their not being in a position to do it. This claim on the part of the friends of the Church was hardly consistent with the more logical view held by the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich, that it was necessary for the moral welfare of the people that the Church of England, and the Church of England alone, should maintain a monopoly of education.

LORD HUGH CECIL (Greenwich): I never said anything in the least resembling that.

MR. PAULTON said he certainly had strangely mistaken the attitude of the noble Lord, if the whole tenor of his argument and speeches had not been in the direction of asserting that the religious education of the Church of England——

LORD HUGH CECIL: I said nothing about the Church of England rather than any other denomination.

MR. PAULTON: From the noble Lord's remarks about the "two doors," I understood his view to be that the education provided by the Church of England was, to his mind at any rate, a necessary part of the moral and religious welfare of the people.

LORD HUGH CECIL: I never said so, and do not think so.

MR. PAULTON said that in that case all he had to say was that he failed entirely to understand why the noble Lord, or anybody on that side of the Committee, should insist for one moment that it was necessary to maintain the control of the Church over the religious education. It seemed to him that they were really arguing about nothing at all, if the Government and their supporters attached no value to the principle for which they were contending. They, on

the other hand, did attach enormous value to the principle at stake in this Bill. Personally, he had refrained from intervening much in the debates, because he did not wish to add even his small quotation to the controversy on a question, which above all things, he desired to see settled in an amicable manner. He hoped that some compromise might yet be arrived at. This question, unfortunately, was being raised entirely by the friends of the Church; the representatives of other denominations were not raising it at all, although, undoubtedly, their demand for a proper and reasonable share of popular control in the management of schools, provided for out of public funds, was a just one which ought to be conceded.

(1.0.) SIR WALTER FOSTER (Derbyshire, Ilkeston) expressed the opinion that the Attorney-General, in answering the Amendment, hardly did justice to those who had supported it. They had no desire that these schools should be abolished. The Amendment was moved with no such intention as that, and they would be glad to make any provision by which such a thing could be avoided. It was surely not beyond the wit of the Government to find some way out of the difficulty, and this Amendment offered the means of a compromise. He did not support it for a moment with the notion that the local authority would immediately rush madly into the attempt to turn these denominational schools into secular schools. Denominational teaching was as dear to the Liberal side of the House as to the Unionist side. All they wanted was that, associated with the management of these schools, there should be a certain amount of popular control, and the Amendment suggested the method by which that could be obtained without injuring the character of the school. It was impossible to conceive that the County Councils of this country, and the Education Committees which they would appoint, would, for a moment, attempt to divert these schools; and it was also inconceivable that the Board of Education in London would sanction such a thing; and, if necessary, they were willing to give further safeguards to prevent such a thing occurring. They did not raise any objection to the claim for denominational teaching; they admitted its necessity, but every school consisted of three parts—the fabric, the children who were educated by the school, and the public who provided the maintenance of the school. These three should be considered with equal justice, and every County Council would, he thought, meet this matter in a fair and proper spirit. He felt convinced, that if the matter were well considered, they might come to an equitable arrangement, and he earnestly appealed to the First Lord of the Treasury to find some method by which a compromise could be arrived at.

MR. BROADHURST (Leicester) said the centre of interest of the Amendment was a fair representation in the management. It would be admitted that that part of the community which paid taxes and rates should be entitled to equal authority.

*THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the latter part of the Amendment was not moved, but only the first part, which proposed that in each case a scheme should be made by the Board of Education.

MR. BROADHURST said, made by the local authority and approved by the Board of Education. He thought he should have been in order in discussing the other portion, but he would not pursue it. Would he be in order in discussing the omission of sub-Section 3, because the hon. Member proposed to leave out to the end of line 18. If he was right in his supposition——

*THE CHAIRMAN said the hon. Member was not right. The Question he put was, "That the words 'consisting of' stand part of the Question."

MR. BROADHURST said that that considerably limited the Amendment. However, he might just say that he was not particularly fond of schemes unless he knew what they were. And though these schemes had to be approved by the Board of Education, that Department was not one which commended itself to his judgment.

MR. J. W. WILSON (Worcestershire, N.) said, as one of those who sat on the Government side of the House who was very much dissatisfied with the mode of representation proposed by the Bill, he appealed to the hon. Member to withdraw his Amendment, in order that the Committee might get to something more definite. He could not conceive that the plan embodied in the Amendment would work smoothly, or would prove to be to anyone's interest.

MR. DILLON said the proposal which he made on the previous Monday was an extremely moderate one, and it was rejected. Now the Government were face to face with a number of proposals to revolutionise the denominational schools. He only rose now to explain, however, that it would be impossible for those associated with him to support the Amendment, which was not in the nature of a compromise. This proposal would affect the constitution of the management of all the denominational schools throughout the country. They were told that there would be security in the fact that a scheme would have to meet with the approval of the Board of Education; but he looked forward to the day, which, in view of recent events, might not be far distant, when his hon. friend the Member for Carnarvon Boroughs might be President of the Board of Education, and he could not see much promise of protection to the denominational schools in that arrangement.

MR. JOSEPH A. PEASE (Essex, Saffron Walden) said that, although the proposal was not an ideal one, it was far better than the proposal in the Bill, because, undoubtedly, in the country, denominationalists would be elected to the County Councils after the passage of this Bill, and they were far more tolerant than the Government in this matter, and he thought they would not allow so many grievances to exist as existed at present. As an instance of the grievances which at present existed, he read from a Church newspaper of December 14th last the following paragraph—

"As a notable instance of the admirable way in which Church schools may be really made worth the name, we should like to name St. Mary Magdalene, Paddington. Many a little Dissenter, so-called, has been taught the Catholic faith, as, although the Conscience Clause is there, it has only once been used to withdraw a child from religious instruction. We know many an instance of the children, when older, coming forward for confirmation entirely from the sound teaching they had received in their school days."

His father had received a letter dated April 24th last, from one of his constituents, a lady, in which she said—

"I do hope to live to see efficient elementary education free from the control of the State Church, for in this parish the vicar, and curate also, are teaching the children of Dissenters that all who enter a Dissenting place of worship are going to destruction; also that children baptised by Dissenters are not legally baptised."

He could give other instances of the same kind. In another case the daughter of a farmer applied for a position of pupil teacher in a Church school in her own village; she was told that she was a Dissenter, that her parents were Dissenters, and that she could not be allowed to occupy the position and, as a result, she had to travel 5,000 miles in the next four years in order to obtain a position as a teacher in a board school. He therefore thought such a scheme as was put forward by the Amendment was a good thing, and he hoped the Amendment would be accepted.

*SIR MICHAEL FOSTER (London University) said that although he thought it impossible to assent to this Amendment in its present form, because it was impossible to simply refer to the local authority the vexed questions with which they had been so long dealing, yet he ventured to think that, with some additions, it might be made of practical utility. The Amendment had this advantage, that instead of laying down in detail the same thing for all areas it gave the opportunity of simply laying down general principles which might be carried out with modifications of detail in various areas. It had, moreover, this greater advantage at the present moment, that it seemed to offer an opportunity to the Prime Minister of making such a compromise as would be more or less acceptable to all of them. He heard the Bill spoken of yesterday as a bad Bill. For his part, he regarded it as a good Bill. There were two features in it which, if carried, would last for ever

—features of great potential good. But whether that good, from being merely potential, would become actual and real would not depend upon the particular Clauses of the Bill itself. The Bill could merely be a rough hewn measure shaped finally by practice afterwards, it could only be successful by being cordially accepted and loyally worked out by the people. He himself was prepared to give up a good deal to see it pass. He did not believe in denominational schools. He believed in religion being taught in school, but he believed in the school itself being undenominational. But that he knew he could not attain to. He would like to see it, because he felt that in all cases it was a difficulty that in a denominational school a teacher was selected to teach secular knowledge, not only on account of his secular attainments but also on account of his religious tenets. The very essential of a denominational school was the continuance of a test the removal of which had given new life to our older seats of learning, and the absence of which was the mainspring of our newer seats of learning. But so much did he think of the other features of the Bill, that he was willing to give up his opposition to that part of it. He felt sure that no Bill could be loyally accepted by the people which did not continue for the present the system of denominational schools. Therefore, he was anxious that the Prime Minister should see his way to attaching to this scheme the principle that there should be an adequate share of control by the local authority, combined with some security, which, he imagined, it was not beyond legal ability to devise, that the denominational character of the school should not be changed, unless at any time or other there was an obvious and irresistible desire on the part of the denomination to change it. He would ask the Prime Minister if he could not, by some such way as he had suggested, put something before them which might be accepted at all events by the majority on both sides, so that they might go to the country having produced something which the country would loyally accept and heartily work out.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR confessed that had almost any other individual in the House except his hon. friend addressed an appeal to him which seemed so remote from the special Amendment before them as this, he would not have asked to be allowed to detain the House in order to make a reply. His hon. friend came to him with the request to find means by which all the strife of sects and denominations should be healed, at all events so far as this question of primary education was concerned. He did not believe that any man could make a successful reply to that demand. He knew that he had given the best of his abilities, the best of his thoughts, and many months to this problem; he certainly had approached it in no sectarian spirit; and he had desired, in so far as he had anything to do with the Bill, to make it a great educational measure. If it had been possible for those responsible for the framing of the Bill to evade, to pass on one side, this great denominational difficulty, there was no sacrifice which they would not have made to attain such a result. But unhappily it was, he feared, absolutely impossible. There were hon. Gentlemen opposite—he made no reference to hon. Members on his own side—who had devoted as much thought as he had to this question, perhaps more, for many years, and to whom it had been one of the great and absorbing topics of current political controversy. Had they ever suggested a plan? Had any educationist, entirely outside these wretched denominational differences, ever suggested a plan? Had his hon. friend himself ever suggested a plan? Had any friend of his ever suggested a plan? He thought it would be found, whenever these plans were analysed that it came to this—they must choose clearly and definitely one of two solutions of the question. Were denominational schools to be left to the denominations, or were they to be taken away from them? It was a dilemma which no one could get round. Hon. Gentlemen opp site would never be content unless these schools were taken away. That was not the path of peace. He was not arguing at the moment which was the right plan; his hon. friend did not make an appeal to him in favour of what was abstractedly best, but in favour of something which would allay controversy and bring peace to the

unsettled minds of the public in connection with this most difficult matter. His appeal was for peace, but he would not get peace by any plan—

*SIR MICHAEL FOSTER said that what he suggested was that the right hon. Gentleman should find some terms which would secure the denominational character of the schools, even in presence of what was spoken of as adequate representation of the local authority. He understood that the fear in regard to increasing the representation of the local authority was that that body would intervene to destroy the denominational character of the school. All he asked the Prime Minister was—could not he or his legal advisers find some terms which, while permitting that increase in the representation of the local authority which was demanded, not on the Opposition side of the House only, but on the Ministerial side too, would yet secure by some legal phrase, that the denominational character of the school should not be changed unless the denomination itself wished it?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he thought his hon. friend did not exaggerate the ingenuity of the legal advisers of the Government, but he did exaggerate the power of the law. These things were not to be done by any phrase however ingeniously framed. His idea was a practical idea; it was to retain the denominational character of the schools and yet give public control. He thought his hon. friend forgot how far they had succeeded in getting towards that idea. Not only had they given the whole control and responsibility of secular education to a popularly elected body, but they had placed upon the management of all these voluntary schools persons representing popularly elected bodies. Therefore they had linked the minor school authority with the major school authority, the managers with the educational committee, in such a way that not only had the education committee the right and the responsibility, but they had the power. He really thought that hon. Members constantly forgot that fact. The word management appeared to obscure their eyes to the real facts as they were embodied in the Bill. According to the Bill, secular education, in which his hon. friend was so largely interested, was absolutely under the control of the popularly elected body. ["No."] That, at all events, was his opinion. ["Who appoints the teacher?"] The teacher was, of course, appointed by the denomination, but there was a veto upon him, so that no incompetent teacher could be selected; and if a teacher, when selected, proved to be incompetent, he might be dismissed by the popularly-elected body. His hon. friend must admit, he thought, that they had travelled an enormous distance in the direction which he desired. His hon. friend saw exactly where they stood. Nothing would satisfy the gentlemen opposite, whom he wished to conciliate, and whom, Heaven knew, he himself also wished to conciliate, if it was in his power, but an arrangement that the teacher should be elected by some body that did not represent the denomination. The Committee had got down to that narrow issue. His hon. friend thought that all the difficulties incident to a state of things like that could be avoided by a clause drawn up by a competent lawyer, which said that, notwithstanding the character of the teacher or anything else concerning him, the school should remain of the denomination to which it originally belonged. It really was absolutely impossible that they should honestly, and he had almost said without profanity, try to work a system under which those who selected the teacher and those who could dismiss the teacher, belonged perhaps to no denomination at all, or to a denomination antagonistic to the original owners of the school, and yet had to make the teacher teach the denominational religion of the school, to superintend his teaching of denominational religion in the school, and see that he conducted it effectively. He could not imagine a system more unworkable. He could not imagine a system which would be more repulsive to any man of true religious instincts. He apologised to the Committee for having spoken, because he was conscious that he had gone far beyond the limits of the Amendment. It was only the appeal of his hon. friend which had made him speak. Having himself been a transgressor, he ventured to make an appeal to his brother transgressors as regarded the limitation of the debate. If they had a Second Reading discussion on every suggestion, he did

not see that they, the Bill, the public, or anybody else profited. If they were to bring these issues, the importance of which he was the last to minimise, to some definite head, discuss them in a businesslike spirit, and vote upon them, he thought it would be to the advantage of them all.

*(1.40.) SIR MICHAEL FOSTER explained that, in his view a school of which the head teacher did not belong to the denomination would not be a denominational school. He would be glad to see words introduced in Clause 8 making it absolutely clear that the head teacher and possibly other teachers should belong to the denomination.

MR. BRYCE said that the sincerity, he might almost say the solemnity, with which the right hon. Gentleman had expressed his opinion had impressed them all. But while he recognised the right hon. Gentleman's sincerity he could not share his despair. He believed that a solution could be found, and that only time, thought, and good intent were needed to attain it. He agreed with the right hon. Gentleman that the question did not arise on this Amendment, and he would ask his hon. friend to withdraw his proposal, so that the Amendment of the noble Lord the Member for the Cricklade Division, which was conceived in the interests of peace, might be moved. That Amendment would give a better opportunity for discussing the possibility of an arrangement.

MR. GEORGE WHITE asked leave to withdraw his Amendment, which, he explained, had been moved solely for the purpose of bringing the question of management before the Committee in the hope that some method might be devised for meeting what he believed was the practically unanimous desire of the Committee.

*THE CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the Committee that the Amendment be withdrawn? [Cries of "No."]

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs) was surprised at the attitude of hon. Members on the other side. It was entirely in the interests of the progress of the Bill that leave to withdraw the Amendment was asked, and if that permission was refused the responsibility would rest entirely with the supporters of the Government, and it would be necessary to submit arguments for the acceptance of the Amendment. It raised a purely practical issue as to the way in which after the Bill was carried they should proceed with the appointment of managers. The great argument in its favour was not so much the religious one as that which had been so frequently urged by the Prime Minister—viz., the desirability of elasticity in these schemes. The same sort of clause was introduced into the Welsh Education Act. There was no general scheme of management provided for all the schools; it was simply enacted that schemes should be prepared by the local authority and submitted to the Charity Commissioners and the Education Department, and finally to the House of Commons. Local circumstances, peculiarities, and difficulties were thus taken into account, with the result that many different schemes were working in each district. The local authority should be left to decide as to the best method of managing the schools in its own district. It was a mistake for them to be circumscribed with regard to numbers. In one district even six managers would not be necessary, while in another ten might be required to manage the schools properly. It was argued that the proposal would interfere with the denominational schools. But this was simply a skeleton suggestion, and if hon. Members thought something further was necessary in order to safeguard the denominational schools they had simply to introduce amendments for the purpose. As to the statement of the First Lord that no plan had been suggested, the Opposition had put forward every plan that the wit of man could devise, and the right hon. Gentleman had not merely rejected them, but he had rejected them without even giving them due consideration. He had rejected every compromise, and the opponents of the Bill were now prepared to fight the matter out both in the House and in the country.

MR. SPEAR (Devonshire, Tavistock) said he felt it his duty as a supporter of the main principles of the Bill, to join in the appeal of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the London University, to seek to bring the various phases of opinion expressed in many parts of the House together by some reasonable compromise.

*THE CHAIRMAN: The debate ought now to be confined to the Amendment. I admit that it has taken a very wide turn.

MR. SPEAR said he was strongly in favour of greater popular control in the management of schools than was provided for in the Bill. He held that the larger the popular control the better it would be for the denomination and for education as well. He was not unmindful of the spirit manifested by the Prime Minister in framing the Amendment. He thought it was a manifestation of a spirit and a desire which the Prime Minister had shown all along to deal fairly and justly with the interests of all. He regarded the alteration in the proportion as being an advantage, and he appreciated the recognition of the principle of local representation through the Parish Councils. These schools would be attended chiefly by the children of the working classes, and it was well that the working classes should have an opportunity of taking part in the management of the schools. He would venture to suggest to the Prime Minister that, if he could not give a representation of one half to popularly elected managers, he could at least give three to four. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would do something to meet the strong feeling, not only among hon. Members opposite, but among many loyal supporters of the Unionist Party. The hon. Member for Saffron Walden mentioned several cases of tyranny in voluntary schools, but on this point he wished to remind the hon. Member that hon. Members on the Ministerial side were as indignant as hon. Members opposite in regard to any such acts of tyranny. As a supporter of this measure he ventured to say that the proposals contained in this Bill would make it completely impossible that any such things could happen after the Bill became law. When the Government brought in a Bill to prevent these scandals surely their proposals ought to command some sympathy from hon. Members sitting on the opposite side of the House. He appealed to the Prime Minister to endeavour to do something to meet the proposals made for a compromise. It would be a misfortune if this opportunity were lost, and unless some steps were taken to secure greater control, this Bill would cause a great deal of friction.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER (Cheshire, Northwich) remarked that if the right hon. Gentleman did not meet the wishes of the House—he would not say of the Opposition only—he would bring trouble on the country. For his own part he could repeat with a very good conscience what the hon. Member who had just sat down said with regard to the advisability of coming to a compromise. The right hon. Gentleman was of opinion that unless they left two-thirds of the management in the hands of the owners of the voluntary schools they would destroy the denominational character of those schools. If the right hon. Gentleman would leave the House free to settle this question they would hit upon a scheme which would not destroy the denominational character of the schools. The hon. Gentleman the Member for Oxford University told the House how he had met a number of men who differed from him politically, and he was afraid that what they had told him in private was not sincere.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON (Oxford University) said he did not think there was anything in what he had said which would convey that impression. What he said was that already many communications had passed between the supporters of the Government and hon. Members opposite upon this subject, and he had come to the conclusion that the First Lord of the Treasury could not satisfy the wishes of hon. Members opposite consistently with maintaining the denominational character of the schools.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER said he could assure the hon. Gentleman that in their endeavours to make peace upon this subject they were absolutely sincere. They were not at all unwilling to preserve the denominational character of the schools, and he agreed with the hon. Member who had just spoken, and with the hon. Gentleman the Member for the London University that if the appointment of the head teacher was secured to the denomination that would settle the denominational character of the school. A suggestion had been made that the strictly denominational teaching might be confined to two days a week——

*THE CHAIRMAN: There is nothing about two days a week in this Amendment.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR again appealed to the Committee to allow a division to be taken upon this Amendment.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER said he would not allude to anything which the right hon. Gentleman had said during the afternoon——

*THE CHAIRMAN: The only question before the Committee is whether the scheme should be framed by the local authority subject to the approval of the Board of Education. That is the only proposal which is now before the Committee.

(2.0.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 198; Noes, 72. (Division List No. 344.) (2.10.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bignold, Arthur
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burke, E. Haviland-
Campbell, Rt Hn. J. A. (Glasgow
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carlile, William Walter
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Clancy, John Joseph
Cochrane, Hn. Thomas H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Cranborne, Viscount
Crean, Eugene
Cubitt, Hon. Henry
Davenport, William Bromley-
Delany, William
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Doughty, George
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Farrell, James Patrick
Fellowes, Hn. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Flower, Ernest
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.
Gretton, John
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hammond, John
Hanbury Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harrington, Timothy
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Heaton, John Henniker
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, Jn. (Kent, Faversham
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Joyce, Michael
Kennaway, Rt. Hn. Sir John H.
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Lambton, Hn. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Leamy, Edmund
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick, N.S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn Walter (Bristol, S.)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Mooney, John J.
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morgan, David J. (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham

Donald Ninian
,Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
, Joseph (Louth, South)
m, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
nor, James (Wicklow, W.
nell, John (Mayo, S.)
nell, T. (Kerry, W.)
ly, James (Roscommon, N
ll, Hon. Robert Torrens
wing, Charles Lindsay
r, Walter (Salisbury)
r, Sir Gilbert
Higgins, Frederick
ner, Walter R.
, Patrick Joseph
man, Ernest George
-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
, Robert
C. Guy
, Major Frederic Carne
ond, John E. (Waterford
James (Greenock)
ie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tully Jasper
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm.
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

n, Thomas Gair
n, Rowland Hirst
y, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Richard
, John
hurst, Henry
ser, Sir John Tomlinson
, Rt. Hon. James
n, Sydney Charles
'ell, James
ron, Robert
on, Richard Knight
ning, Francis Allston
, Robert Hunter
s, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
r, John A. (Inverness-sh.
, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
nk, Master of
ott, Alfred
aurice, Lord Edmund
, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
, J. M. F.
ply, James
, Corrie
Rt. Hn. Sir E. (Berwick)
n, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hn. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Labouchere, Henry
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Lewis, John Herbert
M'Arthur, William (Cornwall)
M'Kenna, Reginald
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Price, Robert John
Rea Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Runciman, Walter
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Spencer, Rt Hn C. R. (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan Gower
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Huddersf'd

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. George White and
Mr. Lloyd-George.

35.) LORD EDMUND FITZ-RICE said he desired to move mendment, not exactly the Amend- which appeared on the Paper, be- the Committee had now passed precise words where that Amend- should have been moved. The ndment he would move was, ver, substantially the same. It to insert in line 10, after the "consisting of" the words ons to be appointed as herein- provided," and to omit the quent words. In placing the ndment before the Committee he was actuated by exactly the same feelings which animated the eloquent appeal which the Committee had the advantage of hearing from his right hon. friend the Member for West Wolverhampton. His right hon. friend urged in powerful language that in the circumstances of time and place in which the Committee found themselves, it was impossible to do justice to the numerous proposals before the Committee. There was more than one proposal before the Committee; and, indeed, the position of the Committee in regard to those proposals was so

peculiar that he would ask leave to point out exactly what that position now was. The management Clauses of the Bill were Nos. 7 and 8; but by the action of the Government themselves a great change had been made. Clauses 7 and 8 dealt with management, although from different aspects. The principle was laid down in Clause 7 and the details as to non - provided schools in Clause 8. Suddenly, however, the Government pitch-forked part of Clause 8 into Clause 7, thereby making a very serious alteration in the Bill. Further, the First Lord of the Treasury placed on the Paper an Amendment which the Committee had been discussing for several days. That Amendment contained most important proposals, which, he was willing to grant, were proposed with an intention of finding something which would be acceptable to both sides. That intention had, however, not been successful, and fresh controversy had arisen. Then, a few days ago, a new Clause was placed on the Paper, which was practically an explanation of that part of the right hon. Gentleman's Amendment which referred to the election of trust managers. The new proposals were of the widest and most sweeping character; and he was inclined to think that they would very likely raise a hornets' nest in almost every parish in England where denominational schools existed. He did not very strongly believe in sticking forever to the letter of every trust deed in regard to schools; but there was no doubt that any attempt to touch such deeds was always a matter which excited the greatest amount of apprehension, especially in Church circles. They were, therefore, in the position of having an amended Clause in an Amendment to to the Amendment, and a new Clause which practically should be read with the Amendments. That was a state of almost unexampled confusion. Every hon. Member who had the good or bad fortune to preside over a Committee of the House of Commons would know that there was nothing more troublesome to deal with than an Amendment to an Amendment, but when on top of that they had a new Clause to be read with the Amendments, then they had arrived at a period when stock ought to be taken of the position. Apart from the circumstances of the Amendment, there were circumstances of time. They were now close to the end of the present period of the session. They would meet again in October, and that being so, he would suggest in a perfectly friendly spirit that, having regard to the extreme difficulty of the task in which they were engaged, the proper course would be to revert to the original scheme of the Bill. If his Amendment were adopted, the meaning would be the same as if the Clause had remained as it originally stood. The best proof of the existing confusion was that they had now almost forgotten the unfortunate Bill, and it was relegated to comparative obscurity. What in such circumstances was the best course to pursue? He hoped the Committee would forgive him for alluding again to the precedent of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1870, which was placed in the same difficult position, and when identical controversies were being discussed. What happened with the Education Bill of that year? It was read a second time in March, and it was not until the first days of July that the Committee stage was taken. Why? Because negotiations were in progress inside and outside the House which resulted in large alterations being agreed to. The Bill was committed *pro forma*, it was then reprinted with the agreed Amendments, and then recommitted, to be finally considered in Committee, and it was not until the first days of July that the real Committee stage was entered upon. Actuated by a desire, as he was sure the right hon. Gentleman would believe, to extricate the Committee from the difficult, if not impossible, position in which it was, he now moved his Amendment. He stood on the strong ground that he was asking the Committee to do what one of the strongest Governments of the past was asked to do, and did. Why should not the interval until October be spent in considering the eloquent appeals which had been addressed to the Committee from hon. Members on both sides? Hon. Members opposite might imagine that they on that side were approaching the question in too polemical a spirit; but in view of the appeals which had been addressed to the Committee by the hon. Member for the

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice.

University of London and of the hon. Member opposite, was it not unreasonable to conclude that the wit of man could not devise some means of getting over their difficulties, large as he admitted they were. They had all advanced on the question of the Church party—with the exception of the small faction of thirty Members in the House, the importance of which he was inclined to think had been exaggerated in the country. The Church party, or if hon. Members preferred it, the Conservative or Unionist Party, had advanced a great deal as compared with their opinion a few years ago, and indeed even a few months ago. His Nonconformist friends had also made a very great advance on the question. The Nonconformists would themselves acknowledge that they could recollect the time when many of the most respected Nonconformists were not very anxious to see State interference in the matter of education. They were all approaching, he hoped, a settlement. This prayer was that they should now cease angry discussion, conclude the business of the session, and endeavour to arrive at an agreement before the House resumed in October. Let there be something like a round table conference in the meantime. He did not mean a round table conference consisting entirely of ecclesiastics, whether they were Church of England or Nonconformists. He did not wish to say anything about the round table conference which was arranged with the most excellent intentions by the Bishop of London, although he confessed he was rather alarmed when he heard it was to assemble, and he was glad to learn that it separated peaceably. He claimed that the education question was above all a question for the laity. There should be some attempt on the part of reasonable men on both sides to see whether, as the hon. Member for the University of London said, it was not possible to arrive at some agreement. In any event, the attempt was worth making. It might fail or it might succeed; but let them hope it would succeed. If the Clause were to be passed by the closure, if they were met by a no-surrender attitude on the ground that the question was insoluble, then, as his hon. friend the Member for the University of London said, the controversy might be nominally closed in this House, but a far larger and more dangerous controversy would be opened in the country which would continue until it was ended by the victory of the principles they on that side of the House advocated. The victory for the moment might be with hon. Members opposite; but in the long run he thought it would be with them. He appealed, however, in the interests of the honour and reputation of the House of Commons, that some arrangement should be arrived at. It would be contrary to the dignity of the House to separate without accomplishing anything, leaving a legacy of hatred and ill-will to the people of the country.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 10, to leave out from the word 'of' to the end of the proposed Amendment, and insert the words, 'persons to be appointed as hereinafter provided.'"—(*Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'a number of' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

(3.0.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I give to the noble Lord full credit for the spirit in which he has moved his Amendment—an Amendment which he has told us, I am sure with perfect sincerity, is not directed with any hostile intent against the policy of the Government. I think the noble Lord was guilty of some exaggeration when he described the present position of this Bill as one of confusion. It is a position of difficulty, simply because there is a very sharp difference of opinion on both sides of the House on a very important question. That I have sorrowfully to admit; but it is not really a position of confusion at all. The issues are perfectly plain. The drafting of the Bill as we propose it, is, I think, on perfectly sound lines; it does not throw any special difficulties in the way of our discussion, or any difficulties which are not inherent in the subject; and it enables the issue to be taken in a convenient form. Therefore I do not admit that there is any confusion in our present position, and I do not see that if there were it would be remedied by deferring any further consideration of this Clause to the Autumn. If we are in a state of confusion at the end of July or

the beginning of August, we should be equally in a state of confusion in the middle of October. But I do not think the noble Lord gave us what was his main object in moving this Amendment. It was not to call attention to what he describes as the present confused position of affairs. He had a larger and more generous motive than that which would appear from the mere criticism of the form of the proposal which the Government have laid on the table of the House. What is the noble Lord's suggestion? It is that we should stop discussing this difficult question now until the second week or third week in October. What is to be gained by that? According to him what is to be gained is that in the interval some inspiration will occur to some one on one side of the House or the other which will enable an agreement to be come to on a subject which so far, does not seem to admit of any satisfactory solution by way of common consent. I wish I could think that there was the smallest prospect that deferring the discussion would make it easier. Remember this is not a new controversy. The battlefield has been trampled on over and over again by the contending forces. Those engaged in this fight know every kopje, every rise in the ground, every point of vantage, and every strategical and tactical position as well as those occupied in sham fights at Aldershot know that well-accustomed sphere of operations. The thing has been threshed out and threshed out until I do not think there is a single new argument that can be adduced on either side, or a single solution perhaps which has not been canvassed, considered, and finally rejected by either one or other of the contending parties. I have already earlier today given the Committee some of the reasons which have led me to this melancholy conclusion, but it is a conclusion to which I am bound to come and why we should expect that the wisdom of mankind during the four weeks of August, the four weeks of September, and the first fortnight of October should enable us to do what we have never been able to do on this subject, I cannot imagine. Why something is to occur in the seaside retreat of hon. Gentlemen, or in the course of their holiday trip abroad, which they have never been able to think of before really passes my understanding. May I make an observation to the House on a point to which the noble Lord has not referred, and of which perhaps indeed he was ignorant, which is that really the Government are not responsible for forcing this controversy on before the vacation. Some time ago there was one of those negotiations which occasionally take place, and often with much profit, between the authorised representatives of hon. Gentlemen opposite and ourselves as to the winding up of the business of this part of the session. I then proposed that Clause 7 should be passed, broadly speaking, in the form and on the lines on which it was originally put down in the Bill, that some other Government business should be got through, and that the fight should be taken upon Clause 8. Well, that is very much what hon. Gentlemen now desire, but I proposed it and it was rejected. They refused to come into an arrangement of that kind. But now the noble Lord has suggested that it is all through our action that there has been imported into Clause 7 the detailed discussion of this question of management. If the noble Lord will refer to the notice paper as it was before I put this Amendment on the Paper, he will be entirely disabused of that notion if he ever entertained it. I should be very glad that the fight should not be taken on Clause 7, but that it should remain as it was originally intended to be, a sort of broad declaration of policy, and that the discussion should take place on Clause 8; and I was prepared, under perfectly reasonable conditions, to defer consideration of Clause 8 until after the holidays. But not only was that rejected, it became perfectly clear that no such proceeding on Clause 7 was possible. Every kind of alternative scheme was put down upon Clause 7 apart from Clause 8, and there was no method of preventing the discussion being held upon Clause 7. No doubt, as we had approached the Clause the fertility of invention of hon. Gentlemen opposite would have been stimulated, as it always has been on these occasions, and instead of two or three or four alternative schemes, we should have had

half a dozen or a dozen, or, for all I know, two dozen. It was, therefore, perfectly plain that there was no chance, except by agreement, of deferring the detailed discussion of this matter until Clause 8, and that was refused. In the circumstances, I do not think we are to blame for any evils, if they are evils, which have occurred from the course we have pursued. I do not know, indeed, that any serious evils have occurred.

MR. BRYCE: I do not in the least admit the statement the right hon. Gentleman makes to be a correct statement, so far as my knowledge goes, and in the absence of my right hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Well, the right hon. Gentleman can give his version of the facts if he likes, but that is my recollection of what occurred. I do not say that it is particularly material What is material is that hon. Gentlemen would not allow us to escape discussion of this matter on Clause 7. That was quite clear from their Amendments.

MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.): Were not those Amendments put down before the stage of approaching that agreement as to Clause 7? So far as I remember, the great majority were put down before.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I do not understand that interruption.

MR. CHANNING: The Amendments to which the right hon. Gentleman refers were really on the Paper before he made the offer to conclude the immediate proceedings on Clause 7.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I do not in the least understand that the statement, or the implied statement, of the hon. Gentleman is inconsistent with what I have said. Of course, if we had come to an agreement to pass Clause 7 in its original form those Amendments would have been withdrawn which were put down before the arrangement was suggested; but the arrangement was suggested, and was not agreed to.

MR. BRYCE: No; I do not admit that.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: At all events, that is what I believe to have occurred, and I shall be curious to know what the version of the right hon. Gentleman is. In any case, it is quite clear that unless hon. Gentlemen had been prepared to come to some such understanding as I proposed, we had no choice but to raise the discussion on Clause 7. Having got so far in that discussion as we have got, I think it would be a very bad arrangement of our business not to proceed with it on the present occasion.

MR. BRYCE said he wished to say at once what his impression was in this matter. In the first place, the arrangement to which the right hon. Gentleman referred included other matters as well as the Education Bill. He believed that an arrangement might have been come to in regard to the Education Bill, but, owing to the line that the right hon. Gentleman took upon the other matters, it was impossible to come to an agreement. Therefore, to represent the suggested arrangement as having gone off on the point of the Education Bill would be to convey an entirely erroneous impression to the House.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: It did go off.

MR. BRYCE said that was so, but not on the point of the Education Bill, and that was the material point. It went off on another point altogether, relating to another Bill. In the second place, the suggestion that this vital question should be left over to be discussed at a later stage was one which could not prejudice the Opposition. It would perfectly have met their wish that such a matter should in one way or other be reserved instead of being decided before the recess. Upon that an arrangement might have been arrived at.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No; you are quite wrong.

MR. BRYCE said the misfortune was that they all knew that these informal communications were open to the difficulty that they were not reduced to writing, and different people might

carry away different impressions. He was giving his own impression, and he could safely say that he would never have thought that any difficulty would have been raised as to postponing the question they were now discussing if it could be arranged. He was anxious to lose no time in entirely disclaiming any such view of the negotiations referred to as the right hon. Gentleman had given.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: You are quite wrong there.

MR. TREVELYAN (Yorkshire, W.R., Elland) said the reason the Amendments were put down was that those who put them down were advised that, if they did not put them down where they did, they would be ruled out of order. So far as they were concerned, they were quite willing that they should be discussed on Clause 8. When the Prime Minister's Amendment was put down, he thought the idea was that the whole of this question should be left until Clause 8 was discussed.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I only put down my Amendment when the negotiations failed.

MR. TREVELYAN said that evidently there was not a clear understanding between the two front Benches, but, whatever the negotiations were, it was made abundantly clear directly the Prime Minister's Amendment began to be discussed that every one on the Opposition side of the House was ready to accept the postponement of these discussions until Clause 8. He regretted that there was any misunderstanding between the two front Benches. He thought it was becoming clear that on both sides of the House there were sections that would like to come to an understanding. There were those eighty mysterious Gentlemen on the other side who were supposed to have sent to the Government a memorial in favour of public control. They had not, it was true, shown themselves very much in public. They had, he believed, occasionally abstained from voting when the Government had had the Irish Members on their side. He hoped, however, they were not mere vague sympathisers in the lobby, with ideas of public control. A good deal had been said about Nonconformists not being ready to come to an agreement with the supporters of the Church, but he thought that the motion passed by the Free Churches this week showed that there was, at any rate, a compromising attitude amongst Nonconformists. He thought that, if the reasonable men on both sides could meet in the autumn, they could devise some arrangement which would bring them nearer together than would the present proposals of the Government.

MR. CRIPPS (Lancashire, Stretford) said from this side of the House the Bill was regarded as a compromise that encouraged denominational schools. One of the great benefits of the Bill was the extent to which the lay element would be introduced in future into these schools. He intensely disliked the "one-man" school, and he did not favour education being in the hands of a clerical party of any denomination. He approved of a strictly lay element, taking the view of the noble Lord opposite. At the present moment there was no proper control at all; they were providing schools under clerical control. That was a great misfortune, and an evil which ought to be remedied as soon as possible. With regard to secondary education, they should put these schools entirely under the public control. By this Bill they introduced the public element plus outside managers in place of the trust managers and those co-opted by them, and gave publicity and an element of public local feeling which exactly counterbalanced the evil of the existing system.

*THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the hon. Member was taking a rather wide view, having regard to the Amendment.

MR. CRIPPS said if the Bill were to preserve denominational education, no compromise was possible in the sense which was suggested from the opposite Benches. In regard to the constitution of the management, it was necessary to face the question whether there was to be a majority on the one side or on the other. He hoped that it might be settled once for all in order to narrow the area of sectarian controversy.

SIR EDWARD GREY (Northumberland, Berwick) said he thought hon. Members opposite really considered that the religious difficulty was the great difficulty of this Clause. That was not, in his opinion, the great difficulty. The great difficulty was one of more representative control. It was not a religious difficulty; it was a difficulty due to a sense of political inferiority, which was perpetuated under this management Clause. To keep closely to the Amendment of his noble friend, he thought there was more reason in it than the First Lord of the Treasury supposed. The right hon. Gentleman was so convinced that no compromise could be arrived at which would facilitate matters that he was quite sure that no inspiration could come to any one between now and the Autumn sitting which would be of any service.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the right hon. Gentleman had put the matter in a more general form than he could agree with. He was afraid he did not believe in the possibility of compromise on this particular question, but there would be plenty of matters later on which he thought a compromise might be reached.

SIR EDWARD GREY said he was dealing with this particular question. He could not help thinking that a time of relaxation and refreshment, which would be especially welcome to the Government, might produce a little more elasticity of mind than hon. Members now possessed. He would admit frankly that, if the first Lord of the Treasury was prepared to stick literally to this particular Clause as it now stood on the Paper—his own Amendment—and was quite convinced that no modification could be made in it, there was no reason why he should accept the Amendment of his noble friend, because, if that was so, hon Members on that side would continue to fight in that House, whether the struggle went on now or in the Autumn, and when that fight was over they would continue to fight in the country. But he thought it was possible that the controversy might be at any rate softened. He did not believe any compromise was possible which would produce unanimity; but the hon. Gentleman the Member for London University had outlined a compromise which in his opinion, from the point of view of people who approached this question from the same point of view as himself, would meet their requirements. He did not think such a compromise as was outlined would produce unanimity in the House; but it would take away a good deal of the existing bitterness if some compromise of the kind were tabled by the Government, and were allowed to stand before the country between now and autumn. The House might meet with a chance—he did not say of unanimity—but of having less bitter and prolonged discussion. He did not think unanimity would be produced by any compromise of that kind. He thought the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich would probably tell against it, and that he might possibly be joined as teller by some Nonconformist from that side of the House. As the noble Lord himself had pointed out, he had in this matter a singular affinity to Nonconformists. He preferred a distinguished Nonconformist divine to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Haddington. So far as the religious question was concerned, there would probably be, even after a compromise like that suggested by the hon. Member for London University had been tabled, Members on each side who would not accept it. But he believed that in the interests of education it would really be worth while to put something of that kind before the country. So far as the Opposition were concerned, from the party point of view, he had no desire whatever that that should be done. They were perfectly content to fight the Clause as it stood, there and outside; but, from an educational point of view, it was a great pity. He joined entirely with the Member for London University in his desire that the Education Bill, which did contain some elements of good, should not go out to the country with this flavour of injustice about it, but should retain something which would remove, if not the religious, at any rate the political, grievance, and which would have a better chance of doing good educational work from the fact that it took an acceptable form.

*(3.25.) MR. COMPTON RICKETT (Scarborough) joined in the appeal of the noble Lord the Member for Cricklade to the Government that this important part of the Bill should be carried over to the Autumn session. If the right hon. Gentleman inquired why such a course should be adopted he would respectfully inform him that if the Bill were carried in its present form it would be rendered unworkable by a large class of the community. He was well aware that the Free Church men were not a majority in the country, but he did not think that the strong opinions of a large proportion of the people should not be taken into account. While the Anglican Church was attended by those who supported it on conscientious grounds, it was also supported by many simply for social and political reasons. But the despised Dissenters, the people who were known by negative names, had no inducement to defend their faith and order except that of conviction, and they might be set against those earnest and convinced Churchmen who had shown a great desire to pass this Clause in its present form. He had not much sympathy with those who believed that the denominational system could be cleared away, or that the strong opinions of a large proportion of the people of the country should not be taken into account by Nonconformists. A system had to be found under which the Government in the State schools should recognise the views of both sides. Attempts had been made to reconcile the conflicting views, and there were indications that to effect such a reconciliation was not beyond the power of sensible men. But the sense of pressure and of indifference to compromise which would be felt by Nonconformists if the Clause were forced through in a sitting or two would greatly stand in the way of such a reconciliation. It had been said that if the Bill were carried without compromise Free Churchmen would resort, by organisation, to the non-payment of rates. He could not recommend such a course until every other expedient had been tried. As loyal citizens they had no moral right to do that except in the last extremity. It was a form of war, and under the democratic constitution of this country such an expedient ought not to be lightly resorted to. But apart from that, there was throughout the country an organisation not intended primarily for political purposes, but which would undoubtedly be used, if this Bill were passed, for the purpose of watching its operation and exposing every deviation from just and fair treatment of Nonconformists. This controversy would be carried into all the parishes of England, and it would enter into all County Council and municipal elections, to the detriment of other and more important questions. He had not the slightest doubt that after a great deal of heat had been shown and a great deal of time lost this principle would be abandoned for something of a more impartial and national character. The fact that this was a religious question in education would render it incapable of compromise in the country unless the House of Commons had the good sense to come to some conclusion itself. If the Government insisted on carrying the Clause through by means of the closure they would extinguish the spirit of compromise which now existed on both sides, and would have to take the consequences of any agitation which might ensue.

*SIR J. DICKSON-POYNDER (Wiltshire, Chippenham) said it must be quite evident that the Government did not intend to accept the noble Lord's Amendment; and after very careful consideration of the Bill and of this particular Clause he had to come to the conclusion reluctantly that the Government were, in his judgment, wise and prudent in adhering to the Clause in its present form. He recognised that the position the Government were taking up today, that where public elementary schools were supported out of the public revenue they should be controlled by a majority of a privileged section of the community, was an untenable one which could not last permanently in the future. He believed that to be opposed to the constitutional system which had taken such deep root in the country. He did not say this as an opponent of denominational teaching—he was one of its many advocates—but because he believed that in the long run religious teaching would

better maintained by a species of ular control than by an artificially ıufactured control. The religious :iment of the country was founded a far surer basis than this Bill or Government could provide. It was ng and deep rooted, and would be ntained, not by any prescribed form Government, but by the zeal and our of the advocates of religion, formed a great preponderance the people of the country. He eciated the arguments of the ne Minister, but he was confident the local managers would have iderable power, and he thought that peace, harmony, good education, and ainly for the highest order of religion, ould be better to allow the people of strict to have a reasonable voice in administration of its education. As deal popular control he would like e a combination of Church managers gentlemen appointed by the educa- authority forming the majority of Board. He believed in the infusion opular control, but did not believe the moment had arrived when the rnment could go the length of g full control. Their patriotic action king up this difficult question in the of the controversy and religious on which they knew it must arouse hem credit, and it should be recog- that they had gone a long way in eired direction. Under the present here would be a great deal of public ol as compared with what there been before. The clerical element l be relegated from a first place to ond place in educational control ghout the length and breadth of country. Had hon. Gentlemen ite who talked of a Nonconformist ever looked at the other side of uestion so far as to consider what ırch revolt in this country would ? If full popular control were given there would be a great deal justification for those who were adherents of the Church to revolt for Nonconformists. The Govern- might incur temporary unpopu- by their action, but he would see repetitions of Leeds victories rear than he would see a Church in this country. The measure would bring about, by gradual and imperceptible means, the reforms that were desired. The mere operation of the Bill must inevitably result in more popular control being realised. In the circumstances in which the Government were placed, he had no doubt they were pursuing a wise, prudent, and statesmanlike course in adhering to their proposals, in which they had conceded as much as they could with safety, for the present.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: We have just listened to a very remarkable speech. The hon. Member began by stating that, in his opinion, the principles involved in this Clause were untenable, that they were contrary to just principles, that it was unconstitutional to refuse a proper amount of control over the expenditure of public money. Having avowed that in his opinion the Bill was so faulty, so vicious in its principles, that within a year or two it ought to be revoked, he yet thinks it a wise, statesmanlike, and prudent policy on the part of the Government to persist in forcing a Bill of that description through the House. It is a remarkable conclusion. To launch a scheme of national education founded on false principles at this time of day is the most unwise and mischievous thing from any point of view that can possibly be done. The speech of the hon. Baronet entirely justifies the demand we make that more time should be taken for the consideration of the principles of this Bill and this Clause. What is the issue in this Clause in its present form? It is whether what the hon. Baronet has rightly called a privileged class should have a majority of two to one in the control of a system of education, to the cost of which they have contributed, or will contribute, only a comparatively insignificant fraction.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR dissented.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Are they not to have a majority of two to one?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: They are not to have the control.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I should be glad to think that the right hon.

Gentleman who has got a majority approaching two to one has no control. It would be greatly to the public advantage. Having sat in this House for some years, I have always found that a party which had a majority of much less than two to one had practically the control of public affairs and of the policy to be pursued, and therefore he must excuse me for still remaining of the opinion that if the managers under this Clause, and this particular class of managers, should have a majority of two to one they would practically control the schools. If that be the fact then, this is the crying injustice of the policy of this Bill. It is giving to a privileged class the control of these schools. As the hon. Baronet properly said, that offends against the fundamental principles of justice and of sound finance. That is our position. The hon. Baronet says in that we are perfectly right, and the opposite of that is perfectly untenable. That justifies the determined position we have taken in this House and that we shall continue to maintain in this House, and which we shall continue to maintain in the country until this injustice is altered. The hon. Baronet has admitted that it must be altered. That is the justification of the whole agitation which this Clause will produce. What is the object of the Amendment of my noble friend? It is to ask the Government not to conclude the controversy by determining without further consideration such an issue as this. There is a great body of opinion in this country which desires some settlement not involving such an injustice, such a false principle as the Clause proposes, and which, if passed into law, will lead to bitter opposition and a determination to secure its nullifaction and revocation. Such a determination there ought to be. That is the only conclusion to be drawn from the hon. Baronet's speech. I do believe that if the Government would keep, I do not know whether I ought to call it an open mind, but, at least, a mind on the jar on this question, they might do a good deal to mollify, if not to nullify, this agitation. If the sentiment of Leeds pervades the country largely, would it not be better to do something, such as is now suggested, before you have taken an irrevocable step? If you insist within the next two or three days on this injustice, how is it to be cured, as the hon. Baronet thinks it should be cured, at an early period? If you do insist on forcing the Bill through with this unjust and false principle, it is not merely the religious difficulty which you raise. It is a question of principle which affects people of all religious opinions. It is the question whether the money of the taxpayers should be taken and devoted to the purposes of a particular class without proper and effective control over it. That is the principle which is violated by this Bill, and that is why the Bill is met with a feeling of repugnance throughout the country. As my right hon. friend has said, from a party point of view we could wish that the Government would obstinately persist in their present course, for we know the effect it would produce. Yet, in the greater cause of education I should deplore it, and look forward with no satisfaction to the bitter, relentless warfare to which this Clause must necessarily give rise. Therefore, I again express a hope that the Government will give time for the sound, the moder and, I believe, the overwhelming opinion of the country to prevail in the settlement upon which a great Education Bill should be founded. You ought not to throw the great cause of education into this bitter conflict which will certainly arise out of this Bill if wiser counsels do not prevail, and which might otherwise be a measure more worthy of the House of Commons, and one which would make an honourable settlement of this great education question.

(4.5.) MR. STUART WORTLEY (Sheffield, Hallam) said this Amendment dealt in the first place with a question of principle; and secondly with expediency and time. The right hon. Baronet the Member for Berwick talked about this Amendment of the Prime Minister's as not giving more popular control. A man spoke of more popular control as distinguished from popular control advisably. It was a matter of sincere opinion and not of verbiage. When the hon. Baronet opposite proposed to give the local authority control over that for which it did not pay, then he was making a rather serious difference in the matter of principle which he raised. As to the question of time and expediency the right

hon. Gentleman let slip the expression that if the Committee adopted this Clause now they would be taking an irrevocable step. Why did the right hon. Gentleman think that? Putting aside the fact that there were other stages of the Bill, could not Parliament undo what Parliament had done? Then this was not an irrevocable step. Well enough he knew why it had been so referred to. Because the right hon. Gentleman knew that when the Bill met the test of experience, when it had received trial over a course of years and was free from misdescription for election purposes, this agitation would, as many Members had privately expressed the opinion it would, "end in a fizzle." The House would do well to come to a decision now and not to postpone it, if only for the reason that if a compromise were required there would be a *datum* line upon which to proceed. The House should take take that decision undeterred by passing clamour and outside misrepresentation.

MR. DILLON explained why he could not support the Amendment. He saw no evidence of the presence of the spirit of compromise. If he thought a postponement of this most burning question until the autumn would bring about a compromise he would support the proposal, but it was plain the issue would have to be fought out. He feared that the result would not be permanent; he had listened with misgiving to the view expressed that the settlement would last for only a few years and end in complete popular control of denominational schools. That was what he feared. It was perfectly plain compromise was not in the air, and the matter must be fought out. The speech of the Prime Minister sounded in his ears like a declaration of despair. He said compromise was impossible.

MR. BALFOUR: On this particular point.

MR. DILLON said compromise was impossible because it was sought on the wrong lines, and the Government, by insisting on applying one cast-iron system to schools differently situated, slammed the door in the face of compromise. He was convinced that the time would come when the friends of denominational schools, and some of his own Church who thought he went too far last Wednesday, would regret that his Amendment was not accepted, and would see that by refusing it they had thrown away one of the last chances for denominational schools. He took a gloomy view of the future of these schools, and feared them passing under the complete control of the local educational authority. He wished to make it clear that the managers of denominational schools should retain some power, and he was afraid that the Government were giving away the whole control and independence of voluntary schools in the near future to the local educational authority who, under the guise of unlimited and complete control of the secular education, would very soon take over, by the power of the purse, the absolute control of the denominational schools.

MR. MCKENNA (Monmouthshire, N.) said he understood the Prime Minister to say that he would never consent that any school with a denominational character should have that denominational character taken away from it, notwithstanding that the whole maintenance of the school was paid for out of the public funds, and notwithstanding that the local conditions might be such that the vast majority of the parents would prefer the school not to have the denominational character which it now possessed. That he understood was a subject upon which the right hon. Gentleman admitted there was no compromise. The right hon. Gentleman would not agree that anyone of the fourteen thousand of the denominational schools should be managed by any one but a majority of denominational managers. The right hon. Gentleman would remember that the Liberal Party held very strong views upon the principle of public control of public expenditure. In the interests of education and of peace they had now offered to continue the compromise which was made many years ago, and they had even offered to go beyond it. Nevertheless the First Lord of the Treasury would not abate one jot or tittle of the principle on which he had taken his stand. Was that reasonable, or was it likely to conduce to the success of education in this country?

The Prime Minister would have to give way upon this point, and he was bound to give way. Leeds had been his Belmont, later on he would have his Modder River, followed by his Magersfontein, but his educational Kimberley would not be relieved until a compromise had been arrived at. No one denied that there were some good things in this Bill, but if the Prime Minister wished the Measure to work well, he must accept a compromise on that principle upon which he would accept nothing now. The right hon. Gentleman told them that it was only in an insignificant number of cases where the Church party were in a majority. What was offered as a compromise? The proposal was for two out of six permanent Members who should be of a denominational character. The right hon. Gentleman was only asked now to take the risk that the local authority would appoint one single Member out of four to be of the existing denominational character, but he feared that if he allowed any element of public election he could not even secure one out of four of a denominational character. If that was the state of public feeling in the locality, how did the right hon. Gentleman imagine his Bill was going to work when he dared not trust the public now? If the right hon. Gentleman believed in this principle why would he not trust the education authority to give one out of four representative managers of a denominational character? Why would he not give to the minor or educational authority the power to choose one out of four denominational managers? If the right hon. Gentleman insisted upon this Bill passing as it stood it could not be a permanent measure. Many hon. Members felt that they had already been going far beyond the wishes of their constituents in consenting to any sort of compromise, but if the right hon. Gentleman refused this offer now they would have to take their stand upon the extreme issue.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR appealed to the Committee not to have a Second Reading debate on every Amendment. He quite recognised how much interest was excited and he did not wish to minimise it, but surely they might confine themselves more strictly to the point, at any rate.

MR. J. W. WILSON said that the acceptance of this Amendment would put Clause 7 back into its original form with the advantage to the Government that it would exclude all the Amendments which had been put down to it, and which, he understood the Prime Minister to say, he would prefer on Clause 8. If by accepting the Amendment Clause 7 could be passed that afternoon and other business proceeded with next week, leaving Clause 8, with its details of representation and so on, to be discussed in the Autumn session, it would be for the benefit of the Bill and the convenience of the House. Any attempt to pass the Prime Minister's Amendment, as it stood now, bringing in the whole question of representation, before the House rose next week, would be fraught with very great difficulty. And, even if the attempt were successful, it was bound to be presented to the country that this most difficult and contentious part of the Bill had been forced through either by closure or all-night sittings at the fag end of the session. He felt very strongly on this representation Clause, and was convinced that it would be a great disadvantage if it were placed before the country in that light. He would, therefore, join in the appeal that had been made to the Prime Minister to accept the Amendment and leave this most contentious part of the Bill until the Autumn. He had a firm hope that some compromise between the moderate men on both sides ought to be, and was possible in the interests of education, and he would go further and say in the interests of the Church as well. He believed the Church itself would flourish and increase its influence in the country much more by accepting freely such a compromise as had been suggested than by forcing through a Clause like this.

SIR HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.) said he would like to remind the Committee that the question on which they were going to divide was not the mode of managing the schools, or whether there should be a majority of one kind or another, but whether this part of the Bill should stand over until the Autumn session. The Prime Minister had said that this was not a new controversy, but that it had been fought over and over again. He had no recollection that on any

previous occasion had this controversy arisen or been fought out. The controversies of 1870 were not the controversies they were now engaged in, for at no previous time had it ever been proposed by any Government that the entire cost of privately-managed schools should be defrayed out of public funds. They had heard before of rate-aid but they had never heard before of all the funds of voluntary schools being supplied out of public money.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That is not being done.

SIR HENRY FOWLER said it appeared to him that that was what was being done. As far as he remembered this point had never been discussed in any Bill before in the House of Commons. He did not think, candidly, that that afternoon's debate had tended to compromise; he did not think it encouraged one's hopes of compromise; but it very much strengthened, in his judgment, the wisdom of postponing their decision. He was satisfied himself that there were only two points involved in this dispute —the one was the popular control of public money and the other was the maintenance of the religion of the denominational schools in the hands of denominational bodies. The point was whether reasonable men, not the extremists on both sides, could come to an agreement on these two questions. There was a belief among large sections of the House that this, the most contested part of the Bill, which was most likely to arouse bitterness on both sides, which would be antagonistic to education and which would delay the reform which they were all anxious to secure, had not been sufficiently thought out and discussed in the country to enable the one side or the other to say that compromise was impossible. He did not attach much importance to the negotiations which took place during the heat of debate. The hon. Baronet the Member for the University of Oxford seemed to attribute to him that he was ignorant of what was going on, but he might remind the right hon. Gentleman that he had heard a good deal, and perhaps rather more than he gave him credit for. Public opinion, if rightly guided and properly informed, would tend to promote a solution which they might discuss in a better frame of mind after the recess. The Prime Minister had already said that he was ready to take Clause 7 as it originally stood, and postpone the whole of this question to Clause 8.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: As part of an arrangement.

SIR HENRY FOWLER; Yes, but not as any part of an arrangement germane to the Education Bill. Let them look at the question as a mere matter of the business of the House. That was Friday, and the present arrangement was to adjourn next Friday. In the interval, they were to have two days devoted to Supply; there were the various stages of the Appropriation Bill, and there were a number of departmental measures which, although they might not involve much discussion, would necessarily occupy some time. He could not see why, apart from all desire of compromise, the Prime Minister should insist on this Clause now; he was certain that he would lose time by it in the long run. He noticed that the right hon. Gentleman said he proposed to take the evening sitting next Wednesday. But the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill, as far as his recollection went, had always had a day allotted to it, and a morning and evening sitting, according to the right hon. Gentleman's own standing orders, formed but one day. There were questions on the Appropriation Bill which necessarily had not been discussed in the course of Supply—questions ranging over a wide field of politics. It was a hopeless impossibility that the right hon. Gentleman should get any time on Wednesday. At this particular moment, and in the particular stress of public opinion on this subject, was it just or right that the Clause should be forced through by extraordinary means which the House did not resort to except under very exceptional circumstances? He did not believe that the right hon. Gentleman would resort to those means, and he did not believe that this Clause would be got before the adjournment. At the same time, the refusal to grant time for a compromise looked very much

like the refusal of a compromise altogether, and it would cripple and disable those who were anxious to get a fair and just settlement of the question.

(4.32). MR. HARWOOD (Bolton) asked the First Lord of the Treasury to consider the appeal which had been made to him to give time for the consideration of the question not merely by Nonconformists, but by the general body of sensible churchmen in the country. They should have the opportunity of considering the terms offered by those on the Opposition side of the House. He thought the right hon. Gentleman had not quite done justice to those terms, and the country should have time to think out the offer. He would assume that the terms were:—one-third to be appointed by the trustees, one-third by the education authority, and one-third by the local authority. That seemed to be the general idea. He wanted the church people in the country to have the opportunity of thinking how that would work. It had been said by the First Lord that it would break down the denominational character of the schools. He did not think there was the slightest danger of that. He considered what was proposed from this side of the House a just and fair bargain which would preserve the denominational character of the schools, but the hon. Member for Tunbridge and the hon. Member for Oxford had spoken as though it would at once mean a majority against denominational teaching. Nothing of the kind. It might be thought from the debates that the Opposition consisted of Welshmen and Scotchmen, but that really was not so. After all there was a small country called England, and he thought if they could get a Bill to work well for England as a whole it would be a satisfactory Bill. Speaking as a churchman he thought churchmen might safely accept the compromise which was offered.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said his only apology for intervening as a Welsh Member in the debate was that the majority of Welsh members had repudiated this proposal in every division that had taken place upon it, and he had good reason to believe that what Wales thought today England would think tomorrow. This was the last Amendment on which there could be a discussion on the tender of compromise offered to the other side. The Prime Minister had not merely refused every suggestion of compromise made across the floor of the House, he had also rejected overtures to consider a compromise.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: Yes, because it was no good considering a compromise after the thing was passed. The hon. Baronet the Member for the Chippenham Division in his able and interesting speech had excommunicated him from the communion of reasonable men, and yet he agreed with the hon. Baronet's speech. He agreed with his arguments, but differed from his conclusion. The hon. Baronet attacked the Bill, but said he would support it. He did not know whether that was an indication of a reasonable frame of mind. If it was he was very glad to be outside that very select society. There had been all sorts of plans suggested for compromise, and he had supported them all, and shown that, so far as the Nonconformists were concerned, they were seeking some means of agreeing. The right hon. Gentleman said, first of all, that every plan had been devised, and then he said that if he allowed another two months the fertility of hon. Members would be so stimulated that they would have a dozen more plans.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No; I did not say that. I was dealing with the past, and spoke of the fertility which hon. Gentlemen have shown in the past when we approached the actual consideration of a Clause.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE thought the right hon. Gentleman was mistaken. He took down the words. The right hon. Gentleman said that the fertility of hon. Members outside would be stimulated by the Autumn recess, and that they might have a dozen more plans.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I did not say that.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE thought it was a very good argument himself. He

thought the delay would enable them to apply their minds freshly to the subject. The arguments did not all come from that side of the House, and his own opinion was that the Autumn would produce a reasonable frame of mind. He thought there would be an atmosphere during the next two months, conducive to such a frame of mind on the part of hon. Members opposite; the breath to create the atmosphere started in Leeds, and he believed it would sweep over the country, and therefore an Autumn session would be a very good time for discussing this plan. The hon. Member opposite said—What if Churchmen revolted? He thought they had greater grievances than the Nonconformists. Was not that enough to show that the Bill satisfied nobody? Everybody was now said to be discontented and bordering on rebellion. What an argument against the Bill! Here was a Bill which created a grievance so acute on both sides that everybody revolted against it. They might yet see the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich and himself fighting in the same army, each in charge of a commando against the Bill, and between them they might yet bring the walls of Jericho down. What was going to happen? If the Prime Minister insisted on forcing the Clause through, they might have the unseemliness of heated discussion projected to a time within twenty-four hours of the Coronation. Was that a state of things that anybody desired? Was it not better that it should be put off? From their point of view this was the most exasperating Clause of the whole Bill. The Government must know that they were forcing this thing through now, not merely against the opinion of Wales, but against the opinion of their own countrymen. It was an unconstitutional proceeding. Time ought to be given to hon. Members to go and consult their constituencies, but the Government would not give it, because they knew what the answer would be. The Campanile was crumbling, and the right hon. Gentleman knew perfectly well that in a short time it would be down.

(4.48.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 242; Noes, 78. (Division List No. 345.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bignold, Arthur
Bill, Charles
Blake, Edward
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith
Bousfield, William Robert
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Bull, William James
Burke, E. Haviland-
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hn. J. A. (Glasg'w
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hn. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Crossley, Sir Savile
Cubitt, Hon. Henry
Cullinan, J.
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Delany, William
Dewar, Sir T. R (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duffy, William J.
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Farrell, James Patrick
Fellows, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn Sir J. (Manc'r
Ffrench, Peter
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Flower, Ernest
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'mlets
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Greville, Hon. Ronald

Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nde'ry
Hammond John
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harrington, Timothy
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hayden, John Patrick
Heaton, John Henniker
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Joyce, Michael
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H.
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th)
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Leamy, Edmund
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macdona, John Cumming
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Mooney, John J.
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Muntz, Sir Philip A.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'rary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Redmond, William (Clare)
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt Hn. Col. Edw. J.
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E. H. (Shef'ld
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (Yorks, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hn. C. B. Stuart-
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther

NOES.

Ashton, Thomas Gair
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Cremer, William Randal
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Edwards, Frank
Emmott, Alfred
Evans, Sir Francis H. (Maidst'ne
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry
Fuller, J. M. F.
Grant, Corrie
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Lloyd-George, David
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Morley, Rt. Hn. Jno. (Montrose)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Newnes, Sir George
Norman Henry
Palmer, Sir Chas. M. (Durham)
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Price, Robert John
Rea, Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Runciman, Walter
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)

Shipman, Dr. John G
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R. (N'rthants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Wallace, Robert
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth.
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Huddersf'd

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Herbert Gladstone and
Mr. William M'Arthur.

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY (Somersetshire, S.) moved an Amendment to provide that a trust manager should not be disqualified from acting as a manager because he was not a Church communicant. It was not desirable that any religious test or disability should be introduced in the question of managing schools. The work was purely secular, and, personally, he would be glad to have things as they were. But if alterations were to be brought about, he should prefer to leave the whole subject to the County Council and to local discretion.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment,

"In line 10, to leave out the words 'a number of trust.'"—(*Sir Edward Strachey.*)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that it seemed to him that some words must be inserted to differentiate the four managers elected to represent the owners of the schools from the two managers who were to be elected by a different method. The hon. Member might think the word "trust" an inconvenient epithet, but he did not think that a better could be substituted.

MR. BRYCE said that some managers were not trust managers at all, and in these cases the term would be inapplicable. A great many schools had no trustees and no trust, and though the Board of Education might make an order and might create managers they would not be trustees. It was undesirable, he thought, that the term "trust" managers should be applied to all cases where there were not managers in the very well-defined position of trustees.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY said he hoped that the hon. Member would not persevere with his Amendment. He thought that the term "trust" manager was a convenient phrase which aptly described what those persons were to be, and he believed that time should not be spent in discussing what was only a mere matter of terminology.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said that this question of terminology made all the difference in the world between sense and nonsense. There were many cases in which there was not a single trust manager, and his hon. friend was right in asking the Committee to strike out the word "trust" as being incapable of interpretation in such cases

MR. ALFRED HUTTON (Yorkshire, W.R., Morley) said he begged to suggest that the word "denominational" should be inserted instead of "trust," as being a truer recognition of the facts of the situation. He did not think that there should be all these religious tests applicable to the managers of the schools.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE asked who would have the control of the schools after the school hours.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY said that was not relevant to the question before the Committee.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said: Oh, but it was. Would it be vested in the trust managers alone? If the managers, appointed by the local authority were to have less power than the other managers, the Government ought to say so. Surely it was not contemplated by the Government that there should be two sets of managers!

SIR ROBERT FINLAY urged that the word "trust" had no effect at all in this relation. "Trust managers" was merely a useful phrase.

MR. McKENNA said that, to his mind, the word "denominational" would be the best word that could be adopted.

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) said that this was

another illustration of the loose way in which the Bill had been drawn. The Government had evidently not had time to think out their own proposals, and it was quite obvious that they had put an Amendment on the Paper without considering its effect.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) said that the phrase "foundation managers" would be more appropriate, as avoiding confusion with "trustees." There were a great many of these schools which had not denominational managers, but in every case there would be some "foundation managers."

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that, if the suggestion would satisfy hon. Gentlemen opposite, he saw no objection to accepting it.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment,

"In line 10, to leave out the word 'trust' in order to insert the word 'foundation.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Amendment agreed to.

(5.28.) MR. HUMPHREYS - OWEN (Montgomeryshire) moved to omit the words "not exceeding four" after the words "consisting of a number of trust managers." He pointed out that while six managers might be a reasonable number in a small parish, twelve, or even fifteen, would not be too many in a large and scattered parish.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment,

"In line 10, to leave out the words 'not exceeding four.'"—(*Mr. Humphreys-Owen.*)

Question proposed, "That the words 'not exceeding four' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON said as he understood these series of Amendments, fifteen would be the maximum of each authority. In this particular Amendment they were not discussing the fixed proportion.

MR. TREVELYAN, upon a point of order, asked whether the question should not have been the words "not exceeding."

*THE CHAIRMAN said he put the words the hon. Member gave him, which were "not exceeding four."

MR. McKENNA pointed out that there were other Amendments on the word "four."

MR. BRYCE submitted that only the words "not exceeding" should have been put from the Chair, as the question of proportion and the fixing of the numbers were different questions. The hon. Member who had moved the Amendment had confined his remarks entirely to the question of proportion, and there was no doubt that he had moved "not exceeding four" by mistake.

MR. HUMPHREYS-OWEN said his distinct intention was to raise the question of proportion. He had moved the omission of the word "four" by mistake, and asked leave to withdraw the Amendment. [Ministerial cries of "No!"]

MR. BRYCE said that, in moving the Amendment, his hon. friend had entirely confined himself to the question of proportion, and it was to that point he now desired to direct attention. He hoped in this matter the right hon. Gentleman would be willing to listen to the arguments which had been addressed to him, with the same effect as he had to those which had been addressed to him on a previous part of the Amendment. In the original Amendment, as it appeared on the Paper, it was limited to the case of boroughs and County Councils, and he wished to give complete elasticity of numbers. They could not take the county where the voluntary schools were as requiring a fixed number of managers, because it would be obvious that in a large number of cases under this Bill there might be too many managers, and in other cases there might be too few.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said, as there seemed to be some doubt, he desired to know what they *were* discussing. There were two points; there was the small debate raised on the words "not exceeding," and the big debate on the question of "four," which raised a far wider issue.

Were they now to confine themselves to "not exceeding," and could they afterwards debate "four"?

MR. BRYCE, having regard to the doubts that had arisen, appealed to the Prime Minister to allow the question to be re-stated from the Chair, so that they might first discuss the words "not exceeding" and take the grave question of the number "four" subsequently. The right hon. Gentleman would see that it was to the interest of the Committee that this matter should be discussed in proper form.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he was asked to give away, so far as it rested with him, any advantage the Government might obtain in the way of shortening the debate by the particular form in which the hon. Gentleman opposite had moved his Amendment.

MR. BRYCE said it was moved in that way by pure accident.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the Amendment was down upon the Paper, was considered, and was moved by the hon. Gentleman. He did not wish to make any criticisms, but it must be admitted that there had not been a great desire on the part of hon. Gentlemen opposite to hasten the progress of the debate, or to bring great issues clearly before the House.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE: All they wished to do was to confine the debate to one question, which in itself would shorten the discussion.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said if it was understood that there would be a real desire to press on with the debate, he was perfectly ready to assent. On the understanding that the discussion of the word "four" should be proceeded with, and that the hon. Gentleman if he withdrew it would not move it in a new form, he was ready to allow the hon. Member to withdraw the Amendment.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said he was sure on so critical a question as the composition of managers there could not be a desire to exclude discussion.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE expressed the opinion that the statement of the Prime Minister was a very fair one. The understanding was that there was a desire to have a discussion on the main issue, and not to have it complicated with two minor questions, and that the Committee should therefore proceed with the discussion on "four."

MR. HUMPHREYS-OWEN said his sole object in putting this Amendment on the Paper was to have a discussion on the question of proportion versus a fixed number.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR pointed out that there was an Amendment lower down on the Paper which dwelt with that.

MR. CALDWELL (Lanarkshire, Mid) asked whether it was not the practice in this House, when an Amendment was made to safeguard a subsequent Amendment, that the question put from the Chair was the words "not exceeding," in order to safeguard the next Amendment.

*THE CHAIRMAN said he did not think the hon. Member was in the House when the question was raised, and therefore had not heard what had been said.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON moved to leave out "four" in order to insert "one-third." He said the question to be discussed now was the question of whether the majority of four to two in favour of the denominational managers, or two-thirds of the management of the schools, should be given to the private denominational interest, and one-third to the public interest This question could be discussed from many points of view; Non conformist, public authority, and the general interest which every citizen had in the principle of local control over public funds. He proposed to address himself to the last aspect. All Members would recognise that for a long time the Government had proposed that a considerable sum of public money should be spent for one purpose, and that an Act of Parliament should be passed limiting

the public control over the expenditure of that money to one-third. He submitted that the proposal of the Government was novel in the history of local government, and if it were suggested, say, in connection with Poor Law administration, it would be laughed out of the House. It was not sufficient for the right hon. Gentleman to say, "We give the authority to the County Council, that has supreme and absolute power." The authority which came into close contact with the expenditure would be the Committee, and it would be difficult to persuade villagers who had no direct representation on the County Council that the authority which controlled the schools was not the body which came to them from day to day. It was said that they had adequate safeguards in the inspection of the schools, but the villagers regarded the managers of the moment as the persons who had the control of the school, and under this Bill they would be regarded as the living representatives of the public interest. And as a matter of fact the real effective control would be in the hands of these men. It was not right that the affairs of the school should be handed over to a body on which the public interest was only one-third and the denominational interest two-thirds. When the Education Department had to face the many questions that would arise between them and the County Councils, they would find it difficult to always uphold the rights of local authorities as against the local managers, who would always have the predominant influence in the management of the schools. He submitted that the public interest should have the majority in this matter with regard to the administration of the schools. He contended that when the Bill was passed into law, unless the public interest had the majority, it would be a constant source of injustice; that there would be constant friction, and he thought it would be a dangerous policy on the part of the Government to compel the Committee by this Bill to sanction a method of managing the schools which would prolong an injustice felt at the present time in thousands of towns and villages throughout the country. These grievances had been borne by the people of this country for the last thirty years, and the fact that the right hon. Gentleman had recognised for so long a time that this grievance had existed, rather added to the burden they had borne. Now that the Government had an opportunity of remedying these grievances, they neglected to remedy them, and inflicted a new grievance upon the great bulk of those interested in the management of the schools. He hoped when the right hon. Gentleman came to consider the matter he would recognise that the public interest was supreme, and he would not refuse to allow it the right of administering education.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 10, to leave out the word 'four,' and insert the words 'one-third.'"—(*Mr. Alfred Hutton.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'four' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

Mr. PERKS (Lincolnshire, Louth) said they should now be able to test under this proposal whether the Prime Minister meant what he said when he declared that some relief should be given to Nonconformists in rural districts. When it was proposed to continue the management on practically the same lines as heretofore, it was impossible to say there was any modicum of relief. The provision they were now discussing indicated the way in which these four persons would be selected. The control would be maintained in the same ecclesiastical groove, because the four trustees were to be nominated by the existing managers of the schools. He observed that the Clause which had been put on the Paper even extended these powers of appointment. There were thousands of schools in the rural districts in which the teaching under the existing management was thoroughly obnoxious to the parents, and that system of ecclesiastical authority in the rural schools would be perpetuated if the Amendment were rejected. The four persons provided by this Clause, in the majority of these schools in rural districts, would be trustees appointed under the trust deeds of the National Society; and the primary object of that society was not to find children secular instruction, but to bring them up in accordance with the views of a particular church.

These were to be the protectors of the education of village children, 60 or 80 per cent. of whom were the children of parents who did not belong to the Church of England, who wanted to have nothing to do with the Church of England, but who at the same time did desire to have plain Scriptural teaching in the schools. The way in which the Government had tightly held to this provision and rejected every proposal to modify it, justified him in saying that the promise held out by the Prime Minister when introducing the Bill that he was going to give something that would meet the grievance of Nonconformists on this issue, had not been fulfilled. This was the most serious question which came before the governing authority of the Wesleyan Methodist Church a few days ago, when, after a battle royal with the Government's old friend, the Rev. Dr. Waller, by a majority of 471 against 66, composed of men coming from all parts of the country, they affirmed the claim for a locally appointed majority on the management of these schools, and they were perfectly prepared to extend the same principle to the 700 schools of the Wesleyan Church, because they believed there was no danger of injustice being done.

(6.11.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR understood the argument of the hon. Member to be that where the ratepayer and the taxpayer found the greater part of the funds required to keep a school going, that school should be managed popularly, and without any control as regarded religious matters on the part of those who founded the school and had expended their substance in building it.

MR. PERKS said his suggestion was that the voluntary body who had built the school should be content with a representation of one-third upon the managing committee.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that was what he intended to convey. The hon. Gentleman was prepared to see the whole teaching, religious and secular, handed over to a body, a majority of which were popularly elected. The hon. Member showed great confidence in popularly elected bodies, which, no doubt, was right enough if all he had to put confidence in was the rectitude of purpose of those bodies. But if the principle which the hon. Gentleman recommended were adopted, he could not complain if the popularly-elected body to whom he would hand over the control of the schools were to say, in the case of the Wesleyan schools, that the Church Catechism, or no religion at all, or some doctrine inconsistent with the views of the Wesleyan founders of the schools, should be taught in them.

MR. PERKS said that the Wesleyan Conference coupled with the acceptance of control of their schools by a popularly-elected body, Bible teaching, just as they had it under the School Board system in their schools.

MR. A. J BALFOUR: But how can the hon. Gentleman bind the electors even to Bible teaching?

MR. PERKS: We will run the risk of it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the hon. Gentleman would have no reason to complain then if the risk turned out to be unfavourable to him.

MR. PERKS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the hon. Member opposite went on to complain that promises were made to Nonconformists which were not fulfilled. What were they? They were to the effect that the grievance under which Nonconformists laboured in the existing system of education would be largely mitigated by this Bill. He still held to the opinion which he expressed in the earlier stages of the Bill, that the Bill, even in its present form, would mitigate the grievances under which the Nonconformists laboured in the matter of education; and those grievances would be still more mitigated by the changes which would be introduced into the Bill before long by common consent. What had the Nonconformists complained of? Amongst other things they complained that in some districts the whole education and the appointment of the teachers rested in the hands of a single man. That

would not be the case under the Clause as they presented it. The hon. Gentleman seemed to think that under the new Clause, which it would be very improper for him to discuss at any length now, that two representatives would be the parson and the curate, and the others the Churchwardens. He did not think it would be the case at all. It would be the duty of the Board of Education to see that some proper proportion was kept between the subscribing element and the public and clergy and all the other persons mentioned in the trust deed.

MR. PERKS said that was not the Clause as it stood upon the Paper, which provided that the trustees should be the managers; and it was only in a certain event that there would be an appeal to the Education Department.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR thought it would be perfectly safe to say that whenever the number of the trustees amounted to six, and when there were only four representing the denomination, there would not be more than one person in holy orders. That, therefore, would be a very great change. The other grievance of Nonconformists related to pupil teachers and their education. He thought that when this Bill had passed it would be found that this grievance, if it was not entirely removed, would undoubtedly and unquestionably be enormously diminished. He would now deal with that part of the Measure which dealt with another aspect of the question—he meant the constitutional aspect If he understood the hon. Member for the Morley Division rightly, his main objection to this provision was, that it violated the principle that where an institution was entirely supported out of public funds there the whole control should be in the hands of the public. Let them examine that proposition for a very few moments. In the first place, the whole of the funds were not provided by the local authority. The hon. Gentleman himself had mentioned a Wesleyan school where they had spent £6,000 upon a building. Was that expenditure to be ignored in an institution of that kind? Surely where private persons had given a building of that kind it could not be brought into the same line as works of public utility. Therefore that contention of the hon. Member fell to the ground and would not rank with the poor law institutions of the country of which he spoke, and of which the cost of maintenance and the buildings were supplied from public sources. The next argument put forward was that there ought to be a majority of elected persons on the Board of Management because so much of the funds were contributed by the public. The hon. Member's argument on this point would not hold water, because the rate raising body was the Council and not the parish. There was no proposition which he was prepared more strenuously to resist than that which underlay the whole argument of the hon. Gentleman—namely, that the county was to raise the money and the parish was to spend it. That was not a constitutional doctrine which anybody in this House ought to contend for. There was another fundamental fallacy of his argument, and it was that the managers, whether elected or not, were not the people who spent the money. The educational authority spent the money, and they were an elected body, and if that be so then representation and taxation went together in this case more absolutely than in any other case which had been mentioned. The hon. Gentleman opposite used one argument which was a most extraordinary one. He asked what was the use of talking about the education authority because they would never persuade the managers that they were not responsible; because they would not know that the education authority existed; and, therefore, the whole Bill was so framed that they never would understand this. He did not like those arguments. There were many such arguments which had been used in this debate, and he did not like them, because they insinuated either cowardice or stupidity on the part of his fellow countrymen. He did not believe that the English labourer trembled before the parson, and he did not believe that the English labourer was so ignorant as to be incapable of understanding who was really the authority which governed education matters in the county. He hoped the Committee would adhere to a proportion of managers which would not interfere

with the power of the education authority in a county or borough to manage the whole of secondary education in their district, but which did safeguard the denominational interests of those who had made great sacrifices to erect the school.

(6.25.) MR. BRYCE said there was nothing more which they admired in the First Lord of the Treasury than his happy facility in arguing different Amendments with a totally different set of arguments.—[Ministerial cries of "Hear, hear!" and laughter.] Hon. Members had not allowed him to finish his sentence. What he was going to say was that they all admired the happy facility of the right hon. Gentleman in arguing different Amendments with a totally different set of arguments, the second set being entirely inconsistent with those which he used on former Amendments. When the right hon. Gentleman was arguing on behalf of the central authority that the local education authority must necessarily have a majority, and that the minor authority must have a minority, he dwelt very strongly upon the possibility of a conflict which, he said, they ought to avert. That could only be averted by giving an effective majority to the county authority. To-day that was entirely forgotten. To-day all this danger of conflict was forgotten, and the locality was to have a majority; and they did not hear a single word about the necessity of giving the county authority the predominant voice. He thought the Committee would feel that this danger of conflict was greater, because these voluntary schools were, as a rule, in rural parishes. The arguments which the right hon. Gentleman used when he was arguing the other part of the Bill were far more effective now, and applied with double force than they did in the case of non-provided schools. The right hon. Gentleman in this case assumed that the elected managers would be persons hostile to the Church of England. All the probabilities, however, were that the persons who would be chosen by the County Council as managers would be members of the Church of England, and the same remark applied to the minor authorities. It was also said that the authority would be in the County Council, and not in the local managers. That argument had been completely refuted in the speech of his hon. friend who moved this Amendment, and he need not say any more upon that point. How could they expect that the villagers would realise the distant, fitful, and uncertain control of a County Committee, when they saw the local magnates installed in control of the school? The right hon. Gentleman had said this was not a question of taxation and representation, because the ratepayers were the people of the county and not the locality. Assuming that, he thought that the county ought to delegate its authority to those who were likely to know the facts. Taking the right hon. Gentleman's own view that the county was the area of charge, then the county ought to appoint the majority of managers; but the right hon. Gentleman proposed to give the county only one manager out of six. It was further contended that those who had expended their substance on the schools ought to retain the power over them. It was not known exactly what the capital value of the buildings was. There had been divergent and extravagant estimates given—one being as high as twenty-five millions. He entirely declined to accept such an estimate as that, but he was not in a position to give another. The argument he desired to address to the Committee was irrespective of the real capital values of the buildings. Whatever it was there were deductions which had to be made from any claim founded on the denominational right in these schools. He would deduct the Wesleyan and the British schools to begin with, pointing out that the schools had been, to a large extent, erected by building grants from the National Exchequer, amounting to not less than £6,000,000. He had never heard that estimate seriously contested. He wished very much that they had a Return bringing the grants up to date. That was a very large deduction to make from the capital value of the buildings. Another point was with regard to the subscriptions out of which these schools were erected. They were often talked about as if they were given for the purpose of providing

denominational instruction. He believed that no idea could be more wide of the mark. He greatly doubted if denominational motives entered the minds of those who subscribed to them; the subscriptions were mainly given from purely educational motives. The subscriptions obtained from the National Society might be credited with having had a denominational motive; but as to the subscriptions of landowners and others in the locality he entirely denied that they were justified in ascribing denominational motives to them. It had often been said that the money was largely given for the purpose of averting the danger of a School Board. They all knew that was true; but he supposed nobody failed to remember the number of cases in which the appeal was made, "You will have a heavy rate if you do not pay up to erect voluntary schools." There were a large number of cases where people, having fear of a School Board, gave subscriptions out of purely educational motives. There was another deduction to be made from the capital value of schools belonging to denominations. A large number of the schools had trustees. The trust deed did not leave the school at the absolute disposal of a denomination—that was to say, it was not competent for the managers connected with a denomination to use the money for the purpose of promoting a denominational interest, and that fact must be borne in mind in estimating the value. In other words they must value the school not at what it would sell at, but what it could be used for, having regard to the conditions of the trust. Finally these buildings were not used only for educational purposes; they were used as Sunday schools, parish schools, and for a variety of purposes connected with the action of the Church of England in the parish. Enormous deductions must therefore be made from the capital value of the schools, and these deductions reduced whatever equitable claim the denomination founded on the fact that it had contributed to the building of the schools. Having regard to these equitable considerations, he thought it could not be maintained that because the buildings had been managed by denominational managers, and because a certain amount of denominational money had gone to them, the denominations were entitled to consider them as their property, and still less were they entitled to found upon this property, whatever its value might be, a claim to control the schools for all future time when the original conditions had been entirely changed and when their support had been transferred to the State, thereby relieving the subscribers of the charge they originally undertook. These were circumstances which had completely altered the old position of the schools, and made it unjust to allow even now what might have been allowed ten or fifteen years ago. The First Lord of the Treasury said he believed that it was only through the control of a denominational majority that the religious teaching of the schools could be carried on. They had tried to assure the right hon. Gentleman also that there was no desire to destroy the religious teaching in these schools and to ignore whatever claim the Church of England might justly assert to have denominational teaching continued in them. They had stated over and over again that they believed it would be perfectly possible to devise a plan under which this could be safeguarded. The controversy had now been narrowed down to this point—"Is it possible to safeguard that denominational teaching consistently with the assertion of the popular control of the schools?" It was not a large point, neither was the difficulty insuperable. The desire to have religious education continued was appreciated, and he and his hon. friends wanted to help hon. Members opposite to give effect to it. The real claim put forward was not that denominatianol teaching should cease, but that the schools should be recognised as the property of the people. That would give them a higher claim than ever on the interest and sympathy of the people, and confer the greatest benefit that could be conferred upon them.

(6.45.) MR. ROBSON (South Shields) said that the Amendment might be accepted consistently with the maintenance of the strictest denominational teaching in the schools. Why should the

First Lord of the Treasury so much fear majorities if he only wished the rights of parents to be protected? What the Bill sought to do was to force denominational teaching on people who did not want it. The right hon. Gentleman laid it down as unconstitutional that the county should raise the money, and that the parish should spend it; and yet he proposed that a public authority should raise the money and that private individuals should spend it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that that was precisely the opposite of what he had said. The education authority raised the money, and was responsible for the school.

MR. ROBSON said that that did not alter the case. They might talk as much as they liked about the trust managers being private individuals, but they were the persons who would actually dole out the public money and control the expenditure.

SIR EDWARD GREY said the Committee had now reached the crucial point of the Bill, the thing that really hurt and rankled. As the House was only to sit another half hour, it was impossible to dispose of this question in that time, and he therefore begged to move to report progress.

Motion made and Question proposed "That the Chairman do report Progress and ask leave to sit again."—(*Sir Edward Grey.*)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he earnestly appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to withdraw his Motion. This was an important point, and the House had been discussing it for the last five days. He was sure that the question was now ripe for decision: and he again begged the right hon. Gentleman to withdraw his Motion.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said he wished to protest against a provision of this kind being forced through Committee without proper discussion. By the course which was being pursued by the Government an amount of irritation was being introduced into the proceedings which was perfectly deplorable.

SIR EDWARD GREY said that if the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury thought that they ought to dispose of this point within the next half-hour, he must persist in his Motion. He quite understood the feelings of hon. Gentlemen opposite, and shared them to some extent. They had been continually discussing the fringe of this question, but they had not before had the real crucial point brought to a head. Considering how important that point was, he must, if the right hon. Gentleman thought they ought to dispose of it within the next hour, persist in his Motion.

MR. CHANNING, who spoke amidst continual cries of "Divide, divide!" which rendered his remarks almost inaudible in the Gallery, was understood to say that he thought the Motion of the right hon. Gentleman was amply justified; that while they had had many discussions on this question, they had never reached the crucial point; and that the argument which the First Lord of the Treasury had brought to bear against it was the strongest argument they could have for further time being granted, now that they had reached the important point which all wished to discuss.

MR. ELLIS GRIFFITH (Anglesey), who spoke amid interruption, said the First Lord of the Treasury had admitted quite frankly that this was a crucial part of the Bill, and he had been pressed by his right hon. friend that the debate might go on for another hour. So far as he knew, there was no magic about the hour of 7.30. He understood that there was some social function, but he would remind the Committee that they were sitting in Parliament, and though social engagements were in the balance, he submitted that being in Parliament private dinners must give way to public business. The question was whether they should report progress now, or whether they should go on for another hour and a half. It had been said that this discussion was out of order. If that was so, it appeared to him that the five previous discussions on this Bill had been out of order. He appealed to the First Lord of the Treasury to say the time had now come when progress might be reported, and thus give an opportunity for a proper discussion of this matter.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

(7.8.) Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 185; Noes, 85. (Division List No. 346.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. (Glasgow
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Cripps, Charles Alfred
rossley, Sir Savile
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J (Manc'r
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Foster, Philip S (Warwick, S. W.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'ml'ts
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nd'rry
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heaton, John Henniker
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, Jno. (Kent, Faversham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H.
Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb. Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Manner-, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt Hon. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt. Hn. Col. Edw. J.
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B (Isle of Wight
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edw. Jas. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C. E H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Ambrose, Robert
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cremer, William Randal
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Edwards, Frank
Emmott, Alfred
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gilhooly, James
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Hardie, J Keir (Merthyr Tydvil)
Harrington, Timothy
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Herbert Gladstone and
Mr. William M'Arthur.

(7.18.) Question put accordingly, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 77; Noes, 203. (Division List No. 347.)

AYES.

Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt Hon. James
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cremer, William Randal
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Edwards, Frank
Emmott, Alfred
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Fuller, J. M. F.
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil)
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Norman, Henry
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Spencer, Rt Hn. C. R. (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Mr. William M'Arthur
and Mr. Causton.

NOES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Ambrose, Robert
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r.
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)

Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, L'rd Charles William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A (Glasgow
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V.C.W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r)
Chap.nan, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Cogan, Denis J.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Crossley, Sir Savile
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Delany, William
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J (Manc'r
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Foster, Philip S) Warwick, S. W.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gilhooly, James
Gordon, Maj. Evans- (T'r. Hlts.
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nd'rry
Hammond, John
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harrington, Timothy
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heaton, John Henniker
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H.
Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants. Fareham)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesah.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. J. P. (Galway N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'rary Mid
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Malley, William
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt. Hn. Col. Edw. J.
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Cl. Sir C. E. H (Sheffield)
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

(7.26.) Mr. A. J. BALFOUR claimed "That the Question, 'That the word four,' stand part of the proposed Amendment,' be now put.'"

MR. ALFRED HUTTON pointed out that the Motion of the First Lord was that the Question be now put.

*THE CHAIRMAN: That has been decided.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON: That was on the Motion to report progress.

THE CHAIRMAN: After that question has been decided, it is open to the right hon. Gentleman to claim that the question already proposed from the Chair should be put. It is not necessary to have two closure divisions; one closure division covers it.

MR. M'KENNA: Is it not the fact that that rule applies only when the closure is given on the interruption of business?

*THE CHAIRMAN: No; that is not so.

The Committee divided: Ayes, 182; Noes, 101. (Division List, No. 348.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Allhusen, Augustus Hy. Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hn J. A. (Glasgow
Carew, James Laurence
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Crossley, Sir Savile
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gordon, Maj Evans- (T'r H'ml'ts
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Gray, Ernest, (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.)
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Marq. of (L'nd'nd'ry
Hammond, John
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harrington, Timothy
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heaton, John Henniker
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Keswick, William
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants. Fareh'm
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft)
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murnaghan, George
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt. Hn. Col. Edw. J.
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (I. of Wight)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.

Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col Sir C E H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Ambrose, Robert
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Emmott, Alfred
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gilhooly, James
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Harwood, George
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.)
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mappin, Sir Frederick Thorpe
Middlemore, John Throgmort'n
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Spencer, Rt Hn C. R. (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.)
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. William M'Arthur

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress; and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

MR. ALFRED HUTTON asked when the Committee stage would be resumed.

MR. MCKENNA asked why the right hon. Gentleman now moved to report progress, seeing that half-an-hour before he had expressed himself as unable to accept such a Motion. There were many more important matters to be discussed, and as, apparently, the only other available opportunity would be Wednesday evening next, and then only by rendering adequate discussion on the Appropriation Bill impossible, it would be far better to continue the discussion now. He should therefore vote against the Motion.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he proposed to resume the discussion on Wednesday evening, and, if necessary, to go on with it on Thursday. The reason he had refused to accept the Motion to report progress before was that he desired to finish the Amendment then under discussion.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE asked the right hon. Gentleman to re-consider his decision to continue the debate on Wednesday, as there were many matters of importance, such as the Penrhyn and Sandhurst questions, to be discussed on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) could not understand why the business of the House should not be proceeded with. Members were closured at every turn. It really seemed that nothing could be done without the closure.

*THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman is not entitled to reflect upon the conduct of the House in this matter. The question of fixing the time is not one which arises now.

MR. WEIR said he objected to reporting progress at this early hour. He had only intervened on account of the effort which was being made by the Government to stifle debate, and he, for one, should protest against it.

MR. MOSS (Denbighshire, E.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he intended to take any other business this evening.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: It is necessary for us to take the Report of the Army Excess Vote tonight if we are to conclude the business of the House on Friday next and adjourn. If we do not get the Report of the Vote tonight, the session will have to be prolonged beyond Friday.

(7.43.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 167; Noes, 90. (Division List No. 349.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hon J A (Glasgow
Carlile, William Walter
Cantley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V C W (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Cressley, Sir Savile
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hon Sir J (Manc'r
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gordon, Maj Evans- (T'r H'ml'ts
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Marq of (L'nd'nderry
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heaton, John Henniker
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hope, J. F (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, John (Kent, F'versh'm
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt Hon Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
Middlemore, J. Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Peel, Hn Wm Robert Wellesley
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt. Hn. Col. Edw. J
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn J G (Oxford Univ.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col Sir C E H (Sheffield
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Welby, Lt.-Col A C E (Taunton
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh., N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wortley, Rt. Hn. C. B. Stuart-
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Ambrose, Robert
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Harrington, Timothy
Harwood, George
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Leamy, Edmund
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
M'Arthur, William (Cornwall
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Pickard, Benjamin
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Spencer, Rt Hn C. R. (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, Sir A. (Glamorgan, E.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Weir and Mr. Moss.

Committee report Progress; to sit again upon Wednesday next.

SUPPLY [31ST JULY] REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS V.

1. "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for sundry Colonial Services, including a Grant-in-Aid for the Sugar Industry in the West Indian Colonies."

ARMY EXCESSES, 1900-01.

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £1 00 be granted to His Majesty, to make good Excesses of Army Expenditure beyond the Grants, for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1901."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution to be further considered upon Monday next.

Second Resolution.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

MR. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) said he rose to make a most emphatic protest against the action of the Government in closuring this Vote last night after a few Members only had spoken, and then taking it this evening under circumstances which made the discussion of it absolutely impossible. This Motion was brought in only yesterday when the discussion was curtailed, and they were forced to discuss the question without being allowed proper time to go into the details of it. It was not fair that the Report of the Vote should be brought forward under such circumstances. The Report of the Auditor General showed that hundreds of thousands of pounds had been spent, and that there was not the slightest wonder as to where the money had gone. Last night many points were raised on which no answer was given. Information was asked as to how it was that the Cold Storage Company was able to buy oxen in South Africa without any competition at all. There was not much difficulty in making a million of money, provided they got the cattle at any price at which they wished to take them away. Why were the sales not properly advertised? He wanted information also in regard to the statement that a number of men had taken commissions from both sides in connection with the

buying of horses. The Auditor General reported that he had received no information from the War Office as to the action which was to be taken in that matter. He hoped the Financial Secretary of the War Office would give the House some information on that point. It showed muddle and mismanagement to bring on a most important matter of this kind at a time when it could not be discussed, and he entered his emphatic protest against the whole proceeding.

MR. McKENNA asked whether there was anything in the Supply Rule which prevented this Vote being taken on Tuesday night after the rest of Supply had been disposed of, or at an earlier part of the day.

*MR. SPEAKER: It must be reported before the Appropriation Act, and therefore it is of importance to have it tonight.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire, E.) said the hon. Member was under a misapprehension. The necessity for taking this Vote now did not arise out of the present Supply Rule. The Army required this Excess Vote. Until it was passed, it was impossible for the Treasury to exercise the power which Parliament had vested in it to authorise the savings of the Service Votes to be applied to the deficits of other Votes. When the Treasury had given that sanction the Government had then to ask for Parliamentary sanction of the temporary authorisation given by the Treasury. This was obtained by a Resolution in Committee subsequently confirmed on report by the House. The Government had not only to obtain the report of this Resolution, but the Committee stage and report of another Resolution.

MR. WEIR said there were many points he should like to deal with, but he would only refer to one or two. He called attention to an item in regard to 10,000 blankets, on which there was a loss of 1s. 6d. each. That showed very bad business indeed. He found from the Auditor General's report that there was no stock-taking at Pimlico stores last year. That again showed bad business management. A Report was issued about a fortnight ago by the Public Accounts Committee, and in it there were some damning statements. Why was this Excess Vote not taken ten days earlier when it could have been discussed? Business ought not to be rushed through in the way now proposed.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton) said the whole of the points raised by the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy had been discussed by the Public Accounts Committee, and the decision of that Committee might very well be left as the opinion of the House. With regard to the other questions, when, after the war, there was an enormous demand for blankets the price naturally went up, but, as the Department had made their requisitions beforehand, they thought it only fair to supply the blankets at the rate existing before the price went up. As to the Pimlico works, it was impossible to carry through stock-taking. There was great pressure on the works last year in getting supplies ready for South Africa, and he did not think that hon. Members would have expected in the circumstances that there should have been stock-taking. As soon as the normal conditions were restored there would be stock-taking.

(8.13.) Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 137; Noes, 45. (Division List No. 350.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hn. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r.
Balfour, Rt Hn Ger'ld W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (D'rbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cranborne, Lord
Davenport, W. Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-

Doxford, Sir William Theodore
Duke, Henry Edward
Edwards, Frank
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'mlets
Gray, Ernest (West Ham)
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Grenfell, William Henry
Gretton, John
Griffith, Ellis J.
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch. Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Far'ham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Brist'l, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C (Cumb. Eskdale)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Col. Francis (Lowestoft
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
Middlemore, John Throgmort'n
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
More, Robert Jasper (Shr'pshire
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A (Deptford
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Orr-Ewing, Charles Lindsay
Platt, Higgins, Frederick
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Remnant, James Farquharson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Sadler, Col. Samuel Alexander
Samuel, Henry S. (Limehouse
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. Hertford, East
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Col. Sir C E H (Sheffield
Wallace, Robert
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Welby, Lt. Col. A C E (Taunton
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wilson, John, (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C-B. Stuart-
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hn. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Ambrose, Robert
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Channing, Francis Allston
Clancy, John Joseph
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan. J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Delany, William
Doogan, P. C.
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hope, John Deans (Fife, West)
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Leamy, Edmund
Lundon, W.
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Pickard, Benjamin
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Sullivan, Donal
Tully, Jasper
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Captain Donelan and Mr. Weir.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) [ADVANCES].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the increase, by £100,000, of the amount that may be advanced and raised under The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, for enabling the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of Marine Works in Ireland, and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain expenses connected with such works which the General Maintenance Fund is unable to meet, in pursuance of any Act of the present session to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Resolution to be reported upon Monday next.

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at half after Eight o'clock till Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 4th August, 1902.

APPEAL COMMITTEE.

Second Report from; read, and agreed to.

House adjourned at half-past One o'clock till Tomorrow, Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 4th August, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

EASTBOURNE CORPORATION BILL,

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD BILL.

Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to.

LONDON AND INDIA DOCKS (VARIOUS POWERS) BILL,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY (CRUMLIN VIADUCT) BILL,

YORK CORPORATION BILL,

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION BILL.

Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL BILL [LORDS],

MEXBOROUGH AND SWINTON TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS],

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS],

WIGAN CORPORATION BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

BAKER STREET AND WATERLOO RAILWAY BILL [LORDS],

CHARING CROSS, EUSTON, AND HAMPSTEAD RAILWAY (CONSOLIDATED) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, to be considered tomorrow.

DEVONPORT CORPORATION (WATER) BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; Clauses added; Amendments made.

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 223 and 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

(Prince of Wales's consent signified), Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

SADDLEWORTH AND SPRINGHEAD TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered; Amendments made.

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 223 and 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

YSTRADFELLTE WATER BILL [LORDS].

As amended, considered.

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 223 and 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

(King's Consent signified), Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS GAS ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

Considered; read the third time, and passed.

GREENOCK AND PORT GLASGOW TRAMWAYS (EXTENSION) ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL [LORDS].

Read a second time; to be considered tomorrow.

PETITIONS.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From Bristol; Plymouth; Burnley; Barnoldswick; and Carlisle; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions for alteration : From Steep ; and Raughton Head ; to lie upon the Table.

LONDON ELECTIONS BILL.

Petition from Bethnal Green, for alteration ; to lie upon the Table.

VACCINATION PROSECUTIONS BILL.

Petition from Burnley, in favour ; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE (CORK).

Copy presented, of Report of the President for the Session 1901–2, with Appendices [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Annual Report of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland for the year 1901 [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar General, being for the year 1901 [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

MAINTENANCE OF ROADS IN RURAL DISTRICTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES IN IRELAND.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 24th April ; *Mr. Kennedy*] ; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 324.]

CUSTOMS.

Copy presented, of Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

FORESHORES.

Copy presented, of Treasury Minute, dated 1st August, 1902, directing the application of moneys received by the Board of Trade in the year ended 31st March, 1902, in respect of the rights and interests of the Crown in the Foreshores of the United Kingdom [by Act] ; lie upon the Table.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Copy presented, of General Report and Statistics for the year 1901 ; Part II., Labour ; General Report and Statistics relating to persons employed and Accidents at Mines and Quarries in the United Kingdom, and to the enforcement of the Mines and Quarries Acts [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Copy presented, of Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present conditions of the higher, general, and technical education available in Ireland outside Trinity College, Dublin, together with Appendix (Minutes of Evidence taken in April, May, and June, 1902) [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (ENGLAND).

Copy presented, of Sixty - fourth Annual Report of the Registrar General, 1901 [by Command] ; to lie upon the the Table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Copy presented, of Thirty-first Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1901–2 [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

FRANCE (No. 1, 1902).

Copy presented, of Awards given by Baron Lambermont in the cases of the Waima Incident and of the "Sergent Malamine" [by Command] ; to lie upon the Table.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Madras Land Revenue—Default Sales—Remissions.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) : To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that, for the eleven years from 1879–80 to 1889–90 inclusive, there were sold by auction by the Indian Government in the Madras Presidency, in default of payment of land revenue, 1,963,364 acres of land held by 840,713 defaulters, as well as personal property amounting in value to

2,965,081 rupees (£197,672); and, in view of the fact that out of 1,963,364 acres of land put up for auction only 779,142 acres were sold, will he say how the remaining 1,184,222 acres which were bought in by the Government for want of bidders have been dealt with.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I am aware of the figures. The majority of the sales occurred in the first three years of the period, and were due to the exceptional circumstances created by the great drought of 1876–8. Since its effects have disappeared from the Presidency, the sales for arrears of revenue on a total acreage of about 22,000,000 acres have averaged less than 50,000 acres a year. The land bought in by Government for want of bidders is ordinarily re-allotted to cultivators on application. Much of it is of the poorest quality, and is in demand only in years exceptionally favourable to temporary extensions of cultivation.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India, in view of the fact that of the 2,306,460 acres of land which were put up for auction by the Indian Government in the Madras Presidency in default of payment of Land Revenue during the twenty-one years ending 30th June, 1900, the average holding of each defaulter was about 2½ acres, can he state the average amount due from each defaulter, and the total amount of remissions during the same period.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The returns do not enable me to give the information asked for in the first part of the Question for any years preceding 1887. For the period 1887–1900 the amount due by each defaulter whose land was put up for auction averaged Rs.15.89. In the twenty-one years ending 1900 the remissions of land revenue in the ryotwari districts in Madras amounted to 282 lacs of rupees.

Indian Famines—Proposals of the Famine Union.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he has yet received from the Government of India a Report on the proposals placed before him by the Famine Union, urging that a local inquiry should be made in typical villages relative to the condition of the ryots; and, if not, will he state when he expects to receive the Report.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) No Report on the subject has reached me yet, and I am unable to say when I shall receive one.

Home Office Committee on Notification of Accidents.

SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the Departmental Committee on the Notification of Accidents have yet reported to him; and, if so, whether they have made any recommendation which will have the effect of distinguishing in the statistics of mining accidents between those occurring to male persons under sixteen years and under twenty or twenty-one years of age.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) The Committee has not yet reported. I understand that it will not conclude its inquiry until the Autumn.

Insanitary Workshops in Scotland.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been called to a circular, issued by the Scottish Operative Tailors' and Tailoresses' Association, relative to the effects to health arising from employment in pit or underground workshops in Scotland; and will he say what action he proposes to take in the matter.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) The hon. Member has kindly sent me a copy of the circular referred to in his Question. It is a paper which was apparently printed two years ago, but which was not communicated either to the Home Office or to the factory inspectors. Since that time the law with regard to insanitary workshops has been considerably strengthened by the Factory Act of last session, and I am informed that several underground workshops in Glasgow have been closed during the last two years. I am not prepared at the present time to propose any further amendment of the law; but if any cases of underground workshops which

cause injury to health are brought to the notice of the inspectors of factories they will do their best to deal with them under their existing powers or to put the local authorities in motion.

Amendments of the Betting Acts.

MR. YOXALL (Nottingham, W.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the Government intend to act upon the judicial opinion expressed in the case of Regina v. Humphries, 2nd April, 1898, as to the need for legislation, and upon the Report of the Lords' Select Committee on Betting, which recommends that amendments in the law be made to remedy the uncertainty as to what constitutes a place within the meaning of the Betting Acts.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) I am not in a position to promise legislation on this subject.

Merthyr Electric Tramway Extension.

MR. D. A. THOMAS (Merthyr Tydvil): To ask the President of the Board of Trade if, before giving any further extension of time to the Merthyr Electric Tramway Company in which to complete their system between Cefn and Merthyr, he will consult the Councils of the Merthyr Tydvil Urban District and Vaynor and Penderyn Rural Districts.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) It is the practice of the Board of Trade to consult the local authorities in these cases and this will no doubt be done before a further extension of time is given to this company.

Electric Tramways—Overhead Trolly System—Prevention of Accidents.

MR. WEIR: To ask the President of the Board of Trade whether he is aware that His Majesty's Consul at Prague, in his Report just issued on the trade of Bohemia for the year 1901, calls attention to an invention for protection against accidents on electric tramway systems where the overhead trolly system is in use; and will he consider the expediency of calling the attention of electric tramway authorities to this invention by circular or otherwise.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) The attention of the Board's electrical adviser has been called to the Report in question. He informs me that several inventions of the kind referred to have been brought to his notice, but that he has seen none which can be considered better than the system of guard wires, the provision of which is at present required in this country where the presence of telegraph or telephone wires is likely to involve risk of accidents.

Copenhagen Fishery Conference.

MR. HARMSWORTH (Caithness-shire): To ask the President of the Board of Trade if he can state in detail what are the subjects to be considered by the Fishery Conference to be held in Copenhagen.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) The Fishery Conference at Copenhagen has concluded its sittings. I have not yet received a Report of the proceedings from the British delegates.

Scottish Crofter Tenants.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Lord Advocate whether he is aware that crofter tenants who held their crofts on a yearly tenancy at the passing of the Crofters Act secured fixity of tenure, and have had their rents largely reduced and arrears cancelled, whilst those tenants who held under lease have secured none of these statutory advantages; and will he state what steps he proposes to take to deal with these crofter tenants in the crofting counties of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

(*Answered by Mr. Graham Murray.*) I have nothing to add to the various answers already given to the hon. Member on this subject.

Scottish Marine Works.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Lord Advocate whether, with a view to facilitate the construction, improvement, and maintenance of marine works in Scotland, he will consider the expediency of introducing a Bill similar to the Marine Works (Ireland) Bill now before the House.

(*Answered by Mr. Graham Murray.*) The Secretary for Scotland cannot at present make any engagement to introduce a Bill as the hon. Member suggests.

Income Tax—Assessment on Income not Actually Received.

COLONEL LOCKWOOD (Essex, Epping): To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer if it is customary to charge income tax on a source of income that has not been received within the year of assessment, and which, owing to the possibilities of commercial speculation, may never be paid; and will he say in what way income tax so paid could be recovered in the event of an undertaking failing to fulfil its obligations.

(*Answered by Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*) Speaking generally, income tax is by law chargeable upon income which arises or accrues during the year of assessment, even though it be not actually received within that period. If it can afterwards be shown that the income has not been, and will not be received, the assessment would be discharged, and any tax paid in respect of it would be refunded.

Income Tax Assessment Appeals—Birmingham Case.

MR. LOWE (Birmingham, Edgbaston) To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention has been called to the case of a Birmingham firm of manufacturers who have been refused the right of appeal against an assessment to income tax by the local commissioners, on the ground that these manufacturers had not made a formal return of profits; and, seeing that they had verbally communicated to the Inland Revenue officials the fact that they had made a loss instead of any profits for several years past, will he state why the customary appeal was not allowed in this case; and whether he proposes to take any steps in the matter.

(*Answered by Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*) The attention of the Board of Inland Revenue has been called to this case, and they are in communication with the local commissioners in regard to it. Owing, however, to the local commissioners having dispersed for the summer, a conference on the subject that it is proposed to hold cannot take place until September.

Gun and Game Licences.

MR. CLAUDE HAY (Shoreditch, Hoxton) To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, with the view of ascertaining if larger sums would be realised by the collection by the county authorities of the gun and game licences, he will consider the expediency of transferring to the County Councils the powers of collecting the duties specified in Schedule 1 of the Local Government Act, 1888, as provided in Section 20 (3) of that Act.

(*Answered by Sir Michael Hicks Beach.*) It is by no means certain that collection by the local authorities would increase the yield of the gun and game licence duties, and I doubt if the County Councils would care to try the experiment, especially as the cost of collection at present falls on the Exchequer. The change would raise various complicated questions which could only be decided in connection with a general resettlement of local taxation.

Banbridge (Down) Postmastership.

MR. DEVLIN (Kilkenny, N.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether any appointment has yet been made to the postmastership of Banbridge, County Down, and, if not, whether he will undertake that the person appointed shall be a person professing the religious faith of the majority of the Irish people.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) No appointment has yet been made. The Postmaster General does not intend to make any inquiry as to the religious beliefs of the several candidates.

Letter Lost in Course of Post—Claim of Mr. Sheehan.

MR. POWER (Waterford, E.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he will state the result of the further search he promised to have made to recover a manuscript of Mr. Sheehan, Ballyhussa, County Waterford, forwarded by post to Messers. Benziger Brothers, Publishers, New York; is the Postmaster General aware that the publishers had purchased the manuscript, and, if it is not found, will the postal authorities, considering the loss Mr. Sheehan has sustained, consider the question of compensating him.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) After repeated search no trace of the manuscript can be found in the Post Office; but there is no proof that it was ever in the hands of, or lost by, the Postmaster General's officers; and he is unable to grant compensation in such circumstances.

Central Telegraph Office Appointments.

MR. CLAUDE HAY: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether the number of appointments above £160 in the Central Telegraph Office bears the same relation to the number of appointments below that salary, as during the years when the circular was issued promising a prospect of £190; and whether he will give the number of staff above £160, and the number below £160, for each of the twenty years, 1882 to 1902, inclusive.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The hon. Member was informed on the 2nd of June† of the present proportion of appointments above £160 per annum to those below £160 as compared with the proportion existing in 1892—or shortly after the time when the Circular referred to was discontinued. The corresponding figures for the year 1882 are one appointment above £160 to 5·3 appointments below. But the Postmaster General thinks that no useful purpose would be served by ascertaining the relative numbers during each of the last twenty years. The preparation of such a Return would entail considerable labour upon his officers at a time when there is exceptional pressure of business.

Dog Licences.

MR. YOXALL (Nottingham, W.): To ask the President of the Board of Agriculture whether any further consideration than the reply of the Board to a correspondent, dated 25th May, 1901, has been given to the suggestion that dog licences should only be issued in respect of dogs wearing a collar with a metal disc attached bearing a registered number by which the identity and ownership of a dog could be traced.

(*Answered by Mr. Hanbury.*) The suggestion made by the correspondent to which the hon. Member refers has not been lost sight of. I agree in the object which he has in view, viz., that it is desirable that there should be better means than exist at present for the identification of dogs with their owners, but I do not think that it would be practicable to adopt the particular proposal made, if only because it might easily lead to the further evasion of the licence duties. The wearing of a collar with the name and address of the owner is probably as effective a means of identification as any, and I hope to make proposals in this direction.

† See (4) *Debates*, cviii., 1096.

Naval Ordnance Depôts—Pay of Skilled Labourers.

MR. REGINALD LUCAS (Portsmouth): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it is intended that the wages of skilled labourers in his Majesty's Gun Wharf should be raised by one shilling as in the case of unskilled labourers.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) No change in the rates of pay of skilled labourers at the Naval Ordnance Depôts is at present in contemplation.

Government Dockyards—Pay of Hired Writers.

MR. REGINALD LUCAS: To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether it is intended to give a rise of pay under certain conditions to hired writers in His Majesty's dockyards after the maximum age limit is reached for competition to first class writers.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) The question of allowing an increase of pay to hired writers in the circumstances mentioned is under consideration.

China Operations, 1900—Gratuity to Naval and Marine Forces.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he will state the original rates of the bounty for various ranks of officers and men of the Royal Navy who were engaged in the late operations in China; and will he state why further proposals have been made by which the amount originally suggested has been reduced by one-third.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) An announcement will be made at an early date as to the scale of the gratuity to be awarded to the Naval and Marine Forces who took part in the operations in China. I am not aware of any foundation for the statement that there has been a change of decision as regards the amount to be awarded.

Naval Gunnery.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty if he will state what further inducements for the encouragement of good gunnery are now given to the men of the Royal Navy; and whether, seeing that the only monetary inducements of this character now offered to gunnery ratings comprise special allowances, ranging from 2d. a day in the case of a seaman gunner to 1s. a day in the case of a captain of a turret, he will consider the advisability of offering greater inducements to the men of the Royal Navy to become skilled heavy gun shots by placing a yearly Return on the lower deck of every ship in His Majesty's Fleet, giving the names of the best heavy gun shots, as is done now in the case of the best rifle shots.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) Full information as to the prizes given for prize firing, and the allowances and other inducements already in existence for the encouragement of good gunnery in the Royal Navy will be found in my replies to the hon. Member for Chester on the 2nd and 18th July respectively, to which I would refer the noble Lord. The suggestion made in the latter part of the Question does not differ materially from that contained in his Question of the 28th July and is open to the objections to which I then alluded.†

Newspapers in House of Commons Rooms.

SIR HENRY FOWLER (Wolverhampton, E.): To ask the First Commissioner of Works what are the names of the newspapers which are provided for the use of Members in the tea room and smoke rooms of the House of Commons, and the number of copies of each newspaper; what is the annual cost; and under what Vote is the cost defrayed.

(*Answered by Mr. Akers-Douglas.*) The list of papers is too long a one to print in answer to a Question, but will be handed to the right hon. Gentleman by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The cost in the past year has been £149 15s. 3d. This expense is defrayed by the Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms, under Class II., Vote 2, of the Civil Service Estimates, Sub-head G (Incidental Expenses).

Irish Railway and Harbour Guarantees.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will grant a Return giving the various baronies in Ireland charged with railway and harbour guarantees, the total annual cost and tax per £ of the valuation of such guarantee for each barony, the valuation and population of each barony, the total annual rate for local purposes of each of those baronies; and total remissions under Local Taxation Account of each of those baronies.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The Return will be granted if the hon. Member will move for it in the form which I have communicated to him.

Prison Warders, Sligo, Galway, and Castlebar Gaols.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state the number of hours of duty per week of chief warders and warders in the local prisons of Sligo, Galway, and Castlebar, respectively.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) This Question was answered on Friday last.†

Irish Congested Districts Board—Expenditure at Killaraght (Boyle).

MR. TULLY: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state how much has been expended by the Congested Districts

† See (4) *Debates* CX., 523 (2nd July); CXI., 668 (18th July); CXI., 1354 (28th July.)

† See page 395.

Board in the congested division of Killaraght, in Boyle (No. 2) rural district; and what operations the Board contemplate in that division.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The hon. Member has overlooked the fact that this electoral division is not scheduled as congested.

Army Medical Corps Officers.

DR. FARQUHARSON (Aberdeenshire, W.): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether the augmentation of the number of medical officers on the list of Colonels Royal Army Medical Corps, notified in the War Office Gazettes of 13th June and 22nd July, 1902, is the augmentation which was provided for in the Estimates passed by the House of Commons in April and May, 1900; and, seeing that the delay in carrying out the augmentation unfavourably affects the position of some officers on the list of Colonels Royal Army Medical Corps, will he take steps to rectify the same.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The reply is in the negative. The increase of colonels in Estimates 1900–1901 was due to the necessity for providing for two supernumerary officers. The recent appointments were due to the augmentation in connection with the Army Corps scheme.

Committee on Barrack Construction and Maintenance.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether the Committee on the employment of the Royal Engineers in the construction and maintenance of barracks has yet reported; and whether the Report and minutes of evidence will be presented to Parliament.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The Committee has reported, and the Report is at present under consideration. It has not been decided to publish it.

South Africa—Courts Martial Commission.

MR. BRYN ROBERTS (Carnarvonshire, Eifion): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Commission appointed to go to Cape Colony to inquire into the sentences passed under martial law will be authorised to examine witnesses and to call before them witnesses for the prisoners whom the latter were unable to call before the courts martial by reason of such witnesses being away engaged in the war; and whether the Commissioners will make their Report to this House or to the Cape Parliament or both; and, if not, to whom they will report, and will such Report be laid on the Table.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) The Commissioners will be authorised at their discretion in any special case in which they may deem it necessary to call before them such persons as they shall judge likely to be able to afford them any information upon the subject of the Commission. The Commissioners will report to His Majesty. I cannot say at present whether the Report will be laid upon the Table.

Greenwich Hospital Funds.

MR. REGINALD LUCAS: To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he can hold out hope that before the adjournment he will be able to announce any new scheme for administering the Greenwich Hospital Funds, in view of the heavy demands to which they have recently been subjected.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) This Question, as my hon. friend is aware, is one of difficulty, and although some progress has been made, it is still under consideration, and I fear it will be quite impossible to make any statement on the subject before the present adjournment

Voluntary Schools—Deficits at date of transfer to Local Authorities.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS (Denbighshire, W.): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury, seeing that a number of voluntary schools in England and Wales are in debt, will he state whether it is intended that the deficits in the accounts of these schools shall be considered as liabilities to be transferred, under a provision in the Schedule in the Education Bill, to the local education authorities; if so, will such liabilities be chargeable to the local education authorities as from 30th June of this year, or as from the appointed day or later date to be fixed by the Board of Education under Clause 20 of the Education Bill.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) It is not proposed by the Bill that voluntary schools should be transferred to local education authorities. Board schools, on the other hand, are so transferred, and accordingly those schools and not voluntary schools are dealt with in the Schedule referred to. The local education authority will be responsible for the cost of the maintenance of voluntary schools after the appointed day, but they will have nothing to do with any deficit on the accounts of those schools existing on that day, or with any expenses incurred by the managers before that day.

(2.15.) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

General Inquiry into the War.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will state why 5th June, 1900, the date of the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces, has been fixed as the period beyond which inquiry into the conduct of the war by the Commission to be appointed for that purpose is to be concluded, seeing that the loss of life and treasure was greater in the period of the war after that date than in the period before that date.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): This limitation was suggested, as I think I have already frankly admitted to the House, for the purpose of limiting the enormous burden that would be thrown on the shoulders of this unfortunate Commission. Even thus limited the field of inquiry is a very large one and I fear to unduly extend it. The question, therefore, arises—Is the limitation an undue one, and will it cut out any subsequent inquiry into any matter which the House or any great body of public opinion wishes to see investigated? Let it be remembered that the inquiry was promised in the early days of the war in consequence of the ill-success of our operations and the widespread feeling that there had been want of foresight and inadequate preparations by the War Office. All these circumstances come within the scope of the inquiry. It will be noticed, therefore, that this limitation of time deals with military operations, but not with the supply of troops, horses, or transport, or any other questions, all of which and everything connected with contracts are open for inquiry up to the end of the military operations. In these circumstances, I hope the House will feel that the Government are justified in preserving the limitations.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): Before the matter is finally settled will the right hon. Gentleman bear in mind that inquiry was promised into the surrenders which took place after the occupation of Pretoria, such as that at Nooitdegacht. I will, if necessary, put down a Question.

MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.): Will the inquiry exclude an investigation of the statements of members of the Government as to the war being over in August two years ago?

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that in September, 1900, the Secretary for War promised that there should be a full investigation into the whole question of the war? An investigation of the kind now promised is not——

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! This is opening a debate on a question which is outside the Question on the Paper.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON (Dundee): Will the terms of reference be given in more formal terms to the House?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I will endeavour to give the precise terms of the reference before the House rises.

Censorship—Circulation in South Africa of English and Irish Newspapers.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and the *Daily News* are now allowed to circulate in South Africa.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): I have no positive information on this matter, but I have no reason to suppose that their circulation is prohibited.

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork Co., E.): Does that apply to the *Cork Examiner*?

MR. BRODRICK: I know nothing about that paper.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: Has the right hon. Gentleman seen the Report of the High Commissioner dated March last on this subject?

MR. BRODRICK: No, Sir. I do not know that such a journal has ever been heard of in South Africa.

Imperial Yeomanry—Medals and Gratuities.

COLONEL LOCKWOOD (Essex, Epping): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether, seeing that the Army Order of 18th December, under which the third batch of Yeomanry were enlisted, states "that the period of training prior to embarkation will be two months, officers commanding being permitted to reduce or increase this period in individual cases only," he will reconsider the cases of these men.

MR. BRODRICK: I fear I can add nothing to the full reply which I gave my hon. and gallant friend on Monday the 28th ultimo.†

Stellenbosch Remount Camp.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that Major F. J. Ryder, 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Inspector Officer of Remounts, Cape Colony, collected 1,500 horses at Stellenbosch Camp and put them into a kraal there; whether he is aware that Colonel Ryder decided that these horses should be fed on chaff alone, though it was pointed out to him that the feeding was insufficient, and that glanders, mange, and other diseases made such ravages among these horses that between August and November no fewer than 600 were shot or died; whether he has any, and, if so, what explanation to give of this occurrence.

MR. BRODRICK: I have no information in regard to the circumstances alluded to.

† See preceding volume, p. 1350.

Slave Raiding in Northern Nigeria.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has any official information showing that slave raiding is still carried on in the British Protectorate of Northern Nigeria; and, if so, what steps have been or will be taken with a view to put a stop to this practice.

MR. BRODRICK—(for Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN): Slave raiding in Northern Nigeria, as the official Reports show, is disappearing *pari passu* with the establishment of British authority, but in the very large area with which the High Commissioner and his officials have to deal it would be impossible to say at the present time that it is entirely a thing of the past. All that can be said is that it is being steadily and progressively extinguished.

Administration of Turkish European Provinces.

MR. FLYNN (Cork County, N.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the communications between the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian Governments and the Government of the Porte with respect to the introduction of reforms into European Turkey; and, whether His Majesty's Government intend to co-operate with the two Powers above-mentioned in the action they are now taking.

*THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): His Majesty's Government are fully alive to the expediency of reform in the administration of the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and will take any favourable opportunity of supporting representations made by other Powers to the Sublime Porte on the subject. Their information with regard to any action of the Powers to which the hon. Gentleman refers is confidential.

MR. FLYNN: But is it not the fact that Turkish troops are now running riot in Servia?

*LORD CRANBORNE: I must ask for notice of that Question.

Inspection of Bus Tickets.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN (Kilkenny): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in view of the annoyance caused to passengers by demands to inspect tickets on omnibuses, he will, by legislation or otherwise, provide that inspectors appointed for this purpose shall be required to carry and show a badge issued by the police similar to that worn by omnibus conductors and cab drivers.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon): The examination of tickets seems to me to be quite reasonable, and I do not think any useful purpose would be served by ticket inspectors wearing a badge.

MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the inspection is entirely illegal, and will he take steps to prevent it?

*MR. RITCHIE: No; and I do not propose to take any action in the matte.

Working Hours of Railwaymen.

MR. BELL (Derby): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade if he can state when the Return of hours worked by railwaymen, which is being prepared, will be presented to the House.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): The preparation of this Return is well advanced, but there are still several railway companies from whom the required information has not yet been received. Further reminders, where necessary, will shortly be issued, and every effort will be made to expedite the issue of the Return, but I am unable to name a date for presentation to Parliament.

Postal Delays in London.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON (Canterbury): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that a letter posted in the S.W. District of London at 10 p.m. on Sunday last was not delivered in the E.C. District until the afternoon of the following day; and will he explain why the letter took eleven hours and fifteen minutes to go from the S.W. to the E.C. Post Office, and state whether any compensation will be given to the sender of the letter for the loss thus incurred

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire, E.): As explained in a letter addressed to the hon. Member on the 2nd instant, the delay which occurred in the delivery of the letter in question is attributable, not to the length of time occupied in its transmission from the South-Western to the East-Central Post Office, but to a mistake on the part of the postman to whom it was entrusted for delivery. The Postmaster General regrets that the sender suffered loss through the delay of the letter, but he is unable to entertain any claim for compensation.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that last year more than a thousand postmen were dismissed for carelessness, and will he——

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

Kew Gardens.

MR. SKEWES-COX (Surrey, Kingston): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he can now arrange for the management and control of Kew Gardens to be transferred from the Office of Works to the Board of Agriculture.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: Perhaps I may be allowed to reply to this Question. Yes, Sir, this transfer will in all probability be carried out shortly. The Treasury has been in communication with all the Departments concerned and a small Committee will now be appointed to work out the details of the transfers.

Highland Deer Forest Return.

MR. WEIR: I beg to ask the Lord Advocate, in view of inaccuracies alleged to exist in the last Deer Forest Return issued by the Crown Agent for Scotland, will he consider the expediency of issuing an amended Return brought up to date.

*THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. SCOTT DICKSON, Glasgow, Bridgton): No, Sir. I refer to my right hon. friend's reply of the 6th May.†

† See (4) *Debates*, cvii., 804.

MR. WEIR: But if the Return is compared with that of 1891 it will be found there are gross inaccuracies. Is not that the case?

[No answer was returned.]

Crown Law Officers' Fees.

MR. WEIR: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury if he will state the fees and allowances, additional to salary, of the Attorney General and Solicitor General respectively for the year 1901–2.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: The fees are, approximately, £5,500 to the Attorney General and £4,350 to the Solicitor General, but the correctness of these figures has not yet been certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Official Assignees in Bankruptcy—Mr. Knox McEntire.

MR. NANNETTI (Dublin, College Green): I beg to ask Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, as representing the Lord Chancellor, whether, seeing that the Bankruptcy General Orders, No. 255, lay down that no official assignee shall directly or indirectly carry on any trade or business or be engaged in any office or employment other than his office and employment as official assignee, he will state if the action of Mr. McEntire, in acting as an expert witness in handwriting at Criminal Law and Procedure and other cases, was in accordance with this rule; and whether he will take steps to prevent official assignees being employed in this capacity in future.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. ATKINSON, Londonderry, N.): This Question is substantially a repetition of that addressed to me by the hon. Member on the 23rd July. To the reply given by me on that occasion I have nothing to add.†

Jury Challenging at Cork Assizes.

MR. FLYNN: I beg to ask Mr. Attorney General for Ireland (1) whether he can say how many jurors were ordered to stand by by the Crown official in the case of Bartholomew Crowley and James Eustace, charged at the present Cork Assizes on a charge of Whiteboyism; (2) how many of these jurors were Roman Catholics; and (3) were these jurors challenged with the sanction of Mr. Solicitor General, who conducted the prosecution.

MR. ATKINSON: The number of jurors ordered to stand aside in the case referred to was twenty-four. These jurors were so ordered to stand aside by the Crown solicitor in obedience to the circular letter of February, 1894, which expressly directs him to take that course—not because of the religions of the jurors, as to which he is prohibited from making any inquiry—but where he has reason to conclude the jurors, if sworn, would not find a true verdict upon the evidence. The Crown solicitor acted without any special directions from the Solicitor General. I am not aware of the religions of the jurors challenged.

MR. FLYNN: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that two of the challenged jurors were magistrates of the City of Cork?

MR. ATKINSON: I am not.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: How long is this practice to continue?

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

Rae Estate, Killorglin.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will have inquiries made at the Dublin Post Office as to whether the receiver on the Rae Estate, Killorglin, sent a telegram to Doyle with directions to give it to the court inspector while valuing the estate.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): No, Sir. No such inquiries will, or could, be made. On Thursday last I stated that the receiver denied having sent a telegram of this character to Doyle. He has again assured me on the point.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the receiver on the Rae Estate, Killorglin, Kerry, entered the

† See preceding Volume, p. 1018.

lands of Mr. Leane, and gave possession to Mr. Doyle; and seeing that, as a result of this action, twelve summonses came on for hearing at the local court on Friday, 25th instant, will he say what action will be taken to deal with the receiver for his conduct with regard to the sale of this estate.

MR. WYNDHAM: The receiver did not give possession of any land to Doyle. All he did was to point out to the parties the position of the boundary between their lands, as settled by the court. The summonses issued have no connection with the land in dispute between Doyle and Leane.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL: Will the receiver substantiate this statement in a court of law, for I am perfectly well aware that he did the act with which I charge him?

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Member cannot enter on a controversy.

Police Pensioners as Prison Warders.

MR. MACVEAGH (Down Co., S.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the police pensioners at present serving as prison warders in Ireland will in due course be eligible as prison warders for a second pension from public funds.

MR. WYNDHAM: The reply to this Question is in the affirmative.

Warrenpoint Orange Demonstration.

MR. MACVEAGH: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state on what area will fall the cost of the extra police drafted into Warrenpoint, Rostrevor, and Newry on the occasion of the recent proposed Orange demonstration at Newry; and whether, in view of the fact that the demonstrators were imported from the county Armagh and from remote parts of County Down, he will see that the cost is distributed over those two counties.

MR. WYNDHAM: The area of charge may be either the Local Government Districts of the places mentioned, or the entire County Down, in which they are all situated. The matter is at present under consideration. There is no legal power to recover any portion of the cost from the County Armagh, none of the extra force having been employed there.

MR. DILLON: Seeing that this was an invasion of the County of Armagh, would it not be more equitable to place the cost of the extra police on the districts from which the excursionists came?

MR. WYNDHAM: There is no legal power to do that.

MR. DILLON: But there is a discretionary power to place it on the Central Constabulary Fund and not on the County of Armagh.

Remounts—Studdert Case.

MR. DEVLIN (Kilkenny, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state if any of the defendants in the recent Studdert Remount trial in Dublin hold or have held the Commission of the Peace or any Commission in the Army or Militia.

MR. WYNDHAM: One only of the defendants, Major C. W. Studdert, held the Commission of the Peace. He has been removed from the Commission. The other inquiry should be addressed to my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for War.

Waterford Railway Fatality.

MR. BELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he is aware that an inquest was held in Waterford on 14th July at twelve o'clock (noon) on the body of Thomas Murphy, who died on the evening of the 13th from injuries received on the Great Southern and Western Railway on the 23rd of June last, without forty-eight hours' notice being given to the Board of Trade; and will he take steps to see that in future this notice is given to the Board of Trade.

MR. WYNDHAM: Fatal accidents on railways are reported to the Board of Trade; such a report was made in

the present instance. But it forms no part of the duty of the police to give to that Department forty-eight hours', or any specified notice of the intention to hold an inquest in such cases.

Illicit Stills in County Mayo.

DR. AMBROSE (Mayo, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he can now state when the promised sworn inquiry into the charges against the police with reference to the seizure of illicit stills in County Mayo is to take place; and what is the method to be adopted on that occasion.

MR. WYNDHAM: The inquiry will, I hope, be opened at Castlebar on Tuesday the 12th instant. Due notice of the inquiry will be given to the witnesses to be examined. The court will consist of Mr. Gambell, assistant inspector general, and Mr. Meldon, resident magistrate. The proceedings will be public, and it will be open to solicitors or counsel to be present to watch the interests of witnesses and to advise them.

DR. AMBROSE: Will this inquiry extend to other counties?

MR. WYNDHAM: Not this one.

Clogher Head Pier.

MR. NOLAN (Louth, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the Board of Works undertook to construct a pier at Clogher Head, in the County of Louth, at an estimated cost of £17,000. on condition that a sum of £4,250 was guaranteed locally; that the required local guarantee was given partly by the Grand Jury of Louth, partly by the Corporation of Drogheda, and partly by private benefactors; and that the construction of the pier was commenced and afterwards abandoned; and, seeing that the pier in its present state is useless, can he say why the work was suspended, and when it is likely to be recommenced.

MR. WYNDHAM: The facts are correctly stated in the first part of the Question. The original design was for a pier 270 feet long, with a cant or elbow 80 feet long. It was, however, carried out straight to a distance exceeding 350 feet. The question of the construction of a cant was referred to an eminent engineer, Sir Alexander Rendel, and he was of opinion that it would not make the harbour substantially safer or more accessible, or would have any beneficial effect at all proportionate to its cost. The work was not, therefore, undertaken, nor is it proposed to do so.

Technical Education in County Cork.

MR. WILLIAM ABRAHAM (Cork Co., N.E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will take steps to submit the amended scheme of technical education, prepared by the Cork County Council, to the public representative boards in the county who are concerned therewith before the scheme is confirmed.

MR. WYNDHAM: The Department withheld sanction to the previous scheme in order that public bodies and others interested might have an opportunity of offering criticisms and suggestions on the subject. Many such representations have been received. The Department does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by awaiting further criticism.

Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment.

MR. SHEEHAN (Cork Co., Mid.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he intends to introduce a Bill to amend the Labourers (Ireland) Acts this year; and, if so, will he state on what date.

MR. WYNDHAM: I do not think I can, at the present moment, usefully supplement my reply to the hon. Member's similar Question of 18th June.†

MR. SHEEHAN: Did not the right hon. Gentleman promise to introduce a Bill?

MR. WYNDHAM: I said the Government were unable to go further than they had already expressed their willingness to go by putting down Amendments to

† See (4) *Debates*, cix., 973.

the Bill before the House. If that course were acceptable time would be found for it.

Clare Drainage Authority.

MR. WILLIAM REDMOND (Clare, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will issue a Local Government Board order to enable the Clare County Council to resolve themselves into a drainage board, that they may borrow money from the Treasury to deepen and widen rivers, piers and harbours, and tributaries, and thus reclaim tracts of country; the interest and principle of such loans being charged on the lands according to ascertained advantage.

MR. WYNDHAM: Section 20 of the Local Government Act, 1898, authorises the transfer of the business of an existing drainage board to a County Council. On this point I would refer to my reply to the hon. Member's previous Question of the 7th July.† But there is no power to constitute the County Council a drainage board in respect to districts in which no drainage board already exists.

Shebeens in County Longford.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.) I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that at a recent petty sessions court at Ballinamuck, County Longford, a man was fined £24 for a shebeen offence: and, having regard to the circumstances of this man and the fact that his friends and neighbours had to subscribe the amount to enable him to pay the fine, will he request the Treasury to refund some portion of the amount.

MR. WYNDHAM: I have nothing to add to my reply to the hon. Member's previous Question of 9th June on this subject.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the alternative in this case was twelve months imprisonment.

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The right hon. Gentleman has stated he has nothing to add to his former reply, and the hon. Member—whether satisfied or not—must accept that answer

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I am at liberty, I presume, to put another Question?

*MR. SPEAKER: Not now.

Labourer Cottages in County Limerick.

MR. LUNDON (Limerick, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will state for how many labourers' cottages contracts have been entered into by the Rural District Council of Kilmallock, County Limerick, under the present scheme; and, seeing that after the season for the digging of the potato crop has expired employment in that district is difficult to obtain, will he take steps to ensure the immediate erection of all the cottages.

MR. WYNDHAM: The Local Government Board has addressed the District Council on the first part of the Questio , and when the information has been received I will communicate it to the hon. Member. The Board has no power to take action as suggested in the second part of the Question. It rests with the Council to expedite the erection of the cottages.

Mitchelstown Loan Fund.

MR. WILLIAM ABRAHAM: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether his attention has been directed to the recent action against the trustees of the Mitchelstown Loan Fund in the Rolls Court, Dublin, and to the observations of the Master of the Rolls respecting the action of the Government Inspector, who annually investigated the accounts of the fund, in failing to report the state of affairs to the trustees; and if he intends to take any steps whereby the debenture holders may be indemnified for losses sustained, seeing that there was a Government audit of the accounts of the society.

MR. WYNDHAM: Yes, Sir, my attention has been directed to the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in this case, from which, I am informed by the

† See (4) *Debates*, cx., 934.

Loan Fund Board, an appeal is about to be lodged by the plaintiffs. In reply to the second part of the Question, I must point out that neither the officers of the Board nor those of the local societies working in connection with it, are civil servants of the Crown, and that Government exercises no control over the proceedings of the Board or of the local bodies. The Government accepts no responsibility in the matter and cannot indemnify debenture holders against losses sustained by them under circumstances such as are referred to.

MR. DILLON: Has the attention of the right hon. Gentleman been directed to the fact that for the fortieth time the Board have appealed to the Government to legislate in accordance with the Report of the Committee of 1855? Do they propose to do that?

MR. WYNDHAM: I have nothing to do with that.

Rathmines Postal Arrangements.

MR. MOONEY (Dublin Co., S.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that the latest hour for posting letters in Rathmines, County Dublin, for the night mail is one hour earlier on week days than on Sundays; and, will he, to obviate the inconvenience thus caused to the traders of the locality, have the time of posting on week days extended to the same hour as on Sundays.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: The Postmaster General will cause inquiry to be made on the subject, and will communicate the result to the hon. Member.

Ben Nevis Observatory.

MR. JOHN DEWAR (Inverness-shire): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he has been made aware of the dissatisfaction in scientific circles at the impending closure of the observatories at Ben Nevis and Fort William owing to the lack of support of Government of these institutions; and whether he will order an inquiry to be made into the distribution by the Meteorological Council of the annual grant of £15,300, so as to secure that an adequate allowance be made to these stations of scientific observation; and whether in the meantime arrangements could be made for an interim maintenance grant pending the results of such an inquiry, so as to avert the interruption of the continuity of the meteorological records of the country.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he was aware of the interest which this question excited and he had looked into the history of it. He confessed that he started with considerable prejudice against having an inquiry into the action of those scientific gentlemen who had been good enough to assist the Government in the expenditure of this money; but he found there was such an inquiry held about twenty years ago, in which an hon. friend of his, who now took great interest in the subject, took a leading part. The Committee recommended in their Report that the inquiry should be repeated from time to time, a recommendation that had not been followed. In the circumstances it would be right to have an investigation, and to repeat it from time to time. This would involve no slur or slight on the Scientific Committee who allocate the funds. He observed that this was assuming an almost international question, but he did not think that the risk of Ben Nevis being deprived of the observatory implied any insult to Ben Nevis, or through Ben Nevis to Scotland; it was a purely scientific matter, and ought so to be treated.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

SIR WALTER FOSTER (Derbyshire, Ilkeston): Can the right hon. Gentleman state the order of business for Wednesday next?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: It is still my hope that, in addition to taking the Appropriation Bill on Wednesday afternoon, the House will further proceed in the evening with the Education Bill.

MR. LODER (Brighton): With reference to the Motion on the Paper standing in the name of the right hon. Gentleman, seeing that it is a very unusual one, will the First Lord state whether it is really necessary under the Standing Orders?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I will not say that it is absolutely necessary under the Standing Orders, but seeing that we are

now working under new Standing Orders it is conceivable that Supply may be finished before midnight, and if the House will look at paragraph 5 of the Standing Order, I think it will see that this is a desirable Motion to be made.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON: With reference to the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill, has it not been customary to allow a whole day for it? Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there are a great many important questions to be raised?

MR. DILLON said that hon. Members near him had some very important matters to bring forward. Was there any precedent for closuring the Bill?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: There is no question of precedent, as we have never before had to discuss the Bill under the existing Order on a divided day. I confess I should have thought five hours discussion adequate.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford): What arrangements have been made for resuming the discussion on the Irish Bills which were before the House the other night?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I trust they may be taken tonight after we have concluded our strictly financial business.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: There is an understanding that we shall have adequate time for discussing a new Clause on Report of the Local Government Bill, and also for the Committee stage of the Marine Works Bill. The right hon. Gentleman must be very sanguine to imagine that those pledges can be fulfilled by bringing on those Bills tonight.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

Report, with Minutes of Evidence, from the Joint Committee, brought up and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 325.]

FRESHWATER FISH (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lords Amendments to be considered tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 292.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (SUPPLY).

Motion made and Question proposed, "That on this day, notwithstanding anything in the Sessional Order (business in Supply) of the 28th of April, business other than business of Supply may be taken before midnight, and business in Committee or proceedings on Report of Supply may be taken after Midnight."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

MR. DILLON: Can this Motion be discussed?

*MR. SPEAKER: No, it has to be put without Amendment or debate.

MR. DILLON: Is that in order? Such a Motion has never been proposed before.

*MR. SPEAKER: The Supply Rule did not exist before in its present form.

(2.38.) Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 105; Noes, 63. (Division List No. 351.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. (Glas.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc.
Chapman, Edward
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Colomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cranborne, Viscount
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Fellowes, Hn. Ailwyn Edward
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flower, Ernest
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Maj. Evans- (T'rH'ml't
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Ld. G. (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert. Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heaton, John Henniker
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. Jas. Henry Cecil
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh

Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Fred. William
Lee, Arthur H (Hants, Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham
Long, Rt Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool
Manners, Lord Cecil
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Murray, Rt Hn. A Graham (Bute
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Pierpoint, Robert
Plummer, Walter R.
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Sharpe, William Edward T.
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Bell, Richard
Brown, Geo. M. (Edinburgh)
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Capt. A.
Doogan, P. C.
Farrell, James Patrick
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Fuller, J. M. F.
Gilhooly, James
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Chas. Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Horniman, Frederick John
Jones, Wm. (Carnarvonshire)
Labouchere, Henry
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lloyd-George, David
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarth'n
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wason, Eugene (Clackmann'n
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Lough and Mr. Yoxall.

SUPPLY.

[22ND ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

1. £11,242,000 for transports and remounts.

*(2.55.) SIR ARTHUR HAYTER (Walsall) said he desired to point out certain points of improvement in the remount system which he thought would facilitate the supply of horses. This year the House was asked to vote £3,729,000 for remounts, while last year the amount was £5,200,000, and the year before £5,729,000. When the figures were so vast it was the duty of the Committee to try to put the Remount Department on a better footing. The first point he wished to draw attention to was the disproportion that existed between the number of men and the number of horses in our cavalry regiments. In the strongest regiments at present there were 609 men, but only 465 horses; that was to say the horses were 144 short. In the case of the small regiments there were 404 men and 279 horses, or 125 short. Colonel Birkbeck, the Director of Remounts, in his Report, referred to the necessity of a much larger supply of trained cavalry and artillery horses being kept up in time of peace. That officer said that a regiment of cavalry should always be ready to go on service with the ranks filled with trained horses and with a sufficient percentage to cover loss at sea, and that the men should go out in charge of the horses they were going to ride. He hoped the

authorities at home would give their attention to this matter, and would in future keep a much higher proportion of horses than they now did. The next point was there should be officers specially trained for remount duty. The Remount Department ought to be regarded as a Department in itself. It would be remembered that when the Remount Department had to obtain horses from Hungary the military attaché at Vienna was not consulted as to the supply in that country. The reason appeared to be that he was the servant of the Foreign Office, and could only report to that Office. He thought that military attachés ought to be required to report direct to the War Office with regard to the supply of horses. The supply of the horses should have as much special study as the supply of foodstuffs. That was the opinion of Colonel Birkbeck, and very sensible advice it was. It was said that in Cape Colony and Canada some suitable places might be got for breeding establishments. He thought that the noble Lord rather discouraged the idea of going to Australia for remounts, because the supply of horses for the Indian Army was obtained from that country. The hon. Member for the Westbury Division of Wiltshire suggested that the War Office should send out officers to the Irish fairs and to the West of England, where they could buy the horses direct from the farmers themselves. He agreed with that, and also earnestly hoped that the payment of the 10s. registration fee would be kept up. He believed that no more serviceable horses were found for artillery and draught purposes than the omnibus horses that went out from this country. They were in hard training, and it was these horses that had carried the guns out of action at Stromberg. He hoped, too, that in order to reduce the weight carried by cavalry horses the suggestion should be considered that to every squadron there should be a cavalry cart. There was an absolute necessity of insisting that all officers sent abroad to buy horses and mules should produce properly registered vouchers. There was the notorious case of a mule buyer in Spain getting a commission from the vendors as well as from the War Office; and the same thing had happened in Hungary. Summarising the recommendations which he thought should be carried out, he repeated that (1) all officers sent out to purchase horses should receive strict instructions that they were to obtain the best possible vouchers for what they were buying, and were to be held strictly responsible for the money they spent; (2) that the number of horses in the cavalry regiments should be increased; (3) that the officers should be trained to remount duties; (4) that the sources of supply of remounts should be tabulated at the War Office, and the services of military attachés utilised; (5) that depôts for breeding horses should be established; and (6) that officers should deal directly with farmers and breeders instead of going to dealers.

*COLONEL WELBY (Taunton) said there were great difficulties, as had been pointed out by the hon. Baronet, in equalising the men and horses in our cavalry regiments. There was no commanding officer who would not be glad if the theory of one man and one horse were carried out, but it could not be done unless the whole cavalry system of our Army was changed. Among the dismounted men there were officers' servants, officers' mess waiters, sergeants' mess waiters, canteen waiters, store men, clerks, men to look after supplies; and then there were the recruits. Under such circumstances, if there were one horse to each man, it would be impossible to get the horses cleaned and turned out. It must be remembered also that when a man was sick or when he was on furlough his horse had to be cleaned by some one else. Some people might say that all this implied mere pipe-clay and polish, but it should not be forgotten that ours was a voluntary Army, and unless it was kept smart he did not believe we should get the men. What was wanted was that men should be induced to take a pride in themselves and in their regiments. As to the weight which ought to be carried by cavalry horses, there was no question which had been more studied in every possible way. It had been proved over and over again that the heavy saddle was necessary to sustain the accoutrements of the soldiers, and that a light hunting saddle, or something like a racing saddle, caused

sore backs. The hon. Baronet's idea as to the squadron carts with four horses would no doubt go some small way towards minimising the difficulty, although to a certain extent squadron carts were allowed and went with the regiments now. He thought that the Remount Department had suffered very unfairly at the hands of the House in the debate which took place on the subject some time ago. The Report of the Committee was only put in the hands of Members just before the discussion arose, and he did not think that anyone in the House, not even the Secretary for War himself, then understood its real bearings. The result was that the whole blame was instantly thrown upon the regular Remount Department, and the head of that Department, General Truman, was virtually made the scapegoat. But when hon. Members came to look more closely into the Report they found that it referred to what had been done by those who bought horses for the Yeomanry, and they were not the regular Remount Department. The Remount Department was a small one, and had been enormously overworked, and the general result of the debate had been that an enormous amount of opprobrium had attached to the regular Remount Department. He thought that the cloud of opprobrium which had hung over the Remount Department should be dispersed, or that at least they should know its proper limits; and it was only fair and just that they should press most urgently on the Secretary of State to make public the Report from the Commission which had been inquiring into the matter in America and Australia.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) cordially concurred with the hon. and gallant Gentleman in asking for the publication of the Report of this Commission, and of the evidence taken by it as well. He was sorry, however, that the hon. and gallant Gentleman should have raised the subject of the debate upon General Truman, as a Committee was at present inquiring into that officer's case at his own request, and it would have been better to have waited until that Committee had reported. But as the question had been raised, he must say that his attack upon the Remount Department in the debate which had been referred to was based solely on the evidence taken at the inquiry and General Truman's own statements, which appeared to him to admit the breakdown of his Department. In regard to the question of weight upon cavalry horses, he was one of those who thought that there had been some little exaggeration of the importance of the matter, as compared with the overwhelming importance of training the men to take due care of their horses. Some of the most successful cavalry in the history of war had been heavily-weighted cavalry. The cavalry of the Grand Army which Napoleon took to Moscow was a most heavily-weighted cavalry, and the German cavalry in the Franco-German War was more heavily weighted than the French. The other question—that of the proportion of horses to men in a regiment—was of first-class importance, and he understood his right hon. friend to contend on the lines of the Report of Colonel Birkbeck, not that there should be necessarily the same number of horses as men, which was the counsel of perfection. His hon. and gallant friend the Member for Taunton had shown the difficulty of having as many horses as men, and pointed out the many duties which had to be performed by dismounted cavalry men, but he (Sir Charles Dilke) understood his right hon. friend the Member for Walsall to follow Colonel Birkbeck in the argument that a larger proportion of horses should be kept in training in time of peace than was now the custom. That argument had been pressed on the Government for years past. Year after year the Government had been told they had not sufficient horses for their Army, and their reply had always been that they had a great reserve on which to draw. Omnibus horses had done very well, there was no doubt, as artillery horses, but not as cavalry horses, and the arguments advanced in the past as to the need of cavalry horses remained. If they were to have any cavalry at all, a larger proportion of horses must be kept up. The argument of Colonel Birkbeck was that there should be a larger supply of trained cavalry horses in time of peace, and that cavalry should

Colonel Welby.

be able to go on service with its complement of fully trained horses and still leave a large reserve of trained horses on which to draw. The evidence of every officer who had served in South Africa testified to the soundness of the argument, and pointed out why the cavalry failed to do what was hoped of them. Some of the highest military authorities of the present day did not believe in cavalry: there was a strong desire to substitute mounted infantry for cavalry without taking the necessary steps to keep up a large force in time of peace; to put them through a mounted infantry school without having an establishment of horses for them, but he contended that the cavalry would find a new field of activity in the future. He hoped the Government would be able to tell the Committee that they were considering this question of remounts, and that they were not overlooking that branch of it which related to the maintenance in this country of a proper supply of cavalry horses in time of peace.

(3.40.) COLONEL BLUNDELL (Lancashire, Ince) said he wished to draw attention to Ireland as a recruiting ground for horses. It was the best country in the world for the breeding of horses. He urged that cavalry horses should be bought at three years old direct from the farmer in Ireland; that they should be turned out for two years on the limestone pastures of Ireland, and then be brought into service. That would ensure the Government having horses at a fit age. By that policy, also, a large amount of money would be spent in Ireland, which both directly and indirectly would do a vast amount of good. With regard to the weight to be placed on cavalry horses, he entirely agreed with what had been said by his hon. friends the Members for Taunton and the Forest of Dean. They must not run any risk of sore backs in reducing weight.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) agreed with the hon. and gallant Member who had just spoken as to the advisability of purchasing horses at the age of three years. His hon. and gallant friend was quite right in saying that Ireland was the best horse-breeding country in the world, though the Remount Department had done all it could to destroy the system of horse-breeding. The Government paid £40 a horse, but the Irish farmer only got £26 or £28. A cavalry officer, no doubt, knew something about horses, but was afraid that he might sometimes make a mistake in the horse he bought, and was more afraid of the remarks of other cavalry officers if he did so. He, therefore, appointed a man to buy horses for him; the dealer was the great protection of the cavalry colonel. He did not think that at present Irish horses were heavy enough for artillery, but for mounted infantry and cavalry they were superb. He condemned the system of buying horses through dealers, and said that if the money went straight into the farmers' pockets they would undoubtedly try to produce a good class of animals.

MR. SPEAR (Devonshire, Tavistock) agreed as to the desirability of establishing means of securing horses suitable for Army work direct from the farmers, but there were considerable difficulties in the matter. Occasionally advertisements were inserted that the Government agent would be at a certain place on a given day to buy horses. Every farmer believed he had horses suitable for the purpose, but on inspection probably 90 per cent. were rejected as unsuitable, with the result that much friction, disappointment, and irritation were caused. He suggested that the Secretary of State for War should select a thoroughly reliable veterinary surgeon in each poor law district, who, from the nature of his position, would know where there were horses suitable, and on a given day could apprise the owners, so that the horses might be brought to a certain place for the Government agent to see. It would mean a small fee to the veterinary surgeon, but he was more likely than an Army officer to be a good judge of horses. He would know a horse in the rough, and that was what the War Office wanted. The formation of foreign depôts had been suggested, but why not have such depôts at home? Why not have some of the unoccupied land in Essex utilised for horse-breeding? If breeding establishments were

set up, horses eminently suited for army purposes might be produced. It was also desirable that arrangements should be made by which horses could be purchased at a lower age, as many men bred good colts, but were unable to afford to keep them until they were old enough for Army purposes. He further thought it was high time that something should be done to secure the production of sounder horses. If every horse used for fee or hire was required to have a certificate of soundness, a class of horse would be built up well fitted for the Army, but which now had to be purchased abroad.

MR. FULLER (Wiltshire, Westbury) contended that until horses were bought more directly from the owner or breeder the state of things of which complaint was made would continue. When the question was discussed last year the Financial Secretary to the War Office met a similar suggestion in a sympathetic and conciliatory spirit, and promised to make inquiries. It would be interesting for the Committee to know what steps the War Office had taken, and what had been the result of the inquiries. There was an admirable organisation already in existence of which use might be made in this matter. There was hardly a horse-breeding district in England in which there was not a Yeomanry regiment, officered almost entirely by gentlemen who lived in and had knowledge of the county, and were good judges of horseflesh, and use might be made of the adjutants of those regiments, at any rate for the purpose of keeping a register for their respective counties of horses fitted for military purposes. In that way the country would always have at its disposal a list of the remounts upon which it could lay its hands. If such a scheme was not possible, the Chambers of Agriculture in the different counties might be made use of. In any case, nothing but good could accrue from a system under which the purchases were made more directly from the owners or breeders.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, Chelmsford) suggested that the War Office might do worse than study the Austro-Hungarian system for mounting cavalry. The Emperor Francis Joseph started the system by forming a number of stud farms at which the farmers were allowed to get their mares covered at a nominal price on one condition, viz., that the produce should be the property of the Government at £26 for gun horses and £28 for cavalry horses. No horses were taken until they were four years old, and none were kept after reaching the age of ten years. That was very different from the practice in this country, where he had often seen cavalry regiments going out with 200 horses, leaving the rest in the riding school because they were too young. In Austria-Hungary the system produced the horses for the cavalry, and even the Honved, a militia, which were perhaps the best horsed in the world. He was bound to say that from his experience Ireland was a better horse-breeding country than Essex, but the reason why a better class of horses did not come from Ireland was that the Irish breeder and farmer could not afford to give a sufficient price for sires. He urged that breeding depôts should be established in Ireland.

SIR WALTER FOSTER (Derbyshire, Ilkeston) said the lesson of the war had been that mounted infantry were essential. The statements which had been made as to the paucity of horses, even for the cavalry regiments, were bound to cause a certain amount of anxiety as to the efficiency of our cavalry force. When they took that fact into consideration, together with the enormous amount of public money they had spent during the last few years on this particular subject, he thought this was a question which deserved the very careful consideration, not only of every military Member of the House, but of every business man connected with the Government of the country. It did not require any argument to support the suggestion of increasing the number of cavalry horses available for each cavalry regiment. It might necessitate a certain amount of increased expenditure, but it was obvious that a cavalry regiment should have a larger proportion of horses —if it was to be used effectively—than

the number available at the present moment. It had also been suggested —and he thought the suggestion was not only practical but of great value— that we should have specially trained officers for the purchase of horses. Those hon. Members who had been connected with the Remount Department had had evidence that the men employed for that purpose had not always been trustworthy, or had known how to purchase horses for the Army of the best kind, or at the lowest price. Why it should be necessary to have middlemen in the transactions passed his comprehension. The suggestion that horses should be purchased direct from the farmer commended itself to him as a business suggestion. There ought to be no difficulty in this country, with the organisation we possessed, not only in connection with the Board of Agriculture, but also the Local Government Board and other Departments, in having a register of horses in every county in the country. Such a register might be under the control of the Yeomanry officers, or kept under the auspices of the Agricultural Department, or of the County Councils. Persons living in the country ought to be encouraged to breed horses, and where a register was kept the War Office would be in a position to know, through the local authority, where a supply could always be found. A scheme like that might be carried out without any great expenditure of public money, and in that way the authorities might make our supply of horses in the future much more secure than it has been under the happy-go-lucky system which had hitherto prevailed.

(4.7.) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): I am very far from denying the importance of the discussion raised by the right hon. Baronet, but I am not equally sure that the remarks made by the hon. Member who has just spoken have very much advanced the Committee in the solution of the difficulties in the matter. I am afraid I shall have to show that his suggestions, though they sounded very plausible, have either been taken advantage of already, or if put into force would not have the effect which he anticipates. Many points have been raised, but the main point in connection with this matter—which, I think, has been entirely ignored—is the failure of the supply of horses at the beginning of the late war. That was due to the practical impossibility of organising a Department, which, in one normal year has to do business to the extent of 2,500 horses, on such a basis as to enable it to cope with a sudden demand for 150,000 horses. All this talk about organising, knowing where horses are to be found, and so forth, is very good, but if you put it to any business house in the City, that they should so organise their business that at some unknown time in the far distant future they should be able suddenly to do a business sixty times as great as their ordinary business, they would tell you that it was impossible for them to undertake such an operation, but they would do the best they could when the occasion arose. The hon. Member spoke of registering every horse in the United Kingdom. I do not know whether he is aware that before the war broke out 17,000 horses were registered, and many more would have been, but the owners were not willing to register them. It would be all very well for us to keep officers going about making out how many horses there are which it would be desirable for the country to bid for in case of war, but the trouble would be lost, because it does not necessarily follow that the owners would sell when war broke out. Our only possibility is to register those horses whose owners say they would be willing to sell.

Now let me follow on briefly to one or two cases which have been mentioned, in which, during the war, there has been a lack of proper purchasing power. A great deal has been said about Hungary. I have always pointed out that a good many of the operations most complained of in Hungary were undertaken by the Yeomanry Committee on their own initiative, and were not under the control of the Remount Department. I have never made, and never shall make, any apology for the action taken by my predecessor when he entrusted the work of that particular force to the Yeomanry Committee. The War Office was suddenly asked to put 200,000 men in the field in South Africa, a very large

number of them mounted. This House and successive Governments never having contemplated sending abroad more than 70,000 men in any emergency, it is perfectly obvious that such a demand could not be met without straining our resources in every direction. I believe a better policy could not have been adopted than that of trusting a body of expert gentlemen, particularly expert in the knowledge of horseflesh, and cognisant of the particular duties entrusted to them. To some extent they failed. They did not fail in the provision of men; they got us most excellent men; they did not fail in the equipment of those men, but in some respects they failed in the matter of the provision of horses.

Then with regard to the Hungarian purchases. That business was denounced by the hon. Member for Dulwich, who was instrumental in bringing to light what had been called the scandals with regard to the purchase of horses in Hungary. I will tell the Committee what has occurred during the present year. I went to the hon. Member for Dulwich and asked him whether, as we had ceased buying Hungarian and were buying Russian horses, he would favour me by putting me in a position to buy the class of horse in Hungary which he said could be bought, but which we—as it was alleged—by the conduct of the War Office and the entire neglect of public interest, had failed to obtain. The hon. Member met me in the most friendly spirit. He undertook to send out his trainer, Mr. Waugh, who speaks the language, and to put us into communication with certain Hungarian magnates who were only anxious to retrieve the character of their country as a horse-market for the world. I was glad to accept his offer, but told him that we could not undertake to buy any number of Hungarian horses until we had proved that he was able to produce those of better class than we had been able to get through other channels. Mr. Waugh went out and conducted the negotiations. I did not limit him as to price, and he suggested a figure £6 or £8—I think it was £6, but I am not certain—higher than the price we had been giving in Hungary, and we were to get the best horses of the cavalry class. At the wish of those concerned, we sent out a special Commission to inspect the horses, so that there might be no question of the existing Commission being in any way prejudiced in the matter. I am not in possession of the whole of the facts, but I may say that, according to the reports I have received, after paying a higher price, sending out a special Commission, and going to a particular class who we were assured were most anxious to serve us well, we have been disappointed at the class of horses brought before our inspectors. They have had to reject so many, that at one time the contractors said they would not produce any more, because it did not pay them to have them rejected. The inspectors telegraphed to me, and I told them to reject as many as they thought necessary. Ultimately we got the number made up, but when the contingent arrived in South Africa it was not favourably reported on. I am assured, but have not been able actually to verify the statement, that that contract, like others, was sub-sold without our knowledge, and that a considerable number of horses were bought from our old contractor, who has been denounced in this House.

In the case of these contracts the hon. member for Dulwich interested himself in every way he could in the most patriotic manner, and actually sent out a man at his own expense in order that we might obtain the right article. The only conclusion that I draw from these circumstances, strange though it is, is that the horse, which is by no means an immoral animal itself, is the cause of much immorality in others. Wherever the War Office bought horses, whether in this country or elsewhere, we met with the same difficulties. The Studdert case showed a gentleman well reputed in his own country and of an excellent character, a man who stood high in all the relations of life, who when he came to trade in horses committed a flagrant breach of honourable conduct, and indeed, I may say, without using language of too strong a character, was guilty of dishonesty. A number of persons were concerned in the transactions, as was shown by the trial, and the whole proceeding was of the most discreditable character. I have been criticised on account of the action of the Solicitor

General, who represented the Government in the legal proceedings, in compromising the action. I am not a lawyer, but I do not see anything to censure in the matter. The Solicitor General called his witnesses; the defendants declined to go on; judgment was given against them, and the only question was the question of damages, when they agreed to pay £2,000 and the costs, which amounted to about the same sum. But nothing was done to bar future proceedings. I cannot enter now into the question of how far future criminal proceedings are likely to take place, but that depends entirely upon the possibility of success or failure. I ordered the action to be entered against the defendants within three weeks of my taking office in November, 1900. They took us from Court to Court, and finally to the House of Lords. I can only say that no fear of exposing any one will prevent me, if I can get a legal case, from going on with the matter.

As to the purchase of horses in the future, my noble friend the Financial Secretary to the War Office is giving the subject his attention, and I hope to be able to announce next year the course to be adopted, which I hope will largely provide against the recurrence of the difficulties we have had to contend against in the past. My hon. and gallant friend the Member for Taunton truly said that the Remount Department has been too much blackened in the course of the discussion on the affairs of the Department six months ago. The inspectors whom I sent to report on the purchase of horses in America, Canada, Hungary, South Africa, and Australia have nearly all sent in their Reports. The publication of these Reports has been asked for. I do not think there will be any difficulty in making them public, and I am perfectly willing to give all the information it is in my power to give; but I should like to say at once, on behalf of some of the officers of the Remount Department, that I think they have been hardly dealt with by public opinion. Colonel de Burgh, the officer in the Department in New Orleans, despite climatic and all sorts of difficulties, has done excellent service, and deserves the highest praise for the work he has done. Good work has also been done in Canada. The operations in Russia also were a credit to all concerned. I do not think that Lord Kitchener himself would join in the outcry which has been raised against the Remount Department. I must remind the House that you must look to some extent to what you find in South Africa itself, for the blame of what occurred, in the want of care shown in sending the horses up country before they were fit, or in mixing them with those that were unfit; and you must not bestow all your censure upon those who selected the horses. I speak the more freely on the subject because, from the moment I took office, I urged Lord Kitchener to commandeer all the horses he could obtain in the parts of Cape Colony which were under martial law, so that we might be put a few weeks ahead of the supplies we had at that time. I think it only just to make these remarks in the interest of the officers of the Remount Department, who have worked so hard for the last two years.

With regard to the case of General Truman, the Court of Inquiry is still sitting, and I am sorry I have not yet received its Report. I would remind the Committee that the Court of Inquiry was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and I am no more entitled to interfere with its proceedings than I am to interfere with those of a Court of Law. With regard to the remarks made as to the number of horses in each cavalry regiment, that is a matter which must be left to the military authorities. I remember some years ago meeting several of the best cavalry colonels and urging upon them the necessity of obtaining a larger number of horses for their regiments; but they did not see the necessity of so doing, as experience had shown that, given a certain number of trained horses in a regiment, other horses brought in to meet an emergency, when it arose, became fit in a few days for the work they had to perform. A much larger question was raised by the hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean when he declared that mounted infantry will be the need of the future. I am not going to hastily adopt the opinion that, because of the experiences of the South African War, cavalry will not be required as before; but that cavalry ought to be taught to shoot well and to be able to act as mounted infantry, no one will deny. The suggestion that large farms should be obtained for the rearing of young horses seems, at first sight, excellent in every respect. But these

schemes must ultimately be tried by the question of cost; and while, with the experience of South Africa fresh in the public recollection, cost is accounted of little consequence, a time will come when pressure will be applied to the Secretary of State for War to reduce expenditure at all hazards; and if it were found that the system of buying young horses and rearing them on a farm increased the expenditure by £10 per horse, depend upon it you will have an immediate outcry raised against it, and the whole system would have to be recast. That we should get more closely into touch with the farmers there is no doubt; and that is part of my noble friend's plan. I can assure the Committee that all the questions which have been raised in connection with the purchase of horses for the Army are engaging the most careful attention of the War Office. Our great difficulty is to develop out of the sources of supply sufficient to meet the comparatively small annual demand for horses in time of peace, a service needed at the moment of emergency, arising at a time which we cannot foresee, and under circumstances which we cannot forecast.

(4.30.) MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) said the public in Ireland had the gravest suspicion with regard to the Studdert case. He did not understand the right hon. Gentleman to contend for a moment that the £2,000 and costs awarded recently by the Court in Dublin swept away the profit made by Studdert and his confederates. They had walked off with an enormous sum — it was estimated at £10,000. He was not sure that that was a correct figure. He was only speaking from public report. The matter had been before the House for nearly two years, and until the present occasion they had always been met with the statement that it was *sub judice*, and that it could not be fairly discussed here. Every resource known to the law had been exhausted in order to procrastinate the trial of the case. That should have aroused the suspicions of the War Office, and, although the right hon. Gentleman did everything to force them to come to trial, it was public talk in Ireland—he gave it for what it was worth—that the law officers in Ireland had not been very active in seconding his efforts, and that procrastination was allowed to go on onger than was necessary. He did not make that charge—he mentioned it. But, at all events, what was the actual situation now? That a man who had, by the admission of the right hon. Gentleman, benefitted in that way to the extent of many thousands, who had made a laughing stock of the Government, was not to be made responsible. He had made a laughing stock of the Government because, according to the evidence, every absolutely valueless old horse was sold. Horses that the farmers got £7, £8 or £9 for were sold to the Government for £30 or £35. Men said that the age of some of them was so great that it was beyond human memory, and enormous numbers of mares in foal and every kind of rubbish all over the country was swept up. These facts must have been known to the Government and the Government lawyers for nearly two years, and it was not denied at the trial that in carrying out this extraordinary scheme his own son had made a fortune, and that the name of another man, who was alleged to be the secretary of a company or syndicate, had been used. Therefore, there was admitted in the court a case of fraud of the most extraordinary character, resulting in an enormous profit far beyond what was recovered in the way of damages. Yet now they were told by the right hon. Gentleman that if it was possible there would be a prosecution. Forgery had been sworn to in court and had not been denied, fraud was admitted, and yet they were told that if it was possible there would be a prosecution. Well, the right hon. Gentleman would pardon him for saying that the conviction existed in Ireland that the possibility of a conviction varied according to the person to be prosecuted, and he supposed that when Parliament assembled next session they would be informed that this was a matter of past history and that it was impossible to get evidence. He did not want to go into other cases in Ireland which had been heard of, in which there was the power but not the will to prosecute. Major Studdert was a person of great influence in Ireland, and the hon. Gentleman had no doubt the Castle in Dublin was besieged at this moment by powerful influences begging that this

gentleman should not be prosecuted. [Mr. BRODRICK shook his head.] The right hon. Gentleman shook his head. But what did he know about what was going on? One sentence was noticeable in what had been said about this matter—that Major Studdert was well known and respectably connected. Certainly he belonged to the gentry of County Clare and was a specimen—the hon. Member did not say a fair one—of the class of receivers under the Land Act in Ireland who had ruined the unfortunate people. He did undoubtedly belong to an influential family of the County Clare, as the right hon. Gentleman said, widely connected and therefore in a position to bring influence upon the authorities in Dublin. In fact, if the matter was allowed to go on without some more definite and satistactory statement it would be found that these influences, in the recess, would cause the Studdert case to disappear. Having regard to the public way in which this business went on it must have been absolutely well known to the police. Ireland was a peculiar country. It was said that a cock could hardly crow without the fact being recorded in the Castle. The place was pervaded with police spies. There was hardly a transaction at a fair which was not reported. At every fair there were numbers of police mixing with the people, talking to them, and giving them drink for political purposes. And having regard to the way in which these purchases of Studdert's were talked about everywhere it would be impossible for the Government not to have had in their possession, not now, but long ago, evidence upon which to prosecute. And yet they were told, after all this had come out, that if it was possible there would be a prosecution. He urged that a prosecution should have been undertaken long ago. It should be remembered that while it was a legitimate excuse or reason for not discussing the case in the House that it was *sub judice*, that was no reason for not instituting a criminal prosecution. As soon as the Government knew that there was fraud they should have instituted such a prosecution. The Irish law officers had never made an adequate statement with reference to this case. They should have explained to the House what was the meaning of the expression "if a prosecution is possible." He asserted that it was believed by public opinion in Ireland that a prosecution was possible, and the Government would act unwisely and give rise to universal suspicion if steps were not taken. The other day a compromise took place. The right hon. Gentleman said there was no compromise, but that was not the opinion in Dublin; the case suddenly collapsed and there was a settlement arrived at between counsel on each side, and the Dublin Press, without distinction politically, commented most unfavourably upon the conduct of Crown counsel in the case. The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* had a paragraph next morning saying so, and observing that it was not to be wondered at. So that the suspicion and discontent at the extraordinary termination of this case was not confined to Nationalists, but was shared in by the whole Press of Ireland. In the speech which the House had just heard there was no definite promise that an investigation would be held into this case. Were they to be told after all that had taken place that it was possible Mr. Studdert and the others would be allowed to walk off with their plunder? He trusted this Vote would not be allowed to pass until they received some more definite assurance than had yet been given. They had pressed again and again for a separate inquiry into the contracts connected with the war, and now they were told that the whole question of contracts was to be referred to the general inquiry. Before the general inquiry, which was an inquiry of a philosophic character, had concluded its labours, all interest in the war and everything connected with it would have ceased to exist. In view of the policy adopted by the Government with regard to these inquiries, it was all the more important that some special action should be taken with regard to this transaction in Ireland. If the Government desired so buy their horses through dealers, there were dealers in Ireland of good reputation; men known to many hon. Members of this House, who had a great name and reputation, and who would not desire to swindle the Government. He claimed that before this debate closed

some assurance should be given by the right hon. Gentleman that this matter should be probed to the bottom, and that the Committee should not be put off with a vague statement of the Secretary of State, from which it was quite clear that the Government intended to abandon all serious efforts to deal with this question.

MR. BECKETT (Yorkshire, N.R., Whitby) said that he thought the Government had been more hardly treated in this Amendment than they deserved. He explained that the selection of Major Studdert had been left chiefly to the Yeomanry Committee. This gentleman was chosen because he was believed to be a first-rate judge of horses and a man of high standing. It was thought that by employing a gentleman of this character, in touch with the horse dealers, the best remounts would be secured. When Major Studdert had made some purchases it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the horses were not up to the required standing. An inspector was sent to see the horses and to take photographs of them, and a most remarkable collection of photographs they were. The animals were about as rotten a lot of screws as could possibly be found. A certain proportion of the animals, however, were good, but there could be no doubt that Major Studdert intended to swindle the Government, and when he was ordered to attend before the Committee, and was asked what position he thought he occupied, he took the line that he was appointed an agent of the Committee at a salary of two guineas a day, and in buying the horses he had done the best he could. The Yeomanry Committee was dissolved; Colonel Lucas was sent to South Africa, and he (Mr. Beckett) was left in charge. Later on further facts came out about the horses, and he entrusted a firm in Ireland to make investigations. The result was that Major Studdert had purchased these horses under false names and had put the money into his pocket. These facts were sent by him to the War Office, and the War Office, without hesitation, consented to an action being brought. The case was put before Lord Lansdowne just before the general election, but he was unable to come to a decision at that particular moment. But the moment that the War Office gave the matter consideration his right hon. friend ordered action to be taken. The kind of action which should be taken was submitted to counsel's opinion, and on their advice civil and not criminal proceedings were taken. No blame, in his opinion, attached to the War Office in this matter. The War Office did not know what Studdert was doing at the time. The War Office left the Yeomanry Committee to do the work as it thought fit, and knew nothing about the matter until he reported it to them. The action of the Department was fair and straight, and he rejoiced to hear that further proceedings would probably be taken.

MR. BRODRICK assured the Committee that, whatever might have been the common talk in Ireland, there was no disposition shown on the part of the Irish law officers except to pursue the case to the utmost. It was said that the terms on which the action was decided were insufficient. But the Committee must remember that, legally, when they were dealing with a question involving 200 or 300 horses, which was the point in this particular suit, they had to proportion the amount so as to reach the sum of £2,000. He was far from saying that this was the whole amount of profit made; but in order to recover legally they must prove the profit made in each case. It would be a very long business to arrive at the precise amount. The point now was whether further proceedings were possible, and whether there was a disposition on the part of the Government to take them. No one in his position could make apologies for a transaction in which he had not been concerned, and in respect of which an undoubted fraud had been perpetrated against the Government. He could assure the Committee that the Department was willing to take further action. He was disposed to go to extreme lengths in the matter; but in such a question dependence must be placed on the legal advisers of the Department as to the value of the evidence. The arm of the Government was strong, and it should not be employed against individuals unless there was a valid reason for it.

Before taking action there must be careful consideration, but the War Office needed no stimulus from the Committee, and he hoped it would not be said that in consequence of this debate the War Office took action which they would not otherwise have taken. There was no extreme to which the Government would not go, if it were justifiable, to punish the offenders.

(5.5.) MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) said that he believed the right hon. Gentleman desired to take action, but he feared that, if the legal advisers of the right hon. Gentleman said that they could not be sure of a conviction, that would be considered a bar to prosecution.

MR. BRODRICK: That will not be sufficient to prevent an action being brought.

MR. LABOUCHERE: Then I have nothing more to say.

*MR. LEVY (Leicestershire, Loughborough) said the Committee were entitled to have a more definite statement from the right hon. Gentleman before they passed the Vote. The right hon. Gentleman said that unless he could get a good *prima facie* case he could not undertake a prosecution. Surely the Government had sufficient evidence already to justify a criminal prosecution. To his mind this was a very serious question indeed. There was a case recently brought to light in Ireland where the Government officials manufactured both crime and evidence; then, there was no difficulty whatever about evidence—in fact, they could there get whatever evidence they desired. They had here a case where direct fraud had been carried on and large sums of money swindled out of the taxpayers. It was perfectly clear there were at least two men who ought to be prosecuted—one was Major Studdert and the other was his son. No one could reasonably suggest there was not a *prima facie* case against these two men. The right hon. Gentleman said Studdert was selected because he was a good judge of horses, and for that reason he was preferred to a horse dealer. That fact intensified the position and made matters very much worse. These men not only defrauded the Government by sending out wretched crocks to South Africa, but the use of such horses probably resulted in the loss of many precious lives. These men could well afford to say to themselves, "If no further action is taken against us the Government will merely take from us only a portion of the proceeds of our frauds." The Government should make an example of these men, and then they would probably have more honest men to deal with in the future. He hoped that unless the Government gave more satisfactory information the Committee would go to a division on the Vote.

MR WALLACE (Perth) said that his hon. friend could hardly have heard what the Secretary of State had said. The right hon. Gentleman had given a pledge that if possible a conviction should be obtained in this case. He recognised the great difficulty of proving damage in cases of this kind; but when Major Studdert admitted that he had swindled the Government, and when Major Studdert's son admitted that he had committed forgery, the difficulty was removed.

MR. ROCHE (Galway, E.) said that what they complained of in Ireland was that all this time Dublin Castle was in correspondence with the English Government, and that they must have known what was going on. Dublin Castle, by means of the police, knew everything that went on in Ireland, and they ought to have taken means to stop this scandal.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER (Staffordshire, Lichfield) expressed his confidence in the Secretary of State to prosecute this matter as far as possible. He desired to put a question with regard to transport. The carts supplied by the War Office for this purpose were very heavy, and in answer to a Question he had put some time previously he was assured that a lighter cart would be supplied. These carts were perfectly useless on account of their great weight, and a year ago it was stated that a lighter cart was being tried. He asked for an assurance that that was so.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton) said that that was now being done. Lighter carts were now being tried, and there was also a scheme of motor cars being inquired into, and no doubt something would be done with them.

SIR WALTER FOSTER said the only unsatisfactory thing in the speech of the right hon. Gentleman was that part in which he stated that some names had to be considered before action was taken. Those words, he thought, would convey an entirely different meaning to that which the right hon. Gentleman intended to convey.

MR. BRODRICK said that in a question of conspiracy it was necessary to consider whether the evidence justified the inclusion of a particular person in the charge. The decision would be reached in a day or two.

*MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) said he thought he would be in order in drawing attention to the question of the ships used for transport, which in some cases had been kept four months without being unloaded, with the result that £276,000 had had to be paid by the War Office in respect of demurrage. That showed the unsatisfactory manner in which these matters were conducted by the War Office. He would like to know what had been done to those responsible for that state of things. Their salaries ought to be reduced, and they should be given work of a totally different character since they had shown such utter incompetence.

LORD STANLEY said there had been no scandal such as the hon. Member had tried to make out. There were two great difficulties to contend with in landing stores in South Africa. In the first place there was the difficulty, from want of sufficient dock and quay accommodation, in getting vessels alongside at Port Elizabeth and East London, and there was the further difficulty of storage on the quays. Ships came in rapidly from all parts of the world, and it was impossible to know exactly the day on which a particular vessel would arrive. It often happened that stores sent off as urgent were less urgent when they reached South Africa, and others had become more urgent and had to be taken first. The consequence was that demurrage claims arose and could not be avoided, from the fact that the officers at the port unloaded those stores that were being particularly asked for.

Resolution agreed to.

2. Motion made and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,066,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge for provisions, forage, and other supplies, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

(5.20.) COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) asked what proportion of foreign as compared with Irish meat was supplied to the troops in Ireland. The £230,000,000 which had been expended on the war was not all lost as far as England was concerned, because a large portion of it was merely a transfer from one class of men to another; but in Ireland the whole of it was lost, because practically nothing was spent in that country. It was certainly unfair that, in a country which produced so much beef, foreign meat should be introduced to so large an extent.

MR. DILLON referred to the South African meat contracts and the connection of Sir F. Forestier-Walker with the Cold Storage Company. That officer was for some time General of Communications, and when last spring it was publicly announced that he had become a director of the company a Question was asked in the House, to which the reply was that Sir F. Forestier-Walker was on half-pay, and therefore the War Office had no control over him; and when the subject was mentioned in debate the noble Lord said Sir F. Forestier-Walker had nothing to do with the making of the meat contract, and that it was made by Lord Kitchener. But shortly afterwards, in the Committee on Public Accounts, when the Question was asked, the War Office representative said Sir F. Forestier-Walker was responsible for the contract. If that was so, and seeing that within a few months that officer

appeared as director of the company, it had the appearance of a scandal not to be tolerated. Further, the hon. Member took the opportunity of once more protesting against the refusal of the Government to institute a separate inquiry into these war contracts. To mix up the inquiry with the great matter of military operations would render it ineffective, coming as it would so long after the events. Unless the inquiry was hot-foot on the scandal it would not meet the evil; it would simply cloak the matter up. Such inquiry should follow immediately upon the scandal being known, or the lesson would be lost. It was not denied that the Cold Storage Company received 11d per lb. for meat which at the time could have been bought on the quays at 3¼d. per lb. He had it from Mr. Bergl that he could have supplied the meat at 5½d. and have made a fair profit. In the interest of the Treasury, of the great spending Departments, and of the public, inquiry should be instant and searching. The laxity and indifference in the Departments were almost incredible, and the House of Commons inquiry should be used to control contractors, for the Treasury was but a broken reed for the purpose. His faith in the power of the Treasury to safeguard public economy on a large scale had been rudely shaken by the phenomenon recently witnessed. Estimates were submitted, based on the expected continuance of the war for a further six months. The war suddenly ended, and the whole estimates were recast. No doubt it was expensive to bring a war to an end, but would any man believe that if estimates were recast on a peace footing they would come out at the same amount even to sixpence? The thing was preposterous, and simply showed that the estimates were not prepared in the manner the Committee were led to believe they were.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL called attention to the treatment of horses at Stollenbosch. According to a letter he had received, a gentleman, high in favour with the Government, Major F. J. Ryder, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, the Inspector of Remounts in Cape Colony, collected 1,500 horses after the war was technically over. These horses were commandeered from all the neighbouring farms at the lowest possible price. They were then placed in kraals and fed with chaff, with the result that between August and November 600 of them either died from glanders or other diseases, or had to be shot. One of the most abominable features of the war had been the vile cruelty to dumb animals. Although some millions of money was voted for fodder, these horses were fed on chaff. There was, however, no saving to the public purse from the starvation of these animals, because money was simply ladled into the hands of the Hausers and the Studderts.

LORD STANLEY could not add much to the reply given to the hon. Member at Question time, but he could say that, as a general rule, glanders was not a disease that a horse caught through eating chaff. If 600 horses were shot for glanders it was the cheapest way the officer responsible could have disposed of them, for anything more infectious and anything more difficult to detect could not trouble any one in charge of horses. He assured the hon. Member for East Mayo that Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker had nothing to do with the making of the contract with the Cold Meat Storage Company. He joined its board after he had ceased to be on full pay. When he went on half pay the War Office would not be justified in interfering with any directorship he might think fit to take.

MR. DILLON asked whether the noble Lord declared on his own knowledge that Sir. F. Forestier-Walker had nothing to do with making the contract.

LORD STANLEY said he could not on his own knowledge, but he was certain that Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker would do nothing that would justify any suspicion being thrown on his good faith. The meat contracts would be gone into by the Commission. ["When?"] He hoped as soon as possible. No people were more anxious than the War Office people that these contracts should be investigated, and then they would find out how false were the suspicions always showered on the civilians of the War Office when this subject was mentioned.

*SIR ARTHUR HAYTER endorsed what had been said of Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker by the noble Lord, and

said the Public Accounts Committee, after examining into this subject, were left with the impression that Colonel Richardson was the effective officer who made the contract. The Public Accounts Committee were quite of opinion that a mistake had been made in allowing 11d. a lb. to be charged when part of the meat was frozen, but there was a repayment made by the Cold Storage Company, and it was shown that the great expense then was due to the difficulty of distributing when it had to follow the troops on the march, the whole expense of transport having to be paid by the Cold Storage Company.

(5.42.) MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.) pointed out that the contract, which started about March, was to extend over a year, a certain quantity of meat being delivered each week. He desired to know whether the contract contained any Clause by which it could be terminated in the event of the conclusion of the war, and what steps the Government had taken in the matter. He asked whether there was any clause in the meat contract which would have enabled the Government to terminate the contract before the end of the war.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE said the point raised by the hon. Member had already been answered. It was, of course, obvious that no direct censure could be made on the Government with reference to the matter which had just been discussed across the floor of the House, but in justice to his hon. friend who opened the matter he did not think they should all sit quiet and accept the answer which had been given upon it. Certainly there were many Members in this House who felt that the gentleman referred to ought not to have accepted the position he did immediately on his return. With regard to what the hon. Member for East Mayo said as to contracts in general, no doubt the Treasury was not very useful in time of war. The Treasury was silent in time of war. That made it all the more necessary that there should be an adequate investigation into the circumstances of these contracts. He hoped the investigation by the Royal Commission would be carried out on the plan which the words of the First Lord a few nights ago suggested, namely, that the Commission would divide itself into Sub-Commissions, and that one small Sub-Commission would specially investigate the question of contracts.

COLONEL NOLAN said he did not believe the question of contracts could be properly inquired into except by a Committee of the House of Commons. The great superiority of a Committee of this House, consisting of say twenty members, as compared with a Royal Commission, was that they were so accessible to every shade of public opinion. There was, no doubt, a desire on the part of the War Office to cloak over what had happened in connection with the war. There never was a war in which there were not irregularities in the matter of contracts. They know what happened in the Peninsular war and the Crimean war. It was probable that in the South African war there had been gross mismanagement, and in some cases peculation and swindling,.

MR. CAWLEY (Lancashire, Prestwich) thought that a Committee of the House of Commons would be the best body to inquire into the question of contracts. There was an uneasy feeling in the country that there had been a great deal of corruption going on in the matter of contracts. It was not altogether a question of punishing the people who had been guilty of dishonesty and corruption but it was a question of preventing similar occurrence in future. If these contracts were not closely looked into people would say, when the next war took place, that there was a lot of money to be made in this way, and that they would take the risk. He did not think the country would bo satisfied until a Committee of this House had investigated the whole matter.

*MR. WEIR said the noble Lord the Financial Secretary of the War Office had given an extremely unsympathetic reply in regard to the way the horses were fed. The horses were fed on chaff, and the noble Lord said that was a satisfactory method of feeding.

LORD STANLEY: I said nothing of the kind.

*MR. WEIR said he gathered from the noble Lord's silence that he approved of feeding the horses on chaff. He admitted that 600 horses suffered from glanders and were destroyed. Did the noble Lord say that chaff was a proper thing to feed horses on?

LORD STANLEY: I never said chaff was a proper thing to feed horses on. We do not know that these horses were fed only on chaff. We only know that they had glanders.

*MR. WEIR said he had reason to believe that the horses were fed on chaff, although £4,000,000 was provided for the purpose of purchasing proper and suitable food. He hoped the inquiry which was to take place would be pushed through and not allowed to drag on during the next two or three years. Mr. Bergl, towards the close of the war, contracted to supply meat at 5½d. per lb. The contract with the Cold Storage Company was to supply meat at 11d. per lb. They agreed to a reduction of 2d. per lb., but if they had allowed 4d. or 5d. it would have been nearer the mark. The fact that General Forestier-Walker became a director of the Cold Storage Company was not satisfactory, look at it whatever way they liked. The hon. Member called attention to a charge of £1,859 for coal which was sent to Capetown, where, being condemned as useless, it was sold for £370. That was attributable to a mistake on the part of an officer who ordered the wrong description of coal. Was no notice to be taken of that matter by the Treasury or the War Office? Was the officer promoted or pensioned off? Unless he got a satisfactory reply in regard to this sum of about £1,500, he would divide the Committee. He moved the reduction of the Vote by £100.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,065,900, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Weir.*)

LORD STANLEY said that with regard to the question asked by the hon. Member for South Donegal it was not possible to give any further answer to that which had already been given. With regard to the loss on a consignation of coal the hon. Member did not give the reason for it.

*MR. WEIR: I beg pardon. I gave as the reason the stupidity of the officer.

LORD STANLEY said he could not allow that for a moment. The officer made an error in telegraphing home from South Africa by omitting to state the kind of household coal that was required. In view of the enormous pressure of work at the time he could not look upon that as a serious dereliction of duty. There was no provision in the meat contract for stopping it at the end of the war.

*SIR ARTHUR HAYTER appealed to the hon. Member for Ross and Cromarty not to divide the Committee upon this matter, which had practically nothing to do with this Vote.

*MR. WEIR said it was absurd for the noble Lord to say he had only heard of this matter recently. When was action to be taken? Never, he supposed. The answer of the noble Lord was so unsympathetic that he was compelled to press his Amendment.

MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.) thought a new fact had been elicited which the Committee ought to take into consideration. They had heard that this contract was made in March last, when peace was supposed to be at hand—a year after they had been told that the war was over—and yet there was no clause to enable the contract to be terminated even when the war terminated. This was a great reflection on the management of those at the head of affairs at the War Office. It was a most extraordinary mistake to make, and he hoped there were not many contracts which were made under the same conditions.

MR. BRODRICK said the hon. Member on business matters generally spoke in a business spirit. Under the circumstances in which this contract was made, did he suppose any body of men would come forward and invest a large amount of capital in cold storage buildings if there was the possibility of the contract being terminated in a month or two if the war came to an end? Surely the

most satisfactory thing was to give them a definite contract for a year. After all, when we reduced our Army from 200,000 to 100,000 we naturally reduced our demands, and the loss was the contractors and not ours.

(6.3.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 74; Noes, 149. (Division List No. 352.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Broadhurst, Henry
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mooney, John J.
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.)
Tully, Jasper
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Mr. Weir and Mr. Flavin.

NOES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Ed'n
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline Fitz Roy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brigg, John
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt Hn J. A. (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gardner, Ernest
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, David Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert

Mr. Brodrick.

Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robson, William Snowdon
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Sharpe, William Edward T.
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Ure, Alexander
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A C E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und-Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

Original Question put, and agreed to.

3. £3,970,000, for Clothing Establishments and Services.

*MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.) called attention to the contracts for boots, which largely affected the interests of the constituency which he represented. Those boot contracts were not only largely given to Northamptonshire firms, but also to Bristol, Leicester, London, and other places in the United Kingdom. He was not only speaking for himself, but for the country at large. And further, the amount contracted for was this year only £695,000 in value, as compared with an estimate of £1,076,000 for the previous year. This made the case he wished to make very much stronger. The noble Lord would remember that Questions were addressed to him earlier in the year with regard to certain contracts which had been entrusted to the Cawnpore factory for the supply of boots, and that 300,000 pairs had been ordered from that factory, to be distributed over three years. That contract consequently would go on for the next two and three-quarter years, and what he contended was that, owing to the lessened demand because of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa, that contract would press more hardly now upon the home district than before. He wished to know whether any further contracts were being entered into by the War Office with this factory at Cawnpore or with any other extraneous source, because he thought it would be extremely hard on the home industry if further contracts of that kind were given out without specially grave and imperative reasons for their being so given. Of course, at the beginning of the war, when it was found that a vastly larger number of troops would be required in South Africa than was at first expected, it was excusable that the War Office should have gone to India if they could not get the supply they required in time from the home sources. There may have been some ground for that at that time, but he took exception to such a contract being entered into in the third year of the war, when the amount of the boots required must be a diminishing and not an increasing quantity. These Indian boots were made of a much lighter and less durable leather. That was his information. It might or might not be true but he submitted that there must be something in it. The workmanship was exceedingly imperfect, and he was assured by the manufacturers that, supplied at the rate at which those boots were presumably being supplied, the profit was very much greater than any English manufacturer could obtain. He was also assured by the manufacturers that undue preference was given to the Indian manufacturer, and that British manufacturers had not been allowed to tender for boots of the same pattern at anything near the price which was being paid to the Cawnpore factory. The boots were a combination of hand-sewn and machine work. He understood that, if allowed, English manufacturers could tender at almost the same price as was being paid, and he gathered, from a former reply, that some trial of English boots so made was to be granted, and he wished, in that case, to know the results. He urged that there should be greater elasticity allowed to manufacturers in tendering, so that they might compete with these extraneous sources of supply, and, if possible, bring

the whole trade back. Another point against these Cawnpore factory boots had been, as he was informed, that the inspection was absolutely ineffective, and that large quantities of boots which had been rejected by the inspector were, directly the agent's back was turned, re-introduced into stock and sent into the depôt. It was also alleged that military officials in town were directly interested in the factory. There might or might not be something in these allegations, but if there was, some drastic investigation ought to be made into the facts.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER (Kent, Thanet) said the hon. Member opposite had opened out what was, no doubt, a very important subject. He had complained that the supplies required by the War Office had been obtained outside this country, but he did not draw the distinction in this matter which he might have done. Nevertheless, the hon. Gentleman had made some advance towards Protection, because he, and those who believed with him generally, laid down the doctrine that the public purse ought to have that privilege of buying in the cheapest market which the individual was supposed to possess. He only noticed that distinction because the hon. Gentleman, who represented the boot-making interest, and who had now discovered that his constituents were being ruined, not by the casual purchase of boots by the War Office, but by foreign competition which had made such great havoc in the boot trade, had only half stated his case. The hon. Member's constituents were loudly complaining of the importation into this country of boots from the other side of the Atlantic and elsewhere, and he tried to get out of the difficulty by raising this side issue. What the hon. Member should set himself to do was to obtain the imposition of reasonable duties on articles which interfered with British industries.

(6.30.) LORD STANLEY congratulated the right hon. Member on being able to tack his favourite subject on to a debate on Army Estimates. With regard to the question of the hon. Member opposite, he might say that a particular kind of boot lasted better and had been found more comfortable than another for the men in South Africa; and it was adopted as the standard pattern. The home manufacturers could not come up to the requirements of the Army; and the War Office had to go to India or to fall back on a pattern which had proved less satisfactory. After consultation with the officials connected with the supply of boots for the Army, he came to the conclusion that the best thing would be to give a contract to India for a certain quantity of boots for three years, by which time the home manufacturers might be expected to meet the full requirements of the Army; and meanwhile the War Office took all the boots that the home manufacturers were able to tender for. Then it was found that a modification in the process of manufacture was possible, and that it enabled the home trade to supply much larger quantities. Immediately as much of the contract with India as had not been allotted was stopped; but it was still necessary to depend on India for a portion of the supply. The first care of the War Office would be to get the boots for the Army from the home manufacturers; and resort to India had only been had because the home manufacturers could not ensure the full supply which was necessary.

MR. BRIGG (Yorkshire, W.R., Keighley) said he did not know much about Army matters, but he did know something about cloth. Supplies to the Army were of two kinds. The Government were supplied with materials and did their own making up, and they were supplied with ready-made materials. He expressed the opinion that the ready-made articles were not properly inspected, and he had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary that another inspector should be appointed by the noble Lord. Considering the advantages to be derived from adopting the course he had suggested, he was quite sure the right hon. Gentleman would be wise in making further advances in that direction, which would not entail so much labour upon his own establishment.

*COLONEL WELBY asked what were the probabilities or the possibilities of the whole of the uniforms of the Army being put upon a practical and business-like basis. He wished to know whether the whole matter was to be gone into, and

whether the changes which were decided on were to be made at once, or were they going to be carried out by that long time-honoured system of petty changes, such as the altering of a button one year, and a sword-knot the next. These vexatious changes never led to any good result in the long run. He wished to know whether the new forage cap of the Foot Guards was intended to be useful or ornamental. It seemed to miss being either. Why was it not possible to have a smart uniform for full dress and a practical working dress for service? He was present at the Coronation at Moscow, and he saw the Life Guards there dressed in far smarter uniforms than they would see their own Life Guards at the approaching Coronation. He found that they were wearing a special State dress, besides which they had provided for them a working dress and a less smart full dress, and in addition to these there was a thorough and complete uniform ready for war in stock. So that in war this magnificent Russian regiment would appear in a working dress in which they would hardly be distinguishable from a regiment of the line. Why should not something of the kind be provided for the British Army? They did want a smart uniform for their soldiers, because ours was a voluntary army, and they did not want their soldiers to be laughed at. Why should there not be a State dress provided for the regiment, and at the same time allow them to have a good working dress? Much blame had been bestowed on the training of the troops in South Africa, and especially on their slowness to take cover. He believed that that defect was due to the clothes in which they had been trained. Men would not crawl about on the ground at Aldershot and spoil fine clothes. It was a mistake to combine the smart and the practical, as we had attempted to do. If cavalry were to do dismounted work effectively, they must be given a thoroughly practical working dress, such as men wore when they went deer-stalking. Nobody thought of wearing tall hats and frock coats for such a business. Now was the time to take this question in hand. He hoped in the future that the right hon. Gentleman would not allow those little tiny changes which had been made in the past in the uniforms to take the place of a thorough reform, which would put the uniform in the British Army on a good sound basis, and make it permanent.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER said he agreed with what had been said by the hon. and gallant Member who had just sat down in reference to a good serviceable dress being required for the Army. He, however, desired to speak about the underclothing provided for the troops, and more especially flannel shirts and socks. These articles were ridiculously short in the supply during the war in South Africa. He was told that during the war the soldiers were given a full supply of socks and flannel shirts, and he gathered that the right hon. Gentleman was going to continue this system of giving a full supply. He hoped that promise would be carried out. This was one of the things which had had a considerable effect upon the recruiting. The soldier had been told on joining the Army that his clothes would be provided, but he found out afterwards that he did not get the clothes that were necessary. This had given a bad impression and had had a bad effect on recruiting. He hoped this matter would be taken in hand and a proper supply of these articles given to the regular troops in the future both at home as well as abroad. There was also the question of making the clothing in the factory. He was glad to see that the Factory Vote had increased, and that the amount of clothing bought outside had decreased. In the past ready made-clothing had been a great source of sweating, and the dreadfully low wages paid by some of the contractors for clothing had in the past been brought prominently before the House. There was no doubt that in the case of the clothing made in their own factory more decent wages were paid and the opportunities for sweating were considerably less. He desired to congratulate the War Office upon having made this change.

LORD STANLEY said all cloth was inspected when it came in, and all cloth when it had been made up into clothes was again inspected before being issued. He thought that statement met the point raised by the hon. Member for the Keighley Division. In reply to the hon. and gallant Member for Taunton he stated that it had already been decided that there should be throughout the Army two kinds of dress. There would

be the smart dress of parade, and there would be in addition a service dress, in which a man would do most of his work, and in which, if necessity arose, he could go away on active service. He would have a duplicate of this dress in stock, and he would have a new suit of the service dress plus that which he had actually been wearing. With regard to the question of the caps, he did not agree that they were so very ugly, and he thought it probable that they were very comfortable. In reply to the hon. Member for Lichfield he said that the abolition of the 2d. stoppage was to a large extent intended to cover the shortage of shirts and socks. The Government were giving to recruits an increase both of shirts and socks, but in regard to the rest of the Army they relied upon the abolition of the 2d. stoppage to make good any deficit.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER did not think anybody thought this extra 2d. when it was granted was meant to cover such things as clothing. The meaning of it was understood to be that a man, when he first joined the Army, got a certain amount of clothes, and afterwards he had to supply some of these articles himself. The providing of flannel shirts and socks was a heavy charge upon a soldier, which would not be covered by this extra 2d. He did not mean to move a reduction in this Vote, but he thought something would have to be done in this direction, and the War Office should at once face the difficulty. He was sure the Committee would not allow this kind of thing to go on year after year, and another year he should press the matter further.

Resolution agreed to.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS V.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £395,093, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Grants in Aid of the Expenses of the British Protectorates in Uganda and in Central and East Africa, and in Somaliland, and under the Uganda Railway Acts, 1896 and 1900."

Lord Stanley.

*(6.55.) SIR CHARLES DILKE said he would confine his remarks to asking certain questions of the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. On one of the various items contained in the Vote he did not propose to say anything upon this occasion, for in regard to the Uganda Railway he fancied the noble Lord would have to make a statement before long. In reference to the grant in aid of the revenue of Uganda he wished to ask the noble Lord whether he had any fresh statement to make to the Committee. He desired to have some information respecting the Uganda and British East Africa Protectorates. He said that at one moment the Government seemed to look forward to a merging of the two protectorates. Since then he believed a change of boundary had been effected and that a capital had been chosen, which might be the capital of the two united protectorates if they were merged together. New facts brought home to us lately showed that great devastation had been wrought in Central Africa by the wars which had been carried on since we first went into that country. In a work newly published on the foundation of British East Africa it was pointed out that the population of Unyoro had been reduced by the wars since we had anything to do with the country to one-fourth of what it formerly was. Sir Edward Lugard stated with regard to West Africa that—

> "Throughout Africa East and West much injustice and oppression has been unwittingly done by our forces acting on crude information. Patient and unwearying investigation by properly trained officers with good interpreters is the only way of checking these forms of oppression."

Up to the present the chief complaint against the Foreign Office had been that they had not had a proper service of officers who understood the native languages. He believed that the perpetual series of wars they had had to face in British East Africa and Somaliland had been the direct result of this bad system of government. He next wished to ask certain questions with regard to the British Central Africa Protectorate. Up to the last Report many of them were left under the impression that it was the one bright exception in Africa, that it was the one great success on which they might congratulate themselves. The

Report now before them hardly bore that out. No doubt there was the serious difficulty of obtaining a market for the tropical products owing to the difficulty of transit, and this prevented the products from competing with the tropical products in other parts of the world produced under conditions far more favourable. If they could not make the West Indies pay they could not make this country in the heart of Africa pay. For these reasons he believed it would be difficult to make the produce of Central Africa profitable. The last Report published this year showed that coffee was a failure. It had failed through one of the diseases of the coffee plant, and there was an account of the means being taken now in this favoured protectorate to carry on tropical production to which he desired to draw the attention of the Committee. They were told in the latest Report upon the condition of British Central Africa Protectorate that—

"A revised scheme of hut tax will be put in force in 1902. Natives in the 'settled districts' who cannot produce satisfactory evidence that they have done one month's work for a European employer during the past twelve months will pay, instead of the ordinary tax, one fixed at a higher rate."

That was a very dangerous principle, and it appeared to him to be one of those indirect means of forcing the natives to labour, of which not only all those interested in the welfare of the natives but also the working classes had frequently expressed their disapproval. They objected to this mode of obtaining labour. Another item in this Vote was that for British East Africa, and in this case they had no new facts to go upon. The old conditions still existed there, and once more he had to call attention to the fact that the legal status of slavery still continued in British East Africa, and this was a disgrace to their rule, and was condemned by all the best and most competent administrators. This state of things was carried on in a country which was practically a British colony. Sir Edward Lugard in his last Report had very properly claimed credit for our administration, that in the course of last year they had been able to abolish the legal status of slavery in West Africa. They knew what his opinion was with regard to British East Africa, for his Reports had stated for years past that they ought to have got rid of the legal status of slavery in British East Africa. Sir Edward Lugard had done this in another part of Africa where the difficulties were equally as great as in British East Africa. Our responsibilities in British East Africa were as direct as in any portion of the British Empire. With regard to Sir Arthur Hardinge, he had always held that he was out of place in British East Africa on account of the retrograde opinions he held on this subject, which he had very frankly put before the House of Commons. Sir Arthur Hardinge had written a paper on "Legislative Methods in the Zanzibar and East Africa Protectorates," and it was contained in the studies of the Society of Comparative Legislation, of which the Clerk of this House was the editor. He says—

"The British East Africa Protectorate is directly administered by the British Foreign Office through a Commissioner and Consul-General, who is at the same time political agent at Zanzibar."

He states that—

"The territories comprised in the protectorate are ruled directly under Her Majesty by the British officers in charge of them."

It had been alleged that in this case there were special difficulties, but Sir Arthur Hardinge himself had pointed out that—

"In practice, many of the enactments made in modern times under British pressure by the Sultans of Zanzibar are in flat contradiction to the law of Islam."

He further states—

"Thus an enactment in itself illegal becomes legal and binding on the subjects if held by the doctors of the Mohammedan law to come within this category; and they themselves have no scruple about applying it."

He thought it might be taken from this evidence that they were perfectly able to abolish the legal status of slavery in British East Africa if they chose to do so. He did not think it could be contended that this was a protectorate in anything but name. In the Report of August last year upon this protectorate, which was the last Report issued, the following words were used by our own administrator—

"Though the coast strip is still theoretically part of the Sultan's dominions, it is practically almost as much under British administration as India."

In India they had been able to abolish every trace of the legal status of slavery, and if British East Africa was as much under our rule as India, surely the time had come when the legal status of slavery might be abolished in British East Africa. The administrator went on to say—

"Within the ten-mile strip the law recognises the institution of domestic slavery. It is, no doubt, disagreeable to say this of any country administered by British officials; but the evil of the position lies almost entirely in words and not in facts. Anything like slave trading, or the sale of slaves, is punished by the severest penalties, and no persons born after 1890 are born as slaves, or can by any means become slaves. But in the case of such persons as were slaves before 1890 the law nominally recognises the status of slavery—that is to say, if a master and a slave appear before the court, the law takes account of their relation as master and slave, and does not set it aside as illegal and void."

It was no use, he supposed, to address the House of Commons upon a subject upon which it had made up its mind. The debates they had had on this question year after year showed that the House of Commons had made up its mind, but they would be false to themselves and to their convictions and policy in every other part of the world if they did not take the opportunity every year of uttering their protest against the continuance of the legal status of slavery in British East Africa. In conclusion, he wished to ask the noble Lord the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he could tell them what was the present state of things in Somaliland in regard to the war which was going on there. They had had no information upon that subject lately, and he thought the noble Lord ought to give some information to the House upon this subject.

MR. DILLON drew attention to the great increase in the Estimates for Uganda, and said that although many millions had been spent upon it they had never yet had any statement from the noble Lord indicating whether Uganda would ever be a source of profit to this country. He did not see that there was any rational hope for trade in that direction, at least to any considerable extent. Last year, the grant in aid was £93,000, and this year it was £244,000. What was the cause of that enormous increase? He wished to know also why British East Africa should be charged with the deficiency on a railway provided to serve Uganda.

*(7.14.) THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester) said that a good deal of the apprehension of the hon. Member for East Mayo would be dissipated when he realised what, evidently, the right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean had already realised, that there had been a change in the boundary between Uganda and British East Africa. When it became clear that the railway was approaching completion, it seemed to His Majesty's Government that, in the interests of good administration, it would be far better that the whole of the area to be served by the railway should be within one administration; and, consequently, the Foreign Office moved the former boundary between Uganda and British East Africa westward, so as to embrace all the country which the railway traversed in one protectorate—namely, the East African Protectorate. Now, under the new state of things, the boundary was co-terminous with the eastern shore of the lake. That, of course, carried with it a considerable re-arrangement as well. The right hon. Baronet asked as to the frame of mind of the Foreign Office in respect of the much larger question of the complete amalgamation of the two protectorates. They had given very close attention to that subject, and he was not sure that he could say that even now the moment for a definite decision had arrived; but, undoubtedly, they had not abandoned hope that before long there would be an amalgamation between the two protectorates. For many purposes that had already taken place. The Post Office and the Customs were amalgamated. So much, indeed, was the administration already amalgamated that he would invite the Committee, when considering the finances of the protectorates, to consider East Africa and Uganda as one fiscal unity. If they did that, he believed the hon. Member for East Mayo would find that

there had not been so great an increase in the grants in aid as he seemed to imagine. The excess over last year was £114,000, which was accounted for by special charges in connection with the Uganda Railway and the steamers on the lake, which were, of course, dependent on the railway. They were taking a sum of £57,000 for the provision of two steamers on the lake. They were taking slightly over £6,000 for a survey of the lake, and, in addition, £50,000 for the working expense of the railway during the ensuing year. The Committee undoubtedly were entitled to, and would receive, a full explanation of the extra money which was being asked for on behalf of the Uganda Railway. But, having regard to the hour and also to the fact that it would be necessary for the Government to come with a special demand for more money for the Uganda Railway, he would suggest that the time and convenience of the Committee would be best served by his not dealing with that very important subject at that moment. The Committee might rest assured that there was no desire whatever on the part of the Government to conceal the matter from them, and when the time arrived he hoped he should be able to satisfy the House that the additional money which would be asked for should be granted. There had not been a large trade with Uganda yet, but he would like the Committee to realise that what trade there was was mostly with this country or with the dependencies of this country. If they excluded, as they ought to exclude, Government imports and Uganda Railway material, and took merely the general imports, it would be found that 63 per cent. of the imports came either from this country, from India, or from some other British dependency.

MR. DILLON: Will the noble Lord give the total value?

*LORD CRANBORNE said the total value of the general imports was £415,000. It was a small beginning, of course, but they hoped that when the country was opened up, as it would be now by the railway and by the steamers which would bring traffic to the railway, they would be able to show a still better balance-sheet. The right hon. Baronet had said it was a matter very much to be regretted that their presence in that country had led to a large diminution in the population. Undoubtedly there had been some very serious fights in the past in these Protectorates; but although the figures of the right hon. Baronet had astonished him, he should hesitate to admit that all they conveyed was due to the presence of the British Government in East Africa. He entirely agreed with the right hon. Gentleman that it was most necessary that their civil servants, and, indeed, their military servants too, out there, should be enabled, by a knowledge of the customs and the language of the people, to avoid those opportunities for friction which led to these wars and their regrettable results. The right hon. Baronet expressed the opinion that the prosperity of British Central Africa was on the wane. He did not think so. Undoubtedly the revenue did not show quite so well as it did last year; but they were starting a second tobacco factory there, and it was hoped that, by the assistance of the South African market, this would prove a source of industry for the people and of revenue to the Government. The great want was that of labour. Nearly the whole of the labour of the Protectorate was taken up in the transit trade from the Zambesi to the Central Lakes. That was a tremendous strain on their resources; but they hoped before long that the energy of private individuals would have produced in British Central Africa a railway which might take the place of these porters, and might release the labour they so much required, and save time to both the transit trade and the trade of the locality—which was so much to be desired. As to the question of slavery on the British East African mainland, he admitted that the principle was bad, but the application of the principle was a very small one. Let him say this, however—that slavery in the form in which it showed itself in East Africa was as unlike the slavery they had been brought up to hate and abhor as one thing could be unlike another. The sale of and traffic in slaves was absolutely forbidden by law; and, in short, he might say that exactly the same spirit that had dictated the abolition of slavery in all

other parts of the world where the British Government had power, had in this case diminished the institution of slavery in all its more objectionable features almost to the vanishing point. There were very few slaves left. They were rapidly diminishing, and in a very short number of years the institution would have ceased altogether. He had only one word to say with respect to Somaliland. Undoubtedly they were disappointed in regard to their expedition against the Mad Mullah. They had hoped that, once they had met the Mad Mullah and had beaten him, they should have completely destroyed his prestige, and that he would vanish as a disturbing force in Somaliland. That was not so, and it became absolutely necessary to re-undertake the expedition against him. They were fortunate enough to secure the services of Colonel Swayne, who had been so successful in dealing with the Mullah before, and they gave him a free hand. Colonel Swayne had driven the Mullah away from our frontier, and he had retired into the Italian sphere, many miles south of our frontier. Colonel Swayne was now in pursuit of him. They had this great advantage on the present occasion, that they were enabled to work in complete co-operation with the Italian Government, who had given Colonel Swayne permission to cross into their sphere of influence. They might hope before long to be able to announce to the House the destruction of the Mullah. In the meantime he could say nothing beyond the fact that His Majesty's Government thoroughly approved of all the steps Colonel Swayne had taken.

MR. FLYNN (Cork Co., N.) referred to the increasing cost of the Administration of these Protectorates, and to the fact that in the future they had all the elements of uncertainty. He likened the policy of the Government to that of a man who took out policies of insurance upon which the premiums were more than his full income.

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Resolutions to be reported Tomorrow; Committee also report Progress; to sit again this evening.

Lord Cranborne.

EVENING SITTING.

SUPPLY.

[22ND ALLOTTED DAY.]

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, Cumberland, Penrith, in the chair.]

CIVIL SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS I.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £118,409, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Survey of the United Kingdom, and for minor services connected therewith."

(9.0.) SIR BARRINGTON SIMEON (Southampton) said he was extremely sorry to have once more to trouble the Committee with the grievances of the temporary civil assistants of the Ordnance Survey Department. By an Act passed in 1859, the Ordnance Survey was recognised as a permanent Department of the Civil Service but by a decision of the Lords Commissioners all persons who entered after the 29th September, 1870, were deprived of the superannuation privileges enjoyed by permanent civil servants after the completion of ten years service. The Treasury Minute was based on representations of Sir Henry James, the then Director General of the Ordnance Survey Department, that the work of the Survey would be finished by the year 1880 and that the men going after 1870 could not possibly earn the right to a pension. But the work did not finish at the time predicted, and it was still going on with greater efficiency than ever, while he would think that recent events in South Africa would provide plenty of room for surveys, for the next two or three generations. In January, 1873, fifty-seven temporary civil assistants who had joined since September, 1870, were admitted to the permanent list, but the privilege was refused to those who joined afterwards, and who were employed on precisely the same conditions. Undoubtedly many of these had joined

under the impression that after a certain number of years service, they would be pensioned, and he maintained that it was not made sufficiently clean to them by the authorities that they would not get a pension. They spent the best part of their lives on work which had to be performed under difficult conditions. The labour was hard, and they were liable to be discharged for infirmity. They were apt to suffer from the failure of eye-sight. These wages were not sufficiently high to enable them to make provision for old age; they were compelled to keep up a decent appearance, to dress themselves well, and to educate their children. He had in his mind the case of a man with many years unexpired service. The Treasury had declined to give him any compensation because of the recommodation of the Commission which sat in 1888, in order to repeal Clause 7 of the Act of 1859. In 1888 that man had twenty years service; he bore an unblemished character; he was eventually discharged because of the completion of his duty, he lost all his years of employment, and got no pension of any description. Was it fair that the decision of the Committee of 1888 should have been made to have retrospective action as in his case? Certainly that Commission recommended that cases of individual hardship which were likely to arise might be avoided by transferring the officer to another department, but that had not been done in this man's case. He lost fourteen years service, and after twenty years of work he was turned off without any compensation at all. The President of the Local Government Board, who, in the last Parliament, was President of the Board of Agriculture, in 1899 expressed himself distinctly favourable to the claims, of these temporary assistants; and promised to submit a scheme on their behalf to the Treasury but unfortunately he had ceased to hold that position. He had always felt that the present President of the Board of Agriculture was the one stumbling block to pensions being granted in these cases. The right hon. Gentleman was then Financial Secretary to the Treasury; and when the holder of that office was opposed to a financial proposal, its chances became very slender indeed. No doubt the right hon. Gentleman really believed that these temporary assistants were not proper persons to receive pensions, but he would appeal to his sense of justice. The right hon. Gentleman had lately visited Southampton and seen these men at their work; he was able to note that the pensioned and the non-pensionable classes were engaged on exactly the same class of labour, receiving the same wages, and yet, when they had spent the best years of their lives on it, one set were sent adrift without any means of support, while the others were pensioned off. As long as he was a Member of that House he would press for justice for those men.

MR. ARTHUR LEE (Hampshire, Fareham) said he wished to make an appeal on behalf of a very deserving part of his constituents. These temporary civil assistants, or, as they were commonly called, labourers, of the Ordnance Survey Department at Southampton had a very real grievance, not only in the rate of wages paid to them, but also in the absence of the pension. He understood they were told they would have no pension, because their rate of wages was so high. But their rate of wages was exactly the same as those men who received pensions, and he failed to see why they should be deprived of the privilege which was extended to more fortunate men on the list. It had been said that pensions could not be granted to temporary assistants, but one man had been employed for forty-five years. These men were employed as continuously as those who had the same work and drew the same wages and had a pension. If it was decreed they should not have a pension, he thought it was only fair their wages should be raised. He thought it had been decided by a Committee that their wages should be raised, and it was only fair that the matter should be seriously considered by the right hon. Gentleman. These men were doing a very difficult and skilled class of work, and they deserved more consideration than the mere name of labourer would denote. The hon. Member for Southampton had put the case very clearly, and he only rose for the purpose of seconding the appeal he had made. He felt sure, if the right hon. Gentleman would return a sympathetic reply and take some

sympathetic action in line with their request, that he would be only doing justice to a very deserving and hard-worked section of the community.

(9.25.) THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (Mr. HANBURY, Preston), in reply, said some little misapprehension appeared to exist in regard to the real facts of the case. The principal reason why the service was made non-pensionable was that already in 1861 this had been done in the case of the labourers, and in 1870 it was considered right to abolish the distinction between the labourers and the civil assistants, whose work was of much the same character, and in order that the manufacturing establishments might all be treated on similar lines. Notice was given accordingly. Three years later, on January 4th, 1873, a circular was sent to all the divisions of the service saying that the Government had made up their minds that the service in future was not to be pensioned, and that the men who entered between 1870 and 1873 were not to receive pensions. It was said, however, and apparently not without reason, that the notice was not properly communicated to them, and thereupon a grievance arose. The grievance went on from 1873 to 1894, when it was at last remedied by a Government with a small majority. But how was it remedied? The usual course would have been to say, "You shall have your pension, provided you agree to a reduction of salary." But that was not done; the pension was granted, and the full salaries were continued. The remedy applied to the men who entered between 1870 and 1873, when full notice was given to the civil assistants that pensions would not be paid in future to those entering the service. Directly the other civil assistants, who joined after 1873, heard what was done they started a grievance of their own. They said, "Here are these men doing the same work as we are doing, drawing the same salary, and getting a pension in addition, and we ought to be treated as they are." But there was no doubt whatever in the case of these men on the ground of want of notice. When they entered it was made perfectly clear to them that no pensions would be granted in the future, and consequently they were in a totally different position. In the Civil Service examination this preliminary pensionable service was done away with, and in any communication addressed to any civil assistant he was always addressed as a temporary civil assistant. That being the case, the men were not in the same position as the men who entered in 1870 or 1872, and they were being paid the salary which it was stipulated they should receive on entering the service. Further, the advantages of the service had been considerably increased over anything that had been promised. The men had received more holidays; at least a week had been added in addition to the holidays they received on entering the service. Then they had sick pay at higher rates, and a large number of pensionable posts had been created which were not in existence when the men entered the service. One out of every five of the men could, by mere duration of time, if they discharged their duties satisfactorily, rise to these pensionable posts. That was, of course, a very distinct advantage. Then, again, the wages had been considerably increased since 1873. In 1892 a Departmental Committee inquired into the grievances of the men so far as salaries were concerned. That Committee reported that the salaries had been considerably increased since 1873; and that, therefore, they could not conscientiously recommend a further increase. Even since 1892, however, the wages had been increased, and the Director General assured him that, although the maximum was not raised, the average rate of wages had considerably increased, while the men were receiving considerably higher wages than six years ago. Their hours of work were also shorter than was the case with outside trades; so that, as far as personal claims went, these servants had no case. Did his hon. friend mean that men temporarily employed in the public service should be put in the pension list? That system would not work, and did not exist in any other branch of the service. The labourers in the Department had not asked for pensions, although there was a very narrow distinction between them and the civil assistants.

Why should there be a distinction drawn between these servants and other Government manufacturing establishments in the matter of pension? The other manufacturing establishments were conducted on the same lines with regard to pension as the Ordnance Survey. Then it was said that the number of pensionable posts was not large enough; but the Government had gone as far as they could in that direction. It was not a question of this Department only, but it was a question of the whole policy which was to be in existence with regard to all manufacturing establishments of the Government; and he could not undertake on behalf of one Department to break away from the rule which governed all these establishments. But, even supposing that the Treasury agreed that all the manufacturing Departments should be given pensions, would the clients of his hon. friend agree to the corresponding reduction of salary which would follow? No; what was asked for were pensions with existing salaries. Even, however, if all the Government manufacturing Departments were pensionable, and if the clients of his hon. friend agreed to a reduction in salary, there was one further difficulty in regard to the Survey Department which did not arise n the case of any other Department. In 1914 the Survey would come to an end, and the service would be reduced from 1,600 to about 800 or 900 men. It would then be a permanent service—there would be a regular establishment; and if the question of pensions was to come up at all, then would be the time for its consideration. How could the question be dealt with now, when in a few years there was to be a reduction of staff to the extent of 50 per cent.? How was it possible to say which men would be permanently employed? If 800 were selected, a state of discontent and grumbling would be created among the rest. All or none would have to be pensioned. To pension all would work to the detriment of the service, and involve a vast waste of public money. Was it to the advantage of the State that this enormous expenditure should be incurred, or that, by pensioning one half of the men, a state of discontent should be created among the rest? The adoption of the latter alternative would inflict a gross injustice upon the men not selected. He had studied this question from the point of view both of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury and of the President of the Board of Agriculture. Speaking in the latter capacity, as the employer of these men, he would, if he could, have made out a case for pensions. But his duty was not to send into the Treasury such a claim unless he thought it could be reasonably sustained. These men were well paid; they entered the service with full knowledge of its condition; those conditions had since been greatly improved; and he could not see what personal claim they had. From the point of view of public policy, he failed to see why, this being a manufacturing Department of the Government, the people there employed should be treated differently from those employed in other manufacturing establishments. He had carefully considered everything that had been said in favour of this demand, but on the merits of the case he could not conscientiously ask the Treasury to depart from the decision at which they had arrived.

*MR. WEIR moved to reduce the Vote by £100, on the ground that the deer forests in the Highlands were not shown on the ordnance maps. There ought to be a true survey of every yard of land in the United Kingdom. Instead of a decrease of £500, as was the case this year, there ought rather to be an increase.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £118,309, be granted for the said Service."—(*Mr. Weir.*)

MR. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) was surprised that the right hon. Gentleman had not attempted to reply to the complaint of his hon. friend. It seemed to be part of the Ministerial policy with regard to Scottish matters to sit silent until the closure was applied, instead of giving the information which had been asked for in a proper way.

MR. HANBURY understood the hon. Member's grievance was that the Highlands were not surveyed on the 25-inch scale. The hon. Member for Ross and Cromarty had asked that deer forests should be marked on these maps. There was nothing of the kind on the other maps, and there appeared to be no

special reason why an exception should be made in this case. If the hon. Member would state some special reason why it should be done he would take care that the request received consideration.

*Mr. WEIR said he communicated with the right hon. Gentleman on the subject, but his answer was not satisfactory.

(9.58.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 109; Noes, 189. (Division List No. 353.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dilke, Right Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Sir Chas. Seale-Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex, (Donegal, W)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David A. (Merthyr)
Thomson, F.W. (York, W.R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
White, Luke, (York, E R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Mr. Weir and Mr. John Dewar.

NOES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn A. G. H. (City of Lond.

Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham)
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hn. James (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfr'sshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walth'mstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh., N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

(10.8.) Original Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 208; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 354.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H. Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt. Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Channing, Francis Allston
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cox, Irwin Edwin Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hm'lets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Rt. Hn. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hn. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S W
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)

Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A G H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hn. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Lord G (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert W.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kenyon, Hn. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham)
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb. Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hn. James (Kent
Lyttleton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W G Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt. Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Paulton, James Mellor
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Tennant, Harold John
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E. (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Cawley, Frederick
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.

O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Sir Thomas Esmonde and Captain Donelan.

It being after Ten of the clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th of April, put severally the Questions, That the total amount of the Votes outstanding in each Class of the Civil Service Estimates, and the total amount of the Votes outstanding in the Estimates for the Navy, the Army, and the Revenue Departments, be granted for the Services defined in those Classes and Estimates.

Class I.

(10.19.) 2. Motion made and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £976,691, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st of March, 1903, for Expenditure on the following Services included in Class I. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz:—

	£
3. Houses of Parliament Buildings, Supplementary ...	5,500
4. Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain ...	26,800
5. Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	27,300
6. Diplomatic and Consular Buildings (including a Supplementary sum of £1,800)	29,400
7. Revenue Buildings ...	221,000
8. Public Buildings, Great Britain (including a Supplementary sum of £12,500)	236,200
10. Harbours under the Board of Trade	12,061
11. Peterhead Harbour ...	18,000
12. Rates on Government Property (including a Supplementary sum of £32,000)	288,258
13. Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	112,172
	£976,691

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 201; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 355.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Agustus Henry E.
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hn. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cox, Irwin Edw. Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas. Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, SW
Galloway, Philip Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs

Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, RtHnLordG(Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt.Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, ArthurHoward(Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry(Somerset, E.
Hope, J.F.(Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. Jas. Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hn. Geo. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph(Monm'th
Lee, Arthur H.(Hants. Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Fred. N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham
Long. Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney. Rt Hn W.G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfries-sh
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, RtHnA. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Paulton, James Mellor
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (IsleofWight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, E.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E(Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H(Ashton-und-Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, Wm. (Carnarvonshire)
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Chas. Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal(Tipper'ry Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, Jas. (Roscommon, N.
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald

Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Sir Thomas Esmonde and
Captain Donelan.

Class II.

(10.31.) 3. Motion made and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £785,944, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Expenditure in respect of the following Services included in Class II. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz.:—

	£
1. House of Lords Offices ...	4,657
2. House of Commons Offices	13,044
3. Treasury and Subordinate Offices	50,851
5. Foreign Office	35,150
6. Colonial Office	26,100
7. Privy Council Office ...	7,390
8. Board of Trade	127,465
9. Mercantile Marine Services	66,826
10. Bankruptcy Department of Board of Trade ...	7
16. Local Government Board	135,323
17. Lunacy Commission ...	10,140
18. Mint, including Coinage	16
19. National Debt Office ...	7,300
20. Public Record Office ...	14,060
21. Public Works Loan Commission	11
22. Registrar General's Office	29,524
24. Woods, Forests, &c., Office of	14,135
25. Works and Public Buildings Office	36,650
26. Secret Service	25,000
SCOTLAND.	
28. Fishery Board	10,097
29. Lunacy Commission ...	3,075
30. Registrar General's Office	4,530
31. Local Government Board	8,945
IRELAND.	
32. Lord Lieutenant's Household	2,812
34. Department of Agriculture	88,245
35. Charitable Donations and Bequests Office ...	980
36. Local Government Board	40,031
37. Public Record Office, Ireland	3,253
38. Public Works Office ...	20,327
	£785,944

The Committee divided;—Ayes, 199; Noes, 115. (Division List No. 356.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline Fitzroy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hn. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Davenport, William Bromley
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest

Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond (Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon, Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnston, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long. Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David. J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Peel, Hn. Wm Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt. Hn Col. Edw. J.
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East.)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton-u.-Lyne)
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork. N. E.
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Davies, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss. Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)

O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannah
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Sir Joseph Leigh and Mr. Bell.

Class III.

(10.41.) 4. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,597,024, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Expenditure in respect of the following Services included in Class III. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz. :—

	£
1. Law Charges	32,131
2. Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	22,274
3. Supreme Court of Judicature	180,929
4. Land Registry	25,202
5. County Courts	26,000
9. Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	22,635
SCOTLAND.	
10. Law Charges and Courts of Law	54,287
11. Register House, Edinburgh	27,071
12. Crofters' Commission ...	2,990
13. Prisons	51,131
IRELAND.	
15. Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Departments ...	59,000
16. Land Commission ...	78,153
17. County Court Officers, &c.	64,858
18. Dublin Metropolitan Police	54,417
19. Royal Irish Constabulary	769,185
20. Prisons	68,641
21. Reformatory and Industrial Schools	54,587
22. Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	3,533
	£1,597,024

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 197; Noes, 117. (Division List No. 357.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.)
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Davenport, W. Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S.W.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick

Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gore, Hn. G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, RtHn LordG(Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard(Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph(Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants., Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham)
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H (Dumfriesshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, RtHn. A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hon. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson, Rt. Hn. Col. Edw. J.
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Burns, John
Butcher, John George
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.)
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John

Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Eugene Wason and Mr. Mansfield.

Class IV.

(10.53.) Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £599,538, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following services included in Class IV. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz.—

IRELAND.

	£
10. Public Education ...	595,748
11. Endowed Schools Commissioners	525
12. National Gallery ...	965
13. Queen's Colleges ...	2,300
	£599,538

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 201; Noes, 113. (Division List No. 358.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Agustus Henry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hn. Thomas H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colcomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cox, Irwin Edw. Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Davenport, W. Bromley
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Ch'th'm
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hn. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robt. Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick SW
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Agustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. Geo. Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D (Shr'wsb'ry
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arth. Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Hy. (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. Jas. Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hn. Geo. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hn. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Jos. (Monm'th)
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants., Fareh'm
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Fred. N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A R.

Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham
Long, Rt Hn Walter (Bristol,S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hn. Jas. (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney,Rt HnW.G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendi, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell,W.J.H.(Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, D. J. (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton,ArthurH.A.(Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray,RtHnA.Graham(Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. W. Robt. Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederick Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie,Rt.Hn.Chas.Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Saunderson,Rt Hn.Col.Edw.J.
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Chas. Hinton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (I. of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hereford, E.)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich
Stanley, Hn Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William Geo.
Welby,Lt-Cl.A.C.E.(Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley,H.(Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York E.R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson,J. W. (Worcestersh.N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks
Wodehouse, Rt.Hn.E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quinn,Major W.H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, NE.
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies,M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne. Rt. Hon. Chas. Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal,W
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Chas. Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P.(Galway,N
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tip'r'ry Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, Jas. (Roscommon, N.
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alf. (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Channing and
Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Class V.

(11.3.) 6. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,090,714, be granted to His Majesty to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure on the following services included in Class V. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz.—

	£
1. Diplomatic and Consular Services	277,570
2. British Protectorates in Uganda, &c.	395,093
3. Colonial Services ...	1,260,051
7. Treasury Chest Fund ...	158,000
	£2,090,714

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 206; Noes, 108. (Division List No. 359.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt Hon Sir Edward H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Davenport, W. Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lon.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, So.
Gore, Hn. G R C Ormsby-[Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Ld. G. (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H (Hants. Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N S
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb. Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W J H (Dumfriesshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, D. J. (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Chas. J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Norman, Henry
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Paulton, James Mellor
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt Hon Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)

Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich
Stanley, Hon Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A C E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Asht'n und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wnydham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dillon, John
Donelan, Capt. A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Chas. Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Kearley, Hudson, E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifiion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Dalziel and Mr. Corrie Grant.

Class VI.

(11.18.) 7. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £330,240, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Expenditure in respect of the following Services included in Class VI. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz.—

	£
1. Superannuation and Retired Allowances ...	327,950
2. Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions	1,200
3. Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances	658
4. Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	432
	£330,240

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 198, Noes, 115. (Division List No. 360.)

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blendell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Chas. Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Davenport, W. Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Fitzgerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesh'm
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfries-sh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptf'rd)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphrey Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William Geo.
Welby, Lt.-Col. A C E (Taunton)
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh., N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, Geo. M. (Edinburgh)

Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh'e
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tippera'y Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Lough and Mr. Lloyd Morgan.

Class VII.

(11.28.) 8. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £191,835, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Expenditure in respect of the following Services included in Class VII. of the Estimates for Civil Services, viz.—

	£
1. Temporary Commissions	22,000
2. Miscellaneous Expenses	15,418
3. Repayments to the Local Loans Fund	25,141
4. Coronation of His Majesty (including a Supplementary sum of £25,000)	125,000
5. Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	4,276
	£191,835

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 199, Noes, 112. (Division List No. 361.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.)
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshre
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Dalziel, James Henry

Davenport, W. Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (T'w'r. Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gore, Hn G. R. C Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hasley, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn. A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col A. C. E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Asht'n-und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Ambrose, Robert
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Haldane, Rt. Hon. Richard B.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.

Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W.R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke, (York, E.R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. John Dewar and Mr. Rea.

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

(11.43.) 9. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,317,800, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Expenditure on the following Navy Services, viz.—

		£
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	...	2,023,500
12. Admiralty Office	...	294,300
		£2,317,800

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 220; Noes, 82. (Division List No. 362.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry E.
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir. Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cawley, Frederick
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Dalziel, James Henry
Davenport, W. Bromley-
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S.W.
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby- (Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Griffith, Ellis J.
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Jones, William (Carn'rvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Kimber Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.

Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Norman, Henry
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Paulton, James Mellor
Peel, Hn Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Priestley, Arthur
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, F. Freeman (Hastings
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Webb, Colonel William George
Weir, James Galloway
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Tully, Jasper
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Cremer and Mr.
Henry J. Wilson.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

(11.53.) 10. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £758,600, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for Expenditure on the following Army Services, viz.—

	£
11. Establishments for Military Education ...	120,800
12. Miscellaneous Effective Services	110,800
13. War Office, Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges ...	332,000
16. Superannuation, Compensation, Compassionate Allowances and Gratuities	195,000
	£758,600

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 215; Noes, 89. (Division List No. 363.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir A. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H. E.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Joceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. G. W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Baubury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H.
Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cawley, Frederick
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. A. (Worc'r)
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles R.
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Dalziel, James Henry
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir H. D. (Chatham)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn E.
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, P. S. (Warwick, S.W.
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of L.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn. C. R. C. O.- (Salop)
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Goschen, Hn. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, H. D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Griffith, Ellis J.
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Lord G. (M'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert W.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick G.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, H. (Somerset, E.
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Bt'side
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry C.
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Kearley, Hudson E.
Kenyon, Hon. G. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick W.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir J. (Monm'th)
Lawrence, W. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, A. H. (Hants, Fareham)
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, F. N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. C. W. (Evesham)
Long, Rt. Hon. W. (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hon. W. G. E.
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
M'Laren, Sir Charles B.
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesah.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, D. J. (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, A. H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G. (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Norman, Henry
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Paulton, James Mellor
Peel, Hon. Wm. Robert W.
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Priestley, Arthur
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. C. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)

Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.
Seely, Charles H. (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, Hon W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hon. A. (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir W. E. M.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (T'ton)
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashtonund. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. S. (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, W. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, G. M. (Edinburgh)
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dewar, J. A. (Inverness-shire)
Dillon, John
Donelan, Capt. A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John C.
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Law, Hugh A. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. J. P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, K. (Tipperary, Mid.)
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, J (Roscommon, N.)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David A. (Merthyr)
Thomas, J. A. (Glamorgan, G'er
Tully, Jasper
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Cremer and Mr. Henry J. Wilson.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

(12.6.) 11. Motion made, and Question put, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,440,185 be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for expenditure in respect of the following Services included in the Estimates for Revenue Departments, viz. :—

	£
1. Customs (including a Supplementary sum of £12,000)	554,500
2. Inland Revenue	1,316,770
4. Post Office Packet Service	568,915
	£2,440,185

The Committee divided :—Ayes, 191; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 364.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry E.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds

Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks-Beckett, Ernest William
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carlile, William Walter
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (D'rbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Davenport, William Bromley-Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn. G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.
Greville, Hon. Ronald
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x)
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd. Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants. Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfr'sshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Depford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Ritchie, Rt Hn Charles Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robinson, Brooke
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Sir E. (W. Bromwich)
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Col. C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Ambrose, Robert
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.)
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie

Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S).
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Humphreys-Owen and
Mr. George Brown.

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow.

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1900-1901.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Whereas it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz.—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £288,156 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £290,951 1s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £2,794 14s. 5d.

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain Grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the sum of £41,286 5s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £81,862 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the Grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £40,576 1s.

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—Total Surpluses, £356,223 0s. 10d.; Total Deficits, £312,852 5s. 5d.; Net Surplus, £43,370 15s. 5d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer Grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated Appropriations in Aid, in respect of the same Services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain Grants for Navy Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other Grants for Navy Services.

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned." — (*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

(12.25.) MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs) said there ought to be some protest made against this sort of thing, which went on year after year. The House of Commons had really never closely investigated these surpluses. On the face of the statement, it appeared that there was an actual profit, but that was exceedingly misleading. The real explanation was this, so far as he had been able to follow the accounts. The money which seemed to be saved on one branch was utilised to cover the growing expenditure on another

branch — expenditure, be it observed, which had not been authorised by Parliament at all. The Treasury only came to Parliament after the expenditure had actually been incurred. It was the Navy last year that was the greatest sinner. Under the head of *materiel* he found that the Estimate had been exceeded by £160,198, instead of the Department coming to Parliament for a Supplementary Estimate. If there was a Supplementary Estimate, it would be necessary to give an explanation of what the money was wanted for. The money which Parliament had voted to other purposes was appropriated to these excesses. That was a bad principle, and if it were applied in any trading concern it would not be very long until it came to the Bankruptcy Court. We were expending £400,000,000 a year. Why was the expenditure growing at an alarming rate? He ventured to say that one reason was that, on account of these surreptitious methods, the House of Commons had not, up to the present time, taken the trouble to scrutinise the expenditure closely. The growth of the expenditure was real, while the savings were purely apparent. There was a saving on naval armaments, but that was because the armaments which had been contracted for had not been delivered in time. The result was that all this expenditure would come in next year. It was not really a saving. He would not say the accounts were cooked, but they were presented in a very extraordinary manner. Under the shipbuilding Vote there was an increase of £160,000 for materials. He assumed that that was due to increased prices, so that that was a real increase, whereas the alleged savings on other Votes were shams. The Votes really meant that there had been an increase of £300,000 in the ordinary expenditure, but the accounts were presented in such a way as to make it appear that they were rejoicing in a surplus of £40,000. How had the surplus of £11,000 in wages been brought about? Was it in consequence of there being fewer men, or that reductions had been made in the salaries of the highly-paid officials, or was it in consequence of the reduction of the wages of the men? There was also a saving in connection with the Royal Navy Reserve, although he had always understood that our policy was to increase that force. Seeing that prices of iron and steel had greatly fallen during the past year, some explanation should be given of the increase of £160,000 for material. He would also like to know what the amounts "written off as irrecoverable" referred to.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said that no one listening to the speech of the hon. Member would have supposed that this was a Resolution which had been moved for many years in succession, and until last year, whichever Party had been in power, had been passed without question. It was an entirely new practice to try and raise upon this Resolution the whole of the questions which had been debated at length on other occasions in the House and in its Committees. The figures were those of the year ended March 31st, 1901—therefore the fall in the prices of iron and steel in the present year could not affect them—and they had been examined by the Comptroller and Auditor General, and were presented in the form adopted by him.

MR. DALZIEL: Was he satisfied with them?

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: His criticisms are in the Report.

MR. DALZIEL: Then he was not satisfied.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said that was not a fair statement of the attitude of that official. After the scrutiny of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the accounts were referred to the Public Accounts Committee, under a Chairman chosen, in accordance with the universal practice, from the Opposition, and were the subject of careful and prolonged inquiry. To say that accounts subjected to such scrutiny were flung at the House without any explanation, and in a form almost to be described as cooked——

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said he had not said they were cooked.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: No; the hon. Member said "he would not say they were cooked," indicating a difficulty in otherwise describing them. Such a suggestion, he was about to say, was a gross exaggeration. He begged the Committee not to neutralise all the work which had been done by

the Public Accounts Committee by re-examining these accounts as if no Committee had sat upon them. If the great expenditure of time and labour given by the Public Accounts Committee to these matters was to be regarded as of no account, it would be very difficult to get Members to give their services on that body. Coming to the questions asked by the hon. Member, the excess on material was due in part to high prices in the year to which the accounts referred, and in part to larger purchases being made than had been anticipated at the time of the drawing up of the Estimates. The surplus on naval armaments simply meant that less had been expended than had been estimated for. It was not a saving in the sense that the money would not have to be spent in the future, and the Treasury had never pretended or suggested that it was. It was owing to the inability of the Admiralty to procure all the armour plate they had estimated for. The under-expenditure on wages under Vote 1 was due to the fact that during the year the numbers were under-borne, and not to any reduction on the wages of our seamen. The same explanation applied to the Royal Navy Reserve. If the hon. Member had followed the discussions on Naval Estimates, he would have been aware that the Admiralty had found it necessary to make alterations in their scheme for a Naval Reserve, that they had not been successful in obtaining all the men they wanted under the old proposals, and that in the year in question the full number of men were not forthcoming. On the general question, he would again remind the Committee that these Estimates had to be prepared some months before even the beginning of the financial year. A considerable proportion were framed to meet the requirements of foreign stations, communication with which was slow and difficult, and where, therefore, the local estimates had to be prepared still further in advance. No private business in the world could estimate accurately and fully in every particular its expenditure for fifteen months ahead. If the Admiralty were not allowed to take advantage of savings which might be effected on certain Votes to meet increased demands in others, instead of economy being effected, they would be forced into extravagance, and money would be unnecessarily expended in order to avoid the surrender of balances at the end of the year. Not only was it an absolute practical necessity, in dealing with such large estimates, concerning so big a concern as the naval defence of the Empire, to have such a power vested in those responsible, to be used with the concurrence of the Treasury, but it was also one of the best safeguards for the careful and judicious expenditure of the money voted by Parliament.

MR. O'MARA (Kilkenny, S.) said the fact that both the representatives of the Admiralty were absent while this matter was being discussed was a proof of the unbusinesslike methods of that Department. He protested against this Resolution being regarded as a formal matter. It contained questions which could not be dealt with on any other occasion. Apparently millions of money were voted for certain purposes, and the officials of the Department used it just as they pleased. Surely that was an unconstitutional method of dealing with the money of the State. Under what Act did the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury authorise the expenditure of money for purposes totally different from those for which it was voted by the House of Commons? Money intended for the wages of seamen was used for purposes of martial law and the purchase of shipbuilding materials. The most charitable expression that could be used towards the accounts was that they were careless and unbusinesslike, and it was simply scandalous that such an important Resolution should be brought forward at an hour when adequate discussion was impossible. It was a backstairs method of obtaining money for purposes for which the House of Commons would never vote it.

MR. DALZIEL was rather surprised at the tone adopted by the Financial Secretary. He seemed to regard it almost as a piece of impertinence that any questions should be asked on this matter. It was not for the hon. Gentleman to say what was the proper time for private Members to discuss matters; they had to take whatever time they could get, and if the hon. Gentleman desired to get his Resolution through the House without undue discussion, he should adopt a somewhat milder tone. The grievance raised by this Resolution was an old one. Without the authority of the House of Commons, the expenditure of the country had been increased to the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds

That the Comptroller and Auditor General was not satisfied with the system was shown by the fact that he had alluded to the "falsification of Estimates." Resolutions of this kind were being submitted year after year, but the figures involved were getting bigger and bigger, and it was impossible to tell where this thing was going to end. It was, therefore, time that some protest should be made, and he would be prepared to go into the division lobby with his hon. friend against the Resolution.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said the Financial Secretary had laid down the novel constitutional principle that once a Committee of the House of Commons had examined into a question, no matter what its conclusions were, those conclusions were not to be debated. That was absurd, as the duty of the Committee was to scrutinise minute details and report to the House any dereliction of duty, so that proper cognisance might be taken of it. The Public Accounts Committee had censured this method of proceeding, and pointed out the very evil to which he had referred, and the Financial Secretary had admitted that the savings were not real savings. The result was that, without obtaining supplementary Votes from the House of Commons, the naval expenditure of the year was being increased, merely at the dictates of the officials of the Department. One item of saving was due to large rejections of cordite. Were the firms which submitted this bad quality cordite the same as had been condemned on a previous occasion? Instead of lecturing private Members for endeavouring to obtain information for the taxpayers, and glozing over such matters as these, the Financial Secretary would do better if he tried to give reasonable explanations of the unsatisfactory condition of things which had been disclosed. If this was the first time these Resolutions had been so debated, all he could say was that a very good precedent had been created.

(1.13.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 139; Noes, 70. (Division List No. 365.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Banbury, Frederick George
Beckett, Ernest William
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Carlile, William Walter
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Cranborne, Lord
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Fellowes, Hn. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houston, Robert Paterson
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hon. Walter (Bristol, S
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hon A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt. Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs)
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorg'n Gower)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Dalziel and Mr. Lloyd-George.

Resolved, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Navy Services, 1900–1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ..	Wages, &c. of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	....	11,357 18 5	....	9,056 6 3
2 ...	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	64,885 6 8	....	24,127 18 4	
3 ..	Medical Establishments and Services	7,374 15 2	....	....	173 9 9
4 ..	Martial Law	3,925 14 9	....	....	130 12 7
5 ..	Educational Services	....	927 8 11	....	595 10 2
6 ..	Scientific Services	4,574 5 4	....	....	10,060 0 1
7 ..	Royal Naval Reserves	....	49,731 0 8	....	89 19 6
8 ..	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
Sec. 1 ..	Personnel	....	124 12 5	....	354 4 0
Sec. 2 ..	Materiel	160,198 4 2	....	15,655 12 6	....
Sec. 3 ..	Contract Work	7,777 11 10	....	....	22,123 12 6
9 ..	Naval Armaments	....	190,984 3 9	....	35,726 14 4
10 ..	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	....	17,206 5 9	1,476 12 9	....
11 ..	Miscellaneous Effective Services	29,188 11 3	....	....	1,441 1 9
12 ..	Admiralty Office	2,918 2 7	....	....	7 11 10
13 ..	Half-pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	....	16,992 0 10	....	806 18 5
14 ..	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	954 19 3	..	....	1,277 5 9
15 ..	Civil Pensions and Gratuities	....	3,627 10 7	26 2 4	....
16 ..	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters ..	42 16 0	....	....	28 0 0
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,315 19 11			
		288,156 6 11	290,951 1 4	41,286 5 11	81,862 6 11
		Net Surplus, £2,794 14 5		Net Surplus, £40,576 1 0	
	Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer				£43,370 15 5

Whereas it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz :—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £5,028,840 19s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £4,095,960 2s. 10d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services exceeded the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £932,880 16s. 6d.;

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £267,988 18s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £1,856,725 18s. 1d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the total actual receipts in aid of the Grants for Army Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £1,588,736 19s. 2d.;

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.:—Total Surpluses, £4,226,776 5s. 7d.; Total Deficits, £3,570,920 2s. 11d.; Net Surplus, £655,856 2s. 8d.

And whereas by a Vote of Parliament during the present session (House of Commons Paper, No. 79, of 1902) a further sum of £100 has been granted for the expenditure of the year 1900-1901, and the appropriation of additional receipts in aid of such expenditure has been sanctioned to the amount of £932,780 16s. 6d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Army Services.

2. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

(1.28.) MR. DILLON said the only logical outcome of the attitude taken by the Financial Secretary on the last Resolution would be the abolition of the Public Accounts Committee, and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The purpose of the Public Accounts Committee was to give information to the House. Were they to be told that that information was to be ignored, or were they to be debarred from discussing the matters revealed, or lectured if they attempted to discuss them? The Secretary to the Treasury had said that up to last year it was the practice to pass these Resolutions without discussion. That might be true, but it had always been observed in Parliamentary procedure that if opportunities of discussion were shut off in one direction, discussion inevitably broke out in new and unexpected places. If it was true that these particular Resolutions had not been discussed in the past, the fact that they were now being debated was probably due to the new Procedure Rules, under which the greater part of Supply was forced through the Committee without a word of discussion or explanation. Another reason was that the practice of transferring balances from one Vote to another did not exist in connection with the Civil Service Estimates, but was peculiar to the Army and Navy. It was a highly dangerous practice, because all the experts of the Treasury admitted that it resulted in great laxity of Treasury control if not carefully watched. On account, he supposed, of the practice referred to by the Secretary of the Treasury, namely, the passing of these Votes year after year *sub silentio*, these irregularities had grown, and this year, particularly in the Army Estimates, the surpluses and adjustments were on an enormous scale. It would be said that it was difficult to estimate as closely in time of war as in time of peace. That was to some extent a justification of the excesses, but it was also a reason for the discussion and full examination of the extraordinary differences between the

estimate and the expenditure. There could not be the slightest doubt that this practice had led to progressive and increasing laxity in preparing the accounts of the great departments. As showing to what extent that laxity had gone, the hon. Member quoted the Report (page 226) of the Auditor General as follows—

"In concluding this Report I have to add that many other cases of incomplete vouching of charges included as final payments in the Accounts have been met with, besides those specially referred to.

"It has been impossible not to recognise the pressure and difficulties inseparable from a state of war, and in numerous instances vouchers have been accepted which in ordinary times would have been required to be more complete and conclusive. So far as possible, where supporting evidence seemed weak, further information has been sought and obtained from the War Office authorities, who have assisted in this respect to the best of their ability.

"As an illustration underlying imperfect vouching, I may mention that certain charges amounting to £2,174 were embodied in the Cape Chief Paymaster's accounts for October, 1900, which related to the payment of compensation due to native chiefs for loss of oxen and wagons, ordered to be made good by a Board of Inquiry. The bills supporting these charges were made out in favour of a District Commissioner, and were fully certified, but no receipts were attached showing that payment had actually been made to the natives entitled to receive compensation.

"Failing acknowledgment by the natives themselves of the sums in question, I requested to be furnished with a covering voucher from the District Commissioner, by whom, I assumed, the disbursements had been made; but, instead of this, the War Office informed me that the General Officer Commanding had reported that the compensation had not been paid, as the natives could not be traced, and that the sum of £2,174 had therefore been re-credited to Army funds."

Therefore the Auditor General was furnished in the preliminary account with a statement that this money had been paid in compensation to the native chief; and it was only when he noticed there was no voucher that he found out that the money had not been paid at all.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said the hon. Member had not read the concluding sentence of the paragraph, which was as follows—

"It appears that the War Office, in examining the Cape Chief Paymaster's Accounts, had noticed the absence of receipts, as my Department subsequently did in audit, and the recovery was made upon their earlier action in the matter."

MR. DILLON said the account was sent to the Auditor General in such a form that it left a false impression. It was perfectly plain also, from what the Auditor General said in his Report in regard to the fines levied on the unfortunate people in South Africa, that no proper system of accounting or vouching had been adopted. He called attention to the statement that the sums shown for sales of stock captured in South Africa were given on the declaration of the auctioneers themselves. Was not that a monstrous state of things? There was nothing to show to the Auditor General that enormous sums might not have disappeared in the course of these proceedings. It appeared from the report of the Public Accounts Committee that in many cases they were not satisfied by the vouchers and accounts placed before them. The War Office ought to have had an accounting officer at every one of these auctions. The upshot of the reports of the Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee was that the War Office accounts this year were extremely loose and unsatisfactory. Making all reasonable allowance for the exigencies of war-time, there were two or three heads under which even these exigencies did not excuse the War Office for the condition in which the accounts were presented. He was convinced that the real way to effect economy was to make an effort to increase the pressure on the great spending Departments to exercise economy and to make them feel that their proceedings would be scrutinised more and more jealously every year in the House of Commons. The practice really gave the War Office a blank cheque, and the officials formed the conviction that they were not bound to make any serious effort closely to estimate their expenditure, and that no fault would be found with them if great differences were subsequently realised. A worse conviction could not exist, as it led to looseness and carelessness on the part of those concerned, and it was fatal to any serious attempt at economy. The existence of that conviction at the Admiralty and the War Office was largely responsible for the recent monstrous expansion of Estimates. He sincerely hoped that the practice of debating these Resolutions would be followed in

future years, so that officials might know that their operations would be closely scrutinised and explanations demanded if the Estimates were found to be very wide of the mark.

(1.50.) MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said that hon. Members had misunderstood his previous remarks if they thought he intended to convey the idea that no attention should be paid to the results of the labours of the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee. The Reports presented by that Committee were often of value to the House of Commons, and those presented this session were as valuable as any which had been submitted. But it was the practice that those Reports should be considered by the Treasury. That Department then issued a Minute calling the attention of officials to any remarks the Public Accounts Committee had felt it their duty to make, and, as a general rule, supporting the recommendations of the Committee. The hon. Member for East Mayo had dealt with a matter of considerable importance. These accounts were War Accounts. For the first time in the course of the war the expenditure was provided for by Estimates, instead of a lump sum being taken by a Vote of Credit. That was done in order to secure the closer watching of the expenditure and to give the House of Commons a stricter control. The Committee would recognise the enormous difficulty of forecasting the exact expenditure involved in great military operations, and no doubt the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General showed how great had been the departures from the Estimates. The criticisms of the Public Accounts Committee in reference to the manner in which the accounts were vouched and kept would have the serious attention of the War Office and the Treasury. But the same accurate vouching of every detail could not be expected in time of war as was secured in times of peace. That was especially true of the recent war, in which operations had been extended over so enormous an area. In consequence of the absence of accounting-officers on the spot, the receipt or word of one man had often to be taken where under ordinary circumstances the testimony of a second man would be required. But even making these allowances, he did not say that in the early stages of the war the best system was discovered, but he did contend that a strenuous effort was made by those on the spot to obtain the best results they could, and that as soon as a weak point was found they set to work to remedy it. It would always happen that when articles had to be bought by the thousand instead of the hundred, or by the ton instead of the pound, it would be impossible to observe the same rigid economy as in the piping times of peace. As the war went on the vouching became more perfect, and the control over expenditure better regulated. The officers mainly responsible had done their best under extremely difficult circumstances to discharge their duties properly and to preserve as completely as possible a record of all their transactions. He hoped that if the Committee criticised the War Office or the Treasury for the use they had made of the power conferred upon them by Parliament to authorise these transfers, they would bear in mind the extraordinary difficulties under which their representatives in South Africa had worked, and he thought the Committee would admit that under such circumstances they would have been more than human if they had made no mistakes at all.

MR. O'MARA contended that the whole question of Army administration was raised by this Resolution. An additional sum of £2,300,000 had been required for transport and remounts, and that had been met by a transfer of practically the same amount from the Vote for the wages of men. If this sort of thing had happened only on one occasion, it could be understood; but it was a policy of many years standing. What was the use of the House of Commons voting money for increasing the pay of the soldiers when it was spent in this fashion? The question of the contract for Maxim guns was a glaring instance of the unbusiness-like methods—to say the least—of the Department. In April, 1899, a contract for three years was entered into for guns at £105 each, although it was certain that prices

would soon fall and that the guns could be made at Woolwich for £50 apiece. It was an extraordinary transaction, and he protested against the Committee having to pass these matters at two o'clock in the morning.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE admitted that in the case of a war it was very difficult to obtain proper vouchers for expenditure. His criticism, however, was not so much as to the method in which the accounts had been kept, as to the dangerous innovation of obtaining, in the guise of these transfers, the sanction of the House of Commons to increased expenditure. For instance, there was £2,300,000 for transport and remounts. The ordinary and supplementary Estimates provided an opportunity for the House of Commons to discuss the matters involved, but by means of these transfers all inconvenient questions were avoided. This particular Department was the one in regard to which there had been the most crying scandals. The War Office apparently did not want any more exposures, and so, instead of coming to the House of Commons with a Supplementary Estimate, they obtained £2,000,000 from the Vote for gratuities to the soldiers at the end of the war. They took the money intended for good men, and spent it on bad horses. Such a practice was bad from every point of view. If the Departments concerned knew that millions would not be allowed to slip through without scrutiny at two or three o'clock in the morning, they would be much more careful in their Estimates and expenditure, and it would be much better for the administration, the Departments, and the House of Commons itself.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER thought the accounts revealed a most unsatisfactory state of affairs, and if matters were not looked into, other Departments would adopt similarly extravagant practices. The knowledge that the Committee would go into all these matters would be a great restraint on the spending Departments, and prevent much future extravagance. The Financial Secretary had spoken of the impossibility of having auditing officers on the field.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: I said you could not have an accounting-officer with every force, under the conditions which prevailed in South Africa.

MR. COURTENAY WARNER said that that was exactly what the Comptroller and Auditor General mentioned as taking place with our own forces in China, and what the Public Accounts Committee recommended should be done in connection with all expeditionary forces. This seemed to illustrate the unwillingness of the War Office to allow any decentralisation. He hoped that in the future, if this system of accounts could not be altered, the matter would be brought on at an hour when it could be properly discussed.

* MR. WEIR thought the system was a thoroughly bad one. It would be better to give the War Office a lump sum during a war, to be accounted for at the finish, instead of allowing them to conduct their business on the present unsound system. As long as he was in the House he would protest against the practice of using earmarked money for purposes not sanctioned by the House of Commons.

MR. DALZIEL complained of the absence of the representatives of the Departments concerned. They were not paying the Committee that respect to which it was entitled. There were many points on which information was required. The habit of Departments to take millions out of one pocket and put them into another was wholly unsatisfactory, and if the debate in any way checked the practice it would have served a very useful purpose.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

(2.43.) Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 122; Noes, 60. (Division List No. 366.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, August's Henry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r.
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Beckett, Ernest William
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith
Brodrick, Rt. Hn. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Carlile, William Walter
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Aust'n (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Cranborne, Lord
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Foster, Philip S (Warwick, SW.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gibbs, Hn A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(S'lop
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Greene, W. Raymond (Cambs)
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sh'ffield, Brightside
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leverson-Gower, F'rd'rick N. S.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W G Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. Dumfriessh.
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon
Morgan, David J (Walth'mstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn. A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Penn, John
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wodehouse, Rt Hon. E. R. (Bath
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Levy, Maurice
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J, (Tipperary, N.
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O. Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbigh.)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gow'r
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Herbert Lewis and
Mr. Warner.

(2.50.) Question put accordingly, "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 122; Noes, 60. (Division List No. 367.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry E.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bailey, James (Walworth)
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Beckett, Ernest William
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Carlile, William Walter
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Cranborne, Lord
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Keswick, William
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfries-sh.
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Penn, John
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt Hon. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Tomlinson, Sir William Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Caldwell, James
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Griffith, Ellis J.
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Moss, Samuel
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'rary, Mid
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Paulton, James Mellor
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roberts, John H. (Denbighs.)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, J. A (Glamorg'n, Gower
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Captain Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

Resolved, That the application of such sums be sanctioned.

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Army Services, 1900-1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Pay, &c., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments)	....	2,330,005 5 7	81,366 10 5	
2	Medical Establishments—Pay, &c.	285,798 19 1	....	....	5,457 16 6
3	Militia—Pay, Bounty, &c.	....	124,344 10 4	....	3,266 0 11
4	Yeomanry Cavalry—Pay and Allowances ..	36,997 3 4	....	....	3 0 0
5	Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances ..	59,727 17 11	....	....	524 11 0
6	Transport and Remounts	2,322,117 12 9	....	....	491,791 3 4
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies ..	1,208,700 8 5	....	....	613,263 3 3
8	Clothing Establishments, and Services ..	....	314,612 4 7	....	74,683 11 3
9	Warlike and other Stores — Supply and Repair	1,033,738 1 7	....	....	315,653 10 2
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs — Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services ..	....	1,062,419 4 5	43,061 1 1	
11	Establishments for Military Education ..	....	3,391 1 1	....	3,549 7 0
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services	33,280 0 10	....	....	347,422 9 10
13	War Office — Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	38,984 7 9	....	....	951 12 8
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, &c. ..	....	196,344 10 6	75,554 7 7	
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, &c.	....	64,843 6 4	68,006 19 10	
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	2,078 3 9	....	....	39 12 1
	Balances irrecoverable	7,418 3 11			
		5,028,849 19 4	4,095,960 2 10	267,988 18 11	1,856,725 18 1
	Add Excess Vote	....	100 0 0	....	....
			4,096,060 2 10		
		Net Deficit, £932,780 16 6		Net Surplus, £1,588,736 19 2	
		Net Surplus £655,956 2 8			

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. Motion made, and Question proposed, "That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, the sum of £100 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Lloyd-George.*)

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

Original Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, the sum of £100 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, the sum of £77,527,601 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

Resolutions to be reported tomorrow.

PUBLIC OFFICES (DUBLIN) [ADVANCES].

Order for Committee thereupon read, and discharged.

MARRIAGES LEGALISATION BILL.

Order for Second Reading read, and discharged. Bill withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at ten minutes after Three o'clock a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 5th August, 1902.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

FLEETWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendment, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

LONDON UNITED TRAMWAYS BILL.

Read 3ª, with the Amendments, and passed, and returned to the Commons.

HASTINGS HARBOUR DISTRICT RAILWAY (EXTENSION OF TIME) BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons, agreed to.

GREAT NORTHERN AND CITY RAILWAY BILL [H.L.],

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.],

DEVONPORT CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) BILL [H.L.],

DEVONPORT CORPORATION (WATER) BILL [H.L.],

SADDLEWORTH AND SPRINGHEAD TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.],

YSTRADFELLTE WATER BILL [H.L.],

WIGAN CORPORATION BILL [H.L.],

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.],

MEXBOROUGH AND SWINTON TRAMWAYS BILL [H.L.],

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL BILL [H.L.],

SWANSEA CORPORATION BILL [H.L.],

NOTTINGHAM CORPORATION BILL [H.L.],

MARGATE CORPORATION WATER BILL [H.L.],

GREAT NORTHERN AND STRAND RAILWAY BILL [H.L.],

DOVER HARBOUR BILL [H.L.],

BARROW HÆMATITE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, BILL [H.L.],

MENAI BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL [H.L.],

WHITSTABLE IMPROVEMENT BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons, agreed to, with Amendments; the said Amendments considered and agreed to.

PIER AND HARBOUR PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 3) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 12) BILL,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 7) BILL,

LIVERPOOL CORPORATION BILL,

YORK CORPORATION BILL,

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY (CRUMLIN VIADUCT) BILL,

LONDON AND INDIA DOCKS (VARIOUS POWERS) BILL,

DUBLIN PORT AND DOCKS BOARD BILL,

EASTBOURNE CORPORATION BILL.

Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to.

TRAMWAYS ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [H.L.],

GAS AND WATER ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 2) BILL [H.L.].

Commons Amendments considered (according to order), and agreed to.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS (No. 8) BILL [H.L.].

Commons Amendment considered (according to order), and agreed to.

EDUCATION BOARD PROVISIONAL ORDER CONFIRMATION (LONDON) BILL [H.L.].

Commons Amendment considered (according to order), and agreed to.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS GAS ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª, to be printed, and (pursuant to the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899) deemed to have been read 2ª and reported from the Committee; and Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next. (No. 173.)

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

SECONDARY EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

Report for the year 1902, by Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.

FRANCE, No. 1 (1902).

Awards given by Baron Lambermont in the cases of the Waima incident and of the "Sergent Malamine" (Brussels, 15th July, 1902).

CUSTOMS.

Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Thirty-first Annual Report, 1901-1902.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (ENGLAND).

Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England (1901).

MINES AND QUARRIES (GENERAL REPORT AND STATISTICS FOR 1901: PART II., LABOUR).

General Report and statistics relating to persons employed and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, and to the enforcement of the Mines and Quarries Acts.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Returns of accidents and casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ended 31st March, 1902, in pursuance of the Regulation of Railways Act (1871), 34th and 35th Victoria, chap. 78; together with reports of the inspecting officers and sub-inspectors of the Railway Department to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN IRELAND (ROYAL COMMISSION).

Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present conditions of the higher, general, and technical education available outside Trinity College, Dublin, together with Appendix (Minutes of Evidence taken in April, May, and June, 1902).

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

Annual Report of the President, for the Session 1901-1902.

EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS (IRELAND).

Annual Report for the year 1901.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS (IRELAND).

Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Registrar-General for the year 1901.

INDIA (RAILWAYS).

Administration Report on the railways in India for the year 1901.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894.

Return of all British ships ordered by the Board of Trade or its officers, during the period from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, to be provisionally detained as unsafe by reason of the defective condition of their hulls, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 459 of the Act, giving the names of the owners of those ships which have been dismantled, broken up, or converted into hulks, etc.; also of all foreign ships ordered to be provisionally detained during the same period as unsafe by reason of overloading or improper loading, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 462 of the same Act; together with summaries showing respectively the total number of ships ordered to be detained as unsafe, from 1st July, 1901, to 30th June, 1902, and since the 1st October, 1876, distinguishing between those cases in which the ships were found safe or unsafe (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 734.]).

Presented (by Command), and ordered to lie on the Table.

FORESHORES.

Treasury Minute, dated 1st August, 1902, directing the application of moneys received by the Board of Trade in the year ended 31st March, 1902, in respect of the right and interests of the Crown in the foreshores of the United Kingdom: Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

STANDING ORDERS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (The Earl of MORLEY): My Lords, I have given notice to move on Thursday the usual Amendments to the Standing Orders. Among them is a very important Amendment, relating to the housing of the working classes, but I have decided not to move that Amendment on Thursday, on the ground that the House has not yet had sufficient opportunity of considering the Report of the Joint Committee on that very important subject.

Standing Orders Nos. 39 and 45 to be considered on Thursday next, in order to their being suspended for that day and Friday next.

THE CORONATION — ACCOMMODATION FOR PEERS, &c.

EARL CARRINGTON: I beg to ask the Lord Chancellor what arrangements, if any, have been made for the convenience of Peers attending the Coronation, with regard to luncheon and the parking of carriages, in order to facilitate their return home after the ceremony.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (The Earl of HALSBURY): I am afraid I am not in a position to answer exactly at present, though I have interviewed the Chief Commissioner of Police. I understand, however, that carriages for the West door of Westminster Abbey will have to park in some place whence they could reach that door at the end of the ceremony. Those with tickets for the Poet's Corner will park outside this House. I will, however, obtain exact information by Thursday. With reference to the crossing of Old Palace Yard by the temporary covered way, I understand that there will be no difficulty, because the police will recognise Peers by their robes.

THE EARL OF MORLEY: Will that apply also to Peeresses and their daughters and sons?

THE EARL OF HALSBURY: Certainly, so I understand.

THE EARL OF MORLEY: If Peers come to the luncheon, and cannot get away, they will be stranded, in which case the last stage of the Peer will be worse than the first.

LORD GLENESK: I understood that the great advantage of lunching at the House was not the luncheon itself, but the facility it afforded, in connection with a carriage, of leaving the neighbourhood in comfort. If I attempt to drive home direct from the Abbey I may have to wait in the building all day before my carriage comes up. There is no escape by way of the West door. The wearing of robes would prevent that.

THE EARL OF HALSBURY: Peers who have determined to take lunch at the House can get a distinguishing rosette, which will enable their coachmen to park their carriages near the House.

EARL CARRINGTON: I hope it will be understood that the old Committee no longer exists, and that, therefore, neither Lord James, Lord Hardwicke, nor myself are in any way responsible for luncheons or carriages.

THE EARL OF HALSBURY: I understood from the police authorities that Earl Carrington was going to provide the rosettes to distinguish the coachmen.

EARL CARRINGTON: That is why I made my remark just now. We have nothing to do with the luncheon, or the parking of the carriages, or the rosettes.

ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) BILL.

[SECOND READING.]

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (The Duke of DEVONSHIRE): The customs duties of the Isle of Man are fixed subject to confirmation by Parliament. This Bill provides that the additional duties of Customs on tobacco, tea, and spirits removed or imported into the Isle of Man imposed by Section 1 of the Isle of Man (Customs) Act, 1900, and the additional duty on ale and beer removed or imported into the Isle of Man imposed by the second paragraph of Section 2 of that Act shall continue to be charged, levied, and paid as from the 1st day of August, 1902, until the 1st day of August, 1903.

Bill read 2ª (according to order). Committee negatived; and Bill to be read 3ª on Thursday next.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

[SECOND READING.]

Order of the day for the Second Reading read.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (The Earl of ONSLOW): This is a small Bill, which is necessary to substitute the

Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for the Governments of the States of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria in the Pacific Cable Act, 1901.

Bill read 2ª (according to order), and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on Thursday next.

GAS REGULATION BILL [H.L.].

A Bill for the regulation of the supply of water gas and other poisonous gases —was presented by the Earl of Dudley; read 1ª; and to be printed. (No. 172.)

ATLANTIC PASSENGER SERVICE—OFFER OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—IRISH TERMINAL PORT.

*LORD KILLANIN: My Lords, I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has any information as to the reported offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway to subsidise a fast passenger service across the Atlantic; and whether His Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of establishing a terminal port for such a service on the West Coast of Ireland. In asking this Question, I should like, with the permission of the House and with that kind indulgence which your Lordships always extend to a new Member, to make a few remarks, as the subject-matter of the Question raises considerations of great importance and of great interest, not only to this country and to Ireland, but also to the whole Empire. And, indeed, I am very conscious that it would probably have better become some more experienced Member of your Lordships' House to introduce a topic of such magnitude; but the connection of the subject with Ireland, and my own connection with that country, must be my excuse for doing so. I thought it my duty not to let an occasion such as this pass by, when public attention is so concentrated on this important subject, without at any rate doing my best to draw attention to the question, and especially to one aspect of it which, in my opinion, should very deeply concern the country I come from.

My Question to the noble Earl the Under Secretary for the Colonies naturally divides itself into two parts. Firstly, I ask whether he has any information as to the reported offer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to subsidise a fast passenger service across the Atlantic, and I have no doubt that the House will be anxious to hear what the noble Earl has to say on that matter. It is reported in the newspapers that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have agreed to give a large subsidy towards assisting the establishment and working of a fast passenger service between this country and our great dominion at the other side of the Atlantic. The terminal port on this side of the Atlantic has not, as far as I know, been decided upon; but, on the other side, I understand the port is to be Halifax in the winter months and Quebec in the summer months. In addition to the fast passenger service, I understand that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have offered to subsidise a slower service for freight purposes. I draw attention to the two classes of service because, in the first place, I notice that certain important bodies, like the Board of Trade at Montreal and others in this country, have highly approved of the idea of subsidising a passenger service, but have not approved of subsidising a freight service; and, in the second place, because this distinction has a very important bearing on the second half of my Question, for, while I fully recognise the practical difficulty of a freight service starting from the West of Ireland, I hope to show that a port in that part of Ireland would be the very best terminal port for a fast passenger service. In connection with this important offer, I am sure your Lordships recognise how absolutely essential it is, with a view to the consolidation of the Empire, that there should be the very best service between this country and Canada, that it should be the fastest possible service, that it should be frequent, that it should be in British hands and under Admiralty control, capable of being used in time of war, and that it should start from a British port on this side of the Atlantic and arrive at a British port on the other. It must have struck your Lordships as somewhat strange, and as showing that there was something out

of gear in the communications of the Empire, that the Governor General of Canada, on returning the other day to the Dominion, had, for very practical reasons, to go to New York in order to get to Quebec, although Canada is much nearer to this country than the States. Further, if, as a certain triumphal arch in this city has never ceased to proclaim, amidst other kaleidoscopic changes, Canada is to be the granary of this country; if the cables that exist in the Northern Atlantic, and are our means of communication with Canada, and thence with Australia, New Zealand, and the East, are to be protected, if our traffic in the Northern Atlantic is to be preserved in time of war, and if the strategical positions of Ireland on this side of the Atlantic and of Newfoundland on the other are to be borne in mind, I believe it is obvious that the power and prestige of England in the Northern Atlantic must be maintained by every means possible. I, therefore, look forward with interest to any information which the noble Earl the Under Secretary can give the House with reference to this part of the Question, and I venture to hope, if he is able to state the attitude of the Government towards this important proposal, that it will be of a favourable nature.

I now turn to the second part of my Question—whether His Majesty's Government will consider the advisability of establishing a terminal port for such a service on the West Coast of Ireland. In making this suggestion I am not making a new suggestion. It was actually tried some forty years ago, and the experiment was extremely successful while it lasted, and it only failed on account of a certain guarantee of the Government of the day not being carried out. I am perfectly well aware that it is no good making this suggestion unless it commends itself to the purely business instincts of the commercial world, and I venture to think it does, and that it would be likely to be a commercial success. If there is to be a fast passenger service across the Northern Atlantic, and if it is to be the fastest possible service, it is obvious that it would have a great advantage as such if it started from the nearest port in this kingdom to Canada, and I say that a port on the West coast of Ireland would be clearly much nearer than any port that could be chosen in this country. Galway, for example, is in direct and straight relationship with Halifax and Quebec on the other side of the Atlantic. Not alone do I say it would be the fastest route because it would be the shortest in geographical distance; there are other reasons which would make it the fastest. A steamer leaving Liverpool or any port on the Western side of this country has to go down the Channel, and the delays caused thereby are well known. The Channel is liable to thick fogs, and is crowded with other Transatlantic liners, coasting steamers, fishing boats, and yachts, and it is well-known that Transatlantic liners cannot go at their proper speed till they have got completely clear of the Irish Channel and St. George's Channel. As it is, even going at a slow rate of speed, collisions take place; and regulations have actually been laid down to prevent Atlantic liners going their full speed. Compare with that a steamer starting from a port on the West coast of Ireland. Why, in a few minutes it would be right out in the open Atlantic, directly facing Canada, and 600 miles to the West of London. That is the second reason why I say that a Transatlantic liner starting from the West of Ireland would be fastest, because it would not suffer from the Channel navigation disadvantages, which cause delay in the case of a steamer starting from the West coast of England. There is a third reason why the speed of a liner leaving a port on the West coast of Ireland would be greater. If such a fast passenger service left Liverpool, must there not be a port of call in Ireland? It would be preposterous and monstrous for it to pass Ireland without landing and taking up her passengers and mails. If, too, you are going to subsidise this line, Ireland would contribute her share of the subsidy; and, therefore, for these reasons, if the line started in England there would have to be a port of call in Ireland, which would be the cause of considerable delay—a delay on occasions, owing to bad weather, of quite threequarters of a day. I contend, therefore, that this would be the fastest route—firstly—because the distance is the shortest; secondly, because the fogs and traffic of the Channel

would be avoided; and thirdly, because there would be no necessity for a port of call in Ireland. I believe that such a line would be a great commercial success, and that it would easily win the record. A steamer starting from the West of Ireland would be in Halifax thirty hours before a steamer leaving Liverpool, and this service would, therefore, attract the passenger traffic, not only of this country, but also of Europe, and the passenger and mail traffic both of Canada and of the United States. It is well-known that in the case of Transatlantic liners it is the record that tells, and that passengers are attracted to the service holding the record. At this moment I believe the record rests with the German ships; but I have no doubt that if this country availed itself of the geographical advantages of Ireland the record could be won back to the British flag, and it would be an invincible one.

There is one other point I should like to refer to in favour of this scheme. I believe that if the scheme were carried out it would not only be a commercial success, but would go a long way towards regenerating Ireland, and giving her new life and new interests, and that with results most beneficial, not only to Ireland, but to England, and to the whole Empire. I think that because it would bring Ireland into the Empire, of which she hears so much but sees so little. What Ireland largely suffers from, in my humble judgment, is being, so to speak, out of the Empire, out of the life, and movement, and progress of the world. In the march of events of modern civilisation Ireland suffers from being placed at a geographical disadvantage. She is a remote and poor island, and in her position, separated from the rest of the world, she is neither in the New World nor in the Old World. She has always seemed to me, in matters connected with the commerce and life of the world, to lie like a derelict in the Atlantic ocean, while all the trade and business of the world passes her shores and avoids her, and while even her own sons have to flee from her abandoned shores as though they were escaping from a sinking vessel. Isolated and insulated to a degree, there is, then, nothing left for us to do in Ireland but to brood over our local troubles, to exaggerate and magnify them into great national questions, and we all are, in consequence, the easy prey of any local excitement or cry of the moment. I believe that here is a great opportunity, worthy of the serious attention of the Government, of remedying that state of affairs.

And I contend that Ireland has a right to be considered in the matter. Ireland pays her full share—some of us, including myself, consider that she pays more than her full share—towards the expenses of the Empire, but she alone of all its members feels she gets no advantage from the Empire—she has no trade to protect—she alone sees no return for the money she contributes and for the blood of her sons so willingly shed in defence of that Empire. She feels that she gets her full share of the kicks, but nothing else. I, therefore, suggest that, in considering the question of the organisation and development of the Empire, Ireland should not be left entirely out in the cold and treated as non-existent, but should be made to share in the prosperity as well as in the adversity of the Empire. If such a project as I have referred to were carried out it would bring Ireland into the swim of the Empire; it would bring her into the thoroughfare of the world; it would give her a commercial status and position which she has not enjoyed for generations; it would raise her eyes to, and inspire her with hope for, the future, and prevent her from always dwelling on the sad memories of the past; it would create a new Ireland, with new ideas, new life, and new enterprise; it would lead to greater prosperity—and whatever tends to make Ireland prosperous I believe tends to make her a component and contented part, both in feeling and in material interest, of the Empire. Disloyalty to the Crown and Empire in Ireland is not a fixed principle; it is not a political dogma. Disloyalty to the Empire in Ireland is a dislike, or perhaps I should say an indifference, to a thing which, in so far as it is a burden, the Irish people feel they do their part in carrying, but which, in so far as it is an advantage and a glory, they have very little means of sharing in or witnessing. If you could associate the interests

of Ireland somewhat with the interests of this country, you would find that the feelings of the two countries would not be so opposed. I therefore advocate this question, not only believing in its commercial value, but believing also in its Imperial importance; for, after all, what would help more to the solidarity of the Empire at this moment than to do something which would bring Ireland into harmony with the Empire and make her interested in its advantages and success? It is the bond of mutual interest that binds the colonies to the mother country. Would it not be worth while to seek for some mutual interest that might bind the two sister islands here? I believe this is a great opportunity of doing something in that direction, and that if such a scheme were carried out it would be an act of the very highest statesmanship, because it would go a long way towards not only consolidating an Empire, but also towards uniting a Kingdom.

LORD CLONBROCK: I wish to say a few words in support of the appeal of my noble friend, and to express the hope that the question of the establishment of a terminal port on the West coast of Ireland may seriously engage the attention of His Majesty's Government. My noble friend lives on the coast of Galway, and is therefore fully aware of the effect of a Westerly gale from the Atlantic; and it is a very serious matter that for so long a distance along the West coast of Ireland there is no place to which a vessel can run for safety. I hope that this line of steamers may be established, because I believe in the advantages which would be deprived from it, not only by Ireland, but by the Empire. Whatever is done, however, I trust that the question of a harbour of refuge in the West of Ireland will receive the consideration of the Government.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW: The noble Lord who asked this Question was good enough to say that he awaited my reply with much interest, but I am afraid he is doomed to some disappointment. I hope that in days to come there will be others who will reply to Questions like these connected with our colonies. A few moments ago I saw the noble Lord the High Commissioner for Canada in the House, and I think that, if it had been in accordance with Parliamentary practice, this Question could more properly have been addressed to him, because, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, there is no official communication as to any negotiations which are going on between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government of Canada. They have reason to believe that these negotiations are in progress, but what the nature of them is, or whether they are likely to lead to a satisfactory conclusion, the Government are in complete ignorance. I can only say that, as far as the general question is concerned, naturally His Majesty's Government look with favour on the establishment of a fast service between the United Kingdom and any part of the Dominion; but this particular question is one which affects the Government of the Dominion and the Canadian Pacific Company. I am afraid that I have no information to give to the noble Lord. The second part of the Question put to me was whether, in the event of such a service being established, the Government would take into consideration the claims of the West coast of Ireland, more particularly Galway. No doubt these claims will be taken into consideration. But I believe that there are other ports of the United Kingdom which claim equal consideration. If the noble Lord and others interested in other ports in Ireland—Bantry Bay in particular—and those interested in Liverpool, Southampton, and other places desirous of urging the respective claims of different ports as a port of departure from this country care to come together, the Government will be glad to form a ring round and see a fair fight out.

HOUSE OF LORDS OFFICES COMMITTEE.

Second Report from the Select Committee made; to be printed; and to be considered on Thursday next. (No. 174.)

House adjourned at five minutes past Five o'clock to Thursday next, Four o'clock.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, 5th August, 1902.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The CLERK at the TABLE informed the House of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND TRAMWAYS BILL [LORDS].

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

DEVONPORT CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) BILL [LORDS] (PRINCE OF WALES'S CONSENT SIGNIFIED).

Read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

SOUTH EASTERN AND LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAYS BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER).

Consideration of Lords Amendments to Commons Amendments postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting.

RICHMOND HILL (PRESERVATION OF VIEW) BILL [BY ORDER].

Consideration of Lords Amendments postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting.

EDGWARE AND HAMPSTEAD RAILWAY BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER).

Third Reading postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting.

BAKER STREET AND WATERLOO RAILWAY BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER),

CHARING CROSS, EUSTON, AND HAMPSTEAD RAILWAY (CONSOLIDATED) BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER),

NORTH-WEST LONDON RAILWAY BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER).

Consideration, as amended, postponed by the Chairman of Ways and Means under Order [1st May] till Thursday, 16th October, at the evening sitting.

GREAT NORTHERN AND CITY RAILWAY BILL [LORDS] (BY ORDER).

Ordered, That Standing Order No. 243 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read the third time.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Bill accordingly read the third time, and passed, with Amendments.

GREENOCK AND PORT GLASGOW TRAMWAYS (EXTENSION) ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL [LORDS].

Considered, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to—

Fleetwood Urban District Council Bill, with an Amendment.

London United Tramways Bill, with Amendments.

PETITIONS.

BEN NEVIS OBSERVATORY.

Petition from Fort William, against discontinuance of grant in aid; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From Ripley and Pudsey; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petition from Birmingham, against alteration of Clause 8; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petition from Enfield, for alteration; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Copy presented, of Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 31st March, 1902, together with Reports of the Inspecting Officers, Assistant Inspecting Officers, and Sub-Inspectors of the Railway Department to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1894 (VESSELS DETAINED).

Copy presented, of Return of all ships ordered by the Board of Trade, or its officers, during the period from the 1st July, 1901, to the 30th June, 1902, to be provisionally detained as unsafe, together with Summaries, etc. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 734]) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

EAST INDIA (RAILWAYS).

Copy presented, of Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1901, by A. Brereton, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railways [by Command; to lie upon the Table.

POOR RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 17th June; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 326.]

SECONDARY EDUCATION (SCOTLAND).

Copy presented, of Report for the year 1902 by Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B. [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS DISMISSED IN HIGHLAND CROFTING COUNTIES.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 23rd June; *Mr. Weir*]; to lie upon the Table.

CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE).

Copy ordered, "of Treasury Minute, dated the 26th day of July, 1902, stating the circumstances under which certain Civil Servants have been retained in the Service after they have attained the age of sixty-five, and of the Return therein referred to."—(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES (ENGLAND AND WALES).

Return ordered, "showing the number and composition of the Technical Committees in counties and county boroughs in England and Wales established under the Technical Instruction Acts, and the populations for which they act."—(*Mr. Walter Palmer.*)

MERCHANT SHIPPING, 1901.

Copy ordered, "of Tables showing the progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal maritime countries."—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour.*)

COAL TABLES, 1901.

Copy ordered, "of Statistical Tables relating to the production, consumption, and imports and exports of coal in the British Empire and the principal foreign countries in each year from 1883 to 1901, as far as the particulars can be stated; together with statements showing the production of lignite and petroleum in the principal producing countries for a series of years (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 213 of Session 1901)."—(*Mr. Gerald Balfour*).

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

India—Weaving Industries.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): To ask the Secretary of State for India, in view of the recommendations in the Report of the Famine Commission relative to the condition of hand-loom weavers in various parts of India, will the Government consider the expediency of adopting such measures as will admit of hand-loom weavers being provided with shuttle-looms in place of the hand-loom.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I understand that the matter is already receiving attention in India, and that efforts are being made by the local governments in connection with technical instruction to improve the indigenous loom of the country and thereby increase it efficiency.

Madras Land Revenues—Default Sales.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that for the ten years 1890-91 to 1899-1900 inclusive, there were sold by auction by the Indian Government in the Madras Presidency, in default of payment of land revenue, 343,096 acres of land held by 124,078 defaulters; and, seeing that out of 343,096 acres of land thus put up for auction only 193,725 acres were sold, will he say how the remaining 149,371 acres, which were bought in by the Government for want of bidders, have been dealt with.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton*). The hon. Member is referred to my answer to a similar Question

asked by him on the 4th instant.† I there explained that the Government disposes of the lands to cultivators as opportunities arise.

Indian Income Tax Act.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been called to the fact that income tax is now levied in India on incomes of 500 rupees (£33 6s. 8d.) and upwards; and will he consider the expediency of extending the exemption.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton*). I am aware of the fact which the hon. Member mentions. There is no intention at present of modifying the Indian Income Tax Act.

Naval Expenditure at Dover and Gibraltar.

SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): To ask the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, with regard to the Return of Naval Works, whether the apparent lessening of expenditure during the current financial year, as compared with the last financial year, and the estimated average for each year, in the case of Dover involves retardation in that case; and similarly with regard to Gibraltar Dockyard Extension.

(*Answered by Mr. Pretyman.*) There will be no retardation of the works at Dover and Gibraltar Dockyard Extension during the present year. The figures in Column 5 of the Return do not show the estimated expenditure for the current financial year, but the amount remaining available for that year out of the provision made for the two years expenditure in the Naval Works Act, 1901. In the case of both Dover and Gibraltar Dockyard Extension the rate of progress has exceeded anticipations, and it is estimated that fully as much, or more, will be spent during 1902–3 than in 1901–2. The excesses on the amount available for these items will be met out of the amounts provided for other items upon which the rate of progress has been less than was expected.

† See page 493.

Navy—Jam Contracts.

COLONEL LONG (Worcestershire, Evesham): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he can state what weights of the various descriptions of jam were bought for the Navy in the years 1900 and 1901 respectively.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) No jam was bought for the Navy during the years mentioned, as jam is not at present included in the scale of rations for the Navy. It is, however, to be included in the revised scale which is to come into force in the course of next year.

Navy—Engineer Officers.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether, as questions connected with the Engineer Officers of the Royal Navy have been and are engaging the attention of the Admiralty, he can now give the House any information as to the steps the Admiralty intend to take in the matter.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) I am afraid I am not at present able to give the noble Lord any further information with regard to this question, but I can assure him that it is receiving the careful consideration of the Board of Admiralty.

Bridlington Coastguard Station.

MR. LUKE WHITE (Yorkshire, E.R., Buckrose): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty, in view of the fact that a man was drowned at Bridlington within a few yards of the coastguard station, on the afternoon of the 21st July, and that at that time the station was locked up, whether he will give directions that the coastguard station at Bridlington be kept open in future.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) The coastguard station in question is kept open all day as far as is practicable, but it is occasionally necessary for the coastguard man on watch to be absent for short periods on other duties, such as that of boarding vessels that arrive in the harbour. This was the case on the occasion of the accident referred to. I ought to add that the immediate cause

of the fatality seems to have been the absence of any life-buoys along the sea-wall, and I am informed that since the accident occurred the local authorities have supplied this omission.

Ordnance Survey—Pay of Labourers.

MR. TANKERVILLE CHAMBERLAYNE (Southampton): To ask the President of the Board of Agriculture if he can say why the labourers in the Ordnance Survey Office are not paid the same wages as those in a similar position who are employed by the Board of Works and the Board of Education; whether he is aware that recently men have been taken on as unskilled labourers, and after a few weeks service have been promoted to a better class with higher pay over the heads of men who have been working in the Ordnance Survey from ten to twenty years; and whether he will arrange that the minimum rate of wages now granted to these labourers, viz., 18s., be increased to 21s., the minimum in all other Government Departments.

(*Answered by Mr. Hanbury.*) I know of no labourers under the Board of Works or the Board of Education at Southampton whose position compares with those on the Ordnance Survey, but inquiries are being made on the subject. The particular cases to which my hon. friend directs attention cannot be identified with certainty, but men of superior attainments sometimes join as labourers in the hope of promotion, and it is probable that this is the explanation of the circumstances referred to in the Question. Promotion from one grade to the other is given, not for length of service, but for ability to discharge superior duties, and the most competent men are selected. The pay of the labourers at Southampton has considerably increased of late, and it is doubtful whether any further increase could be justified, but I shall be happy to further investigate the matter in detail.

Muzzling Order of 1st July, 1902.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN (Carmarthenshire, W.): To ask the President of the Board of Agriculture whether he will state under what authority is the Rabies Order of 1st July, 1902, issued, which prescribes the muzzling, inclosing, or chaining of healthy dogs on their owners' premises between sunset and sunrise; and whether it is proposed to enforce this order by domiciliary visits of the police.

(*Answered by Mr. Hanbury.*) The order is made under the authority of Section 22 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894. The enforcement of the order rests with the local authority.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Telegraphists.

MR. PLUMMER (Newcastle-on-Tyne): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he will state when the Newcastle-on-Tyne telegraphists (of whom thirty-eight, with an average service of twenty-seven years, are still waiting promotion) may expect a reply to their petition having reference to their maximum wage and the need for an increase of higher appointments at Newcastle, which was forwarded to the Postmaster General in August last.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The memorial in question has been of necessity held over for consideration in connection with a revision of staff at the Newcastle-on-Tyne post office. That revision is now almost completed, and the Postmaster General hopes to be able to answer the memorialists in a short time.

Falmore (Donegal) Boatslip.

MR. HUGH LAW (Donegal, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the whole of the amount voted by the Congested Districts Board for the construction of a boatslip at Falmore, County Donegal, has been expended thereupon; and whether the work has been completed.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The amount authorised by the Board on this work was £170, of which £168 14s. 8d. has been expended. The work was undertaken on condition that the fishermen would themselves excavate in the earth a place to which their boats could be hauled for safety. This they have failed to do, and the Board has declined to make any further expenditure.

Irish Board of Education—Intermediate Science Syllabus.

MR. MACARTNEY (Antrim, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will state by whom the Intermediate Science Syllabus was drawn up; whether the Professors of Chemistry and Physics of the Royal College of Science were consulted; and, if not, whether he can state the reasons why they were not referred to.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) I replied fully, on the 28th July, to a similar Question addressed to me by the hon. and learned Member for South Donegal.†

Naas Barracks Water Supply.

MR. LEAMY (Kildare, N.): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether any arrangement has yet been come to between the military authorities and the Naas Urban District Council for the supply of water by the Council to the military barracks at Naas.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The terms proposed by the Naas Urban District Council for the water supply in question are considered satisfactory, but as there are no funds available for the necessary works in connection with the service during the present financial year, it is not possible to proceed further at present.

South Africa—Court Martial on Solomon Vonaas.

MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether a Boer officer, named Solomon Van Os, was shot by order of a court martial at Heidelberg, South Africa, on 23rd June; and, if so, will he state the charge and the nature of the evidence against him, and by whom he was tried.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The person alluded to is evidently Solomon Vonaas, who was convicted of the murder of Captain Myers, South African Constabulary, on September 25th, by a military court held at Heidelberg on the 19th June, and was sentenced to death. Captain Myers went out alone to meet a party of three Boers, who had approached the blockhouse line under a white flag, and asked to see an officer. While talking to them, Captain Myers was shot and stripped in broad daylight, and in full view of the blockhouses. The identity of the men was established, and Vonaas confessed that he was the man who actually shot Captain Myers.

Medical Examination of Army Candidates—Case of Mr. Fleming, Glasgow.

SIR J. STIRLING-MAXWELL (Wigtonshire): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that Mr. H. H. Fleming, of Glasgow, a University candidate for the Army, having been pronounced physically fit for a Commission by a Medical Board in Edinburgh in July, 1900, was in October, 1901, rejected by the Medical Board who made the final examination for a congenital defect which was discovered and passed by the first Board; and whether, in view of the fact that the inconsistency of the two Boards cost Mr. Fleming eighteen months of time and £200 of money, the Secretary of State will undertake that candidates will be rejected in future for congenital defects at the preliminary examination if they are to be rejected at all.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) I am aware of this case. This gentleman was held to be unfit for the service owing to weakness and deficiency of the abdominal walls. There was no inconsistency between the Reports of the two Boards, as the candidate's health had become worse in the interval.

Courts Martial Commission.

MR. BRYN ROBERTS (Carnarvonshire, Eifion): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he can state by whom, and under what authority, the Commissioners have been appointed to go to Cape Colony to inquire into the sentences passed under martial law; and whether there is any and, if so, what precedent for the appointment; and whether he will state the terms of the reference, or lay the same on the Table.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) (1) The Commissioners are being

† See preceding Volume, p. 1348.

authorised to proceed to South Africa in terms of a Royal Commission. As the House of Commons was informed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 29th July, the Commission was appointed by His Majesty's Government with the concurrence of the Cape Government, and of the Prime Minister of Natal; (2) I am not aware that there is any exact precedent; (3) The terms of references were substantially given in the notice which appeared in *The Times* of 24th July.

Reinstatement of Boer Prisoners.

MR. CHANNING: To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it is the intention of His Majesty's Government to reinstate in their farms those Boers whose farms were, previous to the signing of the terms of surrender, sold to make good charges for the maintenance of their families in the camps.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) I have nothing to add to the answers given to Questions asked by the hon. Member on this subject on 31st July and 1st August.†

South African Constabulary Appointments.

SIR JOSEPH DIMSDALE (London): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether appointments to the South African Constabulary are being offered in the first place to men who have served in the late war; and, if so, might full publicity be given to same, and a Return giving the result of the past four weeks recruiting, particularising the number of men appointed who have served in the late war; and will he say whether a full recruiting staff is maintained in London, and, if so, will he state its annual cost.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) Other things being equal, preference is given to applicants who have served during the war, but it is not practicable or desirable to confine recruiting in this country to such men only. Recruiting takes place in South Africa also, where men who have served in the war have an opportunity of joining the Constabulary. Of 3,225 applications received during the past four weeks 204 have been accepted. I am unable to state how many of the accepted candidates have served during the war, as their papers have been forwarded to South Africa. The estimated annual cost of the London recruiting office is £4,045. I may say that the staff are employed on other duties in connection with the Constabulary besides recruiting.

† See pages 276 and 397.

(2.15.) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

Army Officers' Establishment.

COLONEL LONG (Worcestershire, Evesham): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War what is the proportion of appointments given to officers of the rank of colonel to the numbers of officers of the rank of regimental lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Infantry respectively.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton): I am afraid that I cannot give my hon. and gallant friend any reply to his Question, as any figures I could supply would be misleading. The Army Corps system is not yet in full operation, and the present proportions are in process of change. Further, it must be remembered that certain appointments to substantive colonelcies are open to Cavalry as well as Infantry officers.

Field Batteries of Volunteer Artillery.

MR. PLUMMER (Newcastle-on-Tyne): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether, in view of the services rendered in the South African War by field batteries of Volunteer Artillery, he will state what is the intention of the Government with reference to Army Order 120 of 1st May last, and whether such Order is to be regarded as indicating an intention in the future to abolish such batteries.

LORD STANLEY: As I stated on the 24th ultimo, the whole question is under consideration.

Case of Private Durkan, Sixth Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for

War will he explain why the pay of Private Bernard Durkan, of the 6th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, was refused, although he had served his training period at the Curragh; and will he direct that this man's arrears of pay be remitted to him.

LORD STANLEY: Will the hon. Member kindly address any communication he may like to make on this matter to the general officer commanding the district.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: Can the noble Lord give me a guarantee that the general officer commanding the district will pay any attention to my request?

LORD STANLEY: I am certain that he will.

Chinese Tariff Negotiations.

MR. NORMAN (Wolverhampton, S.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will state for what reason the confidential correspondence respecting the tariff negotiations in China is withheld from Parliament after it has been communicated to private individuals; and when he proposes to present it to Parliament.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): The Chambers of Commerce and other bodies interested in the China trade have been confidentially consulted by the Secretary of State with regard to certain articles of the draft Treaty. I hope the hon. Member will agree with me in thinking that, while such consultation was indispensable, it would, on the other hand, be premature to publish the correspondence whilst negotiations are still in progress.

MR. NORMAN: Can the noble Lord say on what principle the selection of bodies interested was made?

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! That does not arise out of the Question on the Paper.

Trumpeter to the Scottish Court of Justiciary.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): I beg to ask the Lord Advocate if he will state on what date it is proposed to abolish the office of Trumpeter to the Court of Justiciary, for which a salary of £80 per annum is provided in the Estimates.

*THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. A. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire): There is no such person as Trumpeter to the Court of Justiciary. The hon. Member probably refers to an allowance of £80 which is made to one of the Trumpeters of His Majesty's Household for attendance on the Court of Justiciary. This is all. The new appointments have been altered, and a small daily fee is now paid. The allowance in question is paid to the sole remaining old trumpeter who was engaged on the former condition, and even if it were legal I should not think of depriving him of his allowance in his old age.

MR. WEIR: I am anxious to save £80 a year, and I want to know when the saving will begin.

*MR. A. GRAHAM MURRAY: The new arrangement of paying a daily fee is already in force.

Parochial Medical Officers in the Highlands.

MR. WEIR: I beg to ask the Lord Advocate if he will state the cause of the delay in issuing the Return relative to Parochial medical officers in the Highland crofting counties which was granted in May last; and can he say when the Return will be in the hands of Members.

*MR. A GRAHAM MURRAY: The Return has been completed, and will be laid before the House today.

Kew Gardens—Smoke Nuisance

SIR CHARLES M'LAREN (Leicestershire, Bosworth): I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works whether he can now state what proceedings have been taken to abate the smoke nuisance at Brentford with a view to protect Kew Gardens.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (Mr. AKERS DOUGLAS, Kent, St. Augustine's): This has been engaging

the most careful attention of the legal advisers of my Department. The position of matters has been explained to me, and I shall be happy to explain it in turn to the hon. Baronet privately; but it would be inconvenient to make a public statement.

Irish MSS. Abroad.

MR. BOLAND (Kerry, S.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is now in a position to give the names of the libraries on the Continent and elsewhere in which important Irish MSS. are to be found.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): The library at Copenhagen, the Burgundian Library at Brussels, and the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillips at Cheltenham.

National Library, Dublin.

MR. BOLAND: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether any, and, if so, what steps have been taken to increase the staff at the National Library, Dublin.

MR. WYNDHAM: The Departmental Committee appointed to consider the question of the sufficiency of the staff has not yet made its final Report. For the present, however, two additional attendants have been appointed to the staff.

Half-Acre Scheme in County Cork.

MR. SHEEHAN (Cork Co., Mid.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will state the reasons why the additional half-acre scheme has not been proceeded with by the Cork Rural District Council, and the matters in connection with this scheme which require adjustment.

MR. WYNDHAM: The Local Government Board is unable to explain the omission of the District Council to take action. The Council is aware that the Provisional Order cannot issue until the Board has been supplied with the requisite maps and consents of the parties interested, and until arrangements have been made to deal satisfactorily with a number of instances of irregular tenancies of existing cottages.

Marshall's Estate, Doon, County Limerick.

MR. LUNDON (Limerick, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that an application has been made to the Land Commission by the agent or receiver to the estate of Marshall, Toomaline, Doon, County Limerick, that in consequence of the estate being solvent it should be declared outside the scope of the 40th Section of the Land Act of 1896; is he aware that Mr. Marshall was declared a bankrupt, and that the trustees claim to be landlords as well as trustees; will he state on what grounds the receiver on the estate claims to have become agent, and whether any authority in bankruptcy has transferred the interest of Mr. Marshall to the trustees; and will he see that the tenants' interests shall be protected, and that the tenants shall be given facilities for purchasing their holdings.

MR. WYNDHAM: I have no knowledge whether the facts are as stated in the Question. I am informed, however, that on Thursday last the land judge made an order declaring that the estate referred to did not come within the provisions of the 40th Section of the Act of 1896. The tenants were represented on the occasion by counsel.

Cusack Estate, Longford.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether his attention has been drawn to the management of the Cusack, County Longford, Estate, and the treatment of the tenants thereon; and, will he direct the attention of the Land Commission to this estate with a view to the putting in operation of the 40th section of the Act of 1896, so that the usual request for sale shall be issued immediately.

MR. WYNDHAM: Mr. Justice Ross recently animadverted on the treatment of the tenants on this estate by its former owner. The property is now administered in the court of the land judge and was placed in charge of a receiver in April last. It rests with the land judge, not the Land Commission, to take the initiative in obtaining a request under the 40th Section. I am

informed that the proceedings in the land judge's court have not yet reached the stage at which it would be possible to determine whether the provisions of that section are applicable to the estate in question.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: Can the right hon. Gentleman take any action to expedite the proceedings in the Land Judge's Court?

MR. WYNDHAM: I do not think it is within my province to interfere.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs): Is it the intention of the Prime Minister to adhere to the programme of business as sketched in the morning papers?

MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.): Before the right hon. Gentleman answers that, I wish to ask what he intends to do with the Licensing Bill and the Patents Bill. After what hour will he promise not to take them?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): As regards the Licensing Bill, I understand the Lords have made very small modifications upon the measure, modifications which are not really of a contentious character, and I can give no pledge that it will not be taken at a late hour. The Patent Law Amendment Bill will not be taken late. If the seventh Clause of the Education Bill is not finished to-morrow (Wednesday) it will have to be taken on Thursday at the morning sitting, instead of the Motion for adjournment.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford): Then what about the business after the Motion for adjournment. I know that the right hon. Gentleman is in a difficulty in settling a definite programme, but it would be a convenience to Members to know what the programme is, and especially what is to be done with the three Irish Bills. What steps does the right hon. Gentleman propose to take to fulfil his pledges as to these Bills?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I think that in the stress of public business, owing to the prolonged discussion of matters that usually pass without debate, the hon. Member's view was that these Bills can hardly come on until the Autumn session.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: My view?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have been erroneously informed, perhaps. My idea is to take the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill tomorrow as the first Order, and I shall propose to take the Third Reading of the Appropriation Bill and the Motion for adjournment for the holidays on Friday. If we do not—as I do not wish to contemplate—finish the seventh Clause of the Education Bill tomorrow or Thursday, then, of course, the holidays will have to be postponed.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: Then may I take it for granted that the Prime Minister proposes to postpone the further stages of the three Irish Bills until the autumn session?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Unless we are more fortunate in getting through our business, then I am afraid we must reconcile ourselves to that unhappy result.

MR. JOHN REDMOND: There is one other question to which I wish to call the attention of the Prime Minister. It will be in the recollection of the right hon. Gentleman that I asked him for an opportunity of debating the Report of the Select Committee which inquired into the imprisonment of the hon. Member for Sligo for contempt of court. The right hon. Gentleman promised to look into the matter, and I now ask whether, in accordance with precedent, the Government will afford opportunities for a discussion of the Report.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have looked into the precedents—I will not say I have given them detailed study—but as I read them they do not absolutely bear on this case. In the Wellesley case there was no question of a day being asked for; in Mr. Dwyer Grey's case a day was asked for and refused by Mr. Gladstone; while Mr. Sheehy's case is not a case in point. In that case the hon. Member was served with a summons in the precincts of the House, a great deal of feeling was excited, and a day was given for the discussion.

At any rate, I cannot promise a day for the consideration of this case before the adjournment. Whether it is possible or desirable to give a day later, remains a matter for consideration. If a day is given, I think it should be for the purpose of arriving at a distinct conclusion that in future, questions of criminal contempt of Court ought not to be dealt with by Committees of the House where they stand absolutely on all fours with other indictable offences.

MR. BRYCE: As to the proposal of the right hon. Gentleman to take both the Motion for the adjournment and the Third Reading of the Appropriation Bill on Friday, we on this side must not be understood as assenting to the arrangement. There may be a great many questions insufficiently discussed, especially as the right hon. Gentleman does not propose to give us a full day to-morrow for the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (VENTILATION).

First Report from the Select Committee brought up, and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 327.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (SUPPLY).

(2.30.) Motion made, and Question put, "That on this day, notwithstanding anything in the Sessional Order (Business in Supply) of the 28 h of April, business other than business of Supply may be taken before midnight, and proceedings on Report of Supply may be taken after midnight."—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

The House divided:—Ayes, 124; Noes, 69. (Division List No. 368.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon A. J (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt. Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Beach, Rt. Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Bull, William James
Campbell, Rt. Hn J. A. (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Davenport, William Bromley-
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hon Sir J (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Jeffreys, Rt. Hn. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham)
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent
Macdona, John Cumming
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Murray, Rt. Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Sharpe, William Edward T.
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Col. William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashtonund. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell (Birm.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R (Bath)
Wolff, Gustav Wilhelm
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.
Gilhooly, James
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Law, Hugh A. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lundon, W.
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Dowd, John
Paulton, James Mellor
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Lough and Mr. Dalziel.

SUPPLY.—19TH JUNE.—REPORT.

Resolution reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS II.

"That a sum, not exceeding £9,819, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the salaries and expenses of the office of His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland and subordinate office, expenses under the Inebriates Acts, 1879 to 1900, and expenses under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, including a grant in aid of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Fund."

Resolution read a second time.

* (2.50.) MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) protested against the attitude taken by the Secretary for Scotland in reference to the distress in the congested areas of the Highlands. The right hon. Gentleman would not take the trouble to inquire personally, but he accepted information from the landlords, who were the prime offenders. Though Parliament had provided the power and means to assist, nothing was being done to alleviate distress, which was especially acute in the Island of Lewis. There were 30,000 in that Island most of whom lived under deplorable conditions. They would probably be told that much had been done in other parts of the country, but the secret of that was that in these places the people, by defying the law, had forced the authorities to take action. All that had been done in the Island of Lewis was to secure a few acres for fishermen's dwellings. He would like the Lord Advocate himself to visit the place, and he would see that it was one of the worst off in the United Kingdom. Further, he had to complain that nothing had been done to remove the silt in Ness Harbour, and as a protest against the inaction of the Secretary for Scotland, in this and other matters connected with the congested areas, he moved the reduction of the Vote by £100.

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out '£9,819,' and insert '£9,719.'" —(*Mr. Weir.*)

Question proposed, "That '£9,819' stand part of the said Resolution."

MR. DALZIEL (Kirkcaldy Burghs) said he desired to call attention to the case of David Thomas, who was extradited from America on a charge of embezzling £1,500 belonging to a Cupar building society, and in respect of whose extradition the local magistrates had been

mulcted in a portion of the costs. The local magistrates entered into the bond antecedent to the extradition proceedings being instituted in the belief, based on a statement of the Fiscal of the county, that it would not be enforced; but, on the conviction of the accused, they were charged with a part of the expenses of bringing him from America. What would have been their position had they refused to sign the bond? It was a case in which many local people were interested, and it would have been said that they were failing to assist in the proper administration of justice. In fact, they had no alternative but to sign the bond. As it was a Crown prosecution, it was felt that the local magistrates ought not to bear any part of the expense connected with the proper administration of justice, and the Lord Advocate would give general satisfaction in the locality if he could see his way to remit the charge.

*THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. A. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire), in reply to the hon. Member for Ross and Cromarty, said he had really nothing to add to the statements he had made in Committee of Supply. His difficulty was that he was met with what he would call the vague declamation of the hon. Member against what he had characterised as the lethargy and want of movement on the part of the Secretary for Scotland. Nothing that he could say would probably have any effect on the hon. Member, and he could only comfort himself with the reflection that his general declamation was not confined to the Scotch Office. As he sat in the House, he had the opportunity of hearing the hon. Member urge very much the same class of complaint against the War Office, and even against the Foreign Office, now that he had extended his operations and had surveyed the world as far as India and Japan. The policy of his noble friend was put perfectly clearly in the report of the Congested Districts Board, which was adequately discussed when the Vote was before the Committee. That policy was to help those who helped themselves. The removal of the silt was still under consideration. Although the number of persons who offered to do the work was large, the amount of sand that could be moved in a day was limited, and it became obvious that the offer was not one that could be accepted, because it was no use attempting to cope with the silt unless it could be dealt with once and for all. The question was really an engineering one, as to which the Congested Districts Board must obviously be guided by professional advice. They were taking advice and considering the question, and it was not on account of any dilatoriness on their part that this delay had occurred. The same might be said about roads. The hon. Member opposite had said that the people in the district ought to know where roads were wanted, but anybody who had any experience of what the local recommendations came to knew that it was very unsafe to take the local view as against the expert view as to the line a road should take. This, again, was a question for an expert, by whose advice the Department should be guided. With reference to the case mentioned by the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy, that required some explanation. In the first place, he could not accept the hon. Member's view that the borough authorities did not expect that the bond would be enforced, for this reason—that if the Fiscal made such a statement, he had no right under the rules, which were very clearly laid down with regard to these matters, to give any such assurance. It had come to be believed that for the prevention of crime Scotland depended on the Government; as a fact, this was not so. It was the business of each locality to prevent crime in its own area, and any step taken by the Government was taken by means of a subvention. If that were not so, there would not be equality of treatment between the two kingdoms. It was the custom in England not to go into the question of extradition in regard to such crimes as forgery or embezzlement unless a bond for the expenses of getting back the alleged criminal was granted by the person who was prosecuting. In the same way in Scotland it had never been the habit for the Crown Office to ask for extradition unless they got a bond or guarantee from any one who wished a person put upon his trial. He supposed

in the present case that feeling was so strong in the locality that the local authority came forward in the interests of the community, and gave the bond. It would have been against all ordinary precedent if the bond had not been exacted.

(3.13.) Question put.

House divided :—Ayes, 119; Noes, 82. (Division List No. 369.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry. E.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Campbell, Rt Hn. J A. (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (Birm.
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Flannery, Sir Fostescue
Flower, Ernest
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hon. W. (Bristol, S.)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Macdona, John Cumming
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Malcolm, Ian
Milvain, Thomas
Morton, Arthur A. H. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Sharpe, William Edward T.
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hereford, East
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Valentia, Viscount
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A C E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cullinan, J.
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Esmonde, Sir Thomas
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby Co.)
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harrington, Timothy
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Leamy, Edmund
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South),
Norman, Henry
O'Brien Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.),
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)

Mr. A. Graham Murray.

Palmer, Sir Charles M. (Durham
Paulton, James Mellor
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Robertson, Edmund (Dundee)
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Weir and Mr. Dalziel.

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[26th JUNE]—REPORT.

Resolution reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS IV.

"That a sum, not exceeding £400, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for a Grant to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland in aid of the maintenance of the National Gallery, School of Art, and Museum of Antiquities, Scotland, etc."

MR. MUNRO FERGUSON (Leith Burghs) asked whether any definite step had been taken with regard to the appointment of a Court of Inquiry, for the purpose of inquiring into the allowances made to the Board of Manufactures with a view to exercising a more efficient control in regard to the National Gallery in Scotland. He understood that an arrangement took place the other day in regard to this matter.

*MR. A. GRAHAM MURRAY said every step had been taken that could be taken with regard to this Court of Inquiry up to the present time. The right hon. Gentleman opposite had been asked to furnish names, which had not yet been done, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped to be in a position shortly to announce the names of the Departmental Committee which was to inquire into the question of the control of the National Gallery in Scotland.

MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.) expressed his satisfaction at the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. This matter excited a great deal of feeling in Scotland, and he hoped that as soon after the Recess as possible, the Committee would get to work, and report to the House the result of their labours at the earliest possible moment.

*MR. A. GRAHAM MURRAY said it was intended that the sittings of the Committee should take place during the Recess; therefore, he hoped to have their Report when the House re-assembled.

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[15TH JULY, EVENING SITTING]—REPORT.

Resolution reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS IV.

"That a sum, not exceeding £707,712 be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for public education in Scotland, and for science and art in Scotland, including a grant in aid.

(3,30.) MR. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid) pointed out that whilst under the English Education Act of 1870, schools in England were limited to elementary instruction, under the Scottish Act of 1872, schools in Scotland combined elementary and secondary instruction. Under the old parochial system, which existed until the Act of 1872, Scotland stood at the head of almost every country in the world as regarded educational establishment, but she was not at the head now; she was not so far advanced considering the advantages she possessed over other countries in 1872. The advantage they possessed prior to 1872 was that the education given under the old parochial system was a sufficient preparation for the University. It was the teachers who gave the impetus to the boy to go to the University, and every teacher was qualified to

prepare a boy to go there. The schools of Scotland were of a higher character, and had a better class of teachers than the English schools, higher paid and better qualified. For that reason education was more expensive in Scotland, but the benefits of this, he contended, were felt throughout the Empire. It should be remembered that while the ratepayers of Scotland were at all this expense, the benefit was of an Imperial character. The Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, and the Leader of the Opposition were all Scotsmen, and men of the same nationality would be found in every part of the Empire. This was a point which should be borne in mind when any additional grant was given to Scotland out of the Imperial purse. That certain sacrifices were made by the people themselves was shown by the fact that the compulsory school age in Scotland was fourteen years, as against thirteen in England.

Then with regard to the changes which had been made in the mode of examination since 1872. The principle of the Act of 1872 was that every child should be educated to the extent of its abilities, and grants were given according to the individual results. That was an important method, because by it the children of the poorest parents were given as much attention as others. But pressure was brought to bear with a view to having a general examination of the schools. That was an unfortunate change, because under such a system the poorer children sank to the bottom, and it was impossible to tell how they were being educated. The teachers were the main factors in bringing about the change. When the grants were based on individual examination, each child had to be brought up to the required standard, but under the new method it was sufficient to have two or three clever boys at the head of the class, and the teachers were afforded an enormous relief. The change was also a great relief to the inspectors, because instead of having to examine and pass a judgment upon each individual child they had simply to pass a class on a state of general proficiency being shown. The School Boards also were in favour of the change, because it insured them a better grant and gave them less trouble. The poor parents were the losers by the change. Ignorance would never be eradicated until the State took care that each child, even when it belonged to a poor family, was properly educated. Under the old system the progress of education could be estimated, and it was possible to tell how many children were passing into the higher standards. That was not now the case. Inspectors got on better with the local authorities and the teachers' associations by reporting everything as satisfactory, and so a mere general opinion as to the state of the school was given, but there were no statistics as to the individual children. The Education Department should at least insist on the old standards being revived, not for the purposes of the grant, but so that year by year comparisons could be made, and they might see exactly how matters stood. Previously a parent knew each year whether his child was making progress, and if the result was unsatisfactory the reason could be ascertained. Now, however, the child was not examined until the end of his school course, and it was then too late to go back if the result was unsatisfactory. There was too much laxity with regard to the examinations, and the Scottish Education Department ought to give the matter serious attention.

With regard to secondary education, the policy of the Department had been to kill the secondary and private schools. They began by a system of payments for specific subjects with high-sounding names, such as "English Literature" which consisted of so many lines of poetry repeated from memory, but which were secondary only in name. As a result of that policy, in places like Glasgow the board schools competed with the secondary and private schools, and as the fees in the former amounted to only about £2 as against £12 in the latter, the children were all drawn to the board schools, and the secondary schools that were not killed were crippled. That policy had now been practically reversed, and the endeavour was being made to raise up secondary schools, and to kill the secondary education in the elementary schools. One great advantage of a State-aided school was that if they had secondary

education at the top, elementary education in that school would be better, they would get a better class of pupils, and the whole tone of the school would be raised. Some people thought secondary education ought to be kept by itself and attached to the Universities. He thought the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities would agree with him that the people of Scotland were not so much enamoured with professors as to be willing to place education in Scotland under their charge, for he did not believe that the people of Scotland would ever tolerate education being worked from a University centre. This would be a fatal policy, and contrary to the traditions of Scotland. A boy should be kept under the influence of the same teacher as long as possible, and induced to go on step by step to the highest point that could possibly be reached. But if they had secondary education in every elementary school, he quite granted that they must have secondary schools as well. They should never lose sight of the fact that throughout Scotland many of the parishes were so sparsely populated that they must have the local school within reach of every child, and capable of teaching up to the highest point of going to the University. They should look at this question from the point of view of what had been the custom and habit of Scotland. It had been said that the effect of the old parochial system was that they encouraged only the clever boys, and did nothing for the others. In the old days the teacher had to attend to the very poorest as well as the wealthiest, and at that time compulsory education did not exist. He would not go into other matters because he wished to deal only with questions which were practically more imminent. He wished particularly to emphasise the fact that any money earned in this matter in Scotland, owing to the different circumstances, was earned at a great cost to the ratepayers. They ought to look at education in Scotland as a whole, and not merely the benefit conferred upon any district, because a boy afterwards went out into the world and the education he received was of benefit to the nation at large. They did not ask for any special treatment for Scotland, but simply for the proper recognition of work done for the benefit of the State as a whole. He hoped the Lord Advocate would be able to assure them that steps were being taken to ensure that whatever England got under the present arrangement, Scotland would receive similar treatment by the Exchequer.

(4.7.) MR. MUNRO FERGUSON called the attention of the Lord Advocate to the question of the sanitary inspection of schools in Scotland. He did so because of the delay which had occurred in dealing with Scotch educational matters. He was encouraged to raise this matter because a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the physical training of children in Scotland. Nothing was more important than to see that ventilation and other sanitary requirements were properly attended to in the schools. His experience of country districts was that the ventilation of public schools left almost everything to be desired. He knew of no more unhealthy atmosphere than the class-rooms of many country schools on wet winter days when crowded with children and when the heating as well as the ventilating apparatus was out of order. He felt sure that this cause was the source of widespread disease and injury to the health of the children. What was required was that some efficient inspector should visit the schools without notice and report as to their sanitary condition. This was necessary in the country districts so long as small School Boards continued. The bigger School Boards had larger ideas as to the requirements of schools, but more adequate inspection of the sanitary arrangements was necessary in the country districts. He wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether it was not possible for him to encourage School Boards to make provision for driving children to school from the out-lying districts. In regard to school buildings great advantage would be derived if the smaller Boards had more explicit guidance from the Scottish Office as to the character of the school buildings required in the different localities. The result of the first regulations was to produce a school-rate in some parts of 6s. or 7s. in the £1, on account of the extravagant

cost of the buildings which were put up. In some districts there were crowded and badly ventilated buildings where the money would have been better spent in providing larger space instead of ornamental stone-work. He was sure that any guidance given by the Scottish Office would be respectfully attended to by School Boards, large and small.

MR. JOHN DEWAR (Inverness-shire) called attention to the state of education in the Highlands and Western Islands and to the effect which the recent Minute of the Department would have on the continuation classes. The Minute would have the effect of closing these classes altogether. Owing to the social condition of the islands, and the extreme poverty which existed, education of any kind was carried on under considerable difficulties, but they had, nevertheless, been able to carry on continuation classes very successfully. The children had to come from long distances, and for that reason it was more difficult to carry on elementary education. Up to now the School Board had been able to carry on these classes without any charge on the rates whatever. The grants they got from the Government covered the cost of carrying on the classes. Indeed in some cases there was a profit on them. The minute issued by the Department provided that in the case of continuation classes one-fourth must be borne out of the local rates. This was a very good Minute with regard to rich localities that could afford a little increase of the rate, but it was an absolutely impossible Minute with regard to the western islands of Scotland. He instanced a case in the western islands where last year the School Board carried on continuation classes which were attended by 511 pupils—young men and women—and involved no charge on the rates. This year with the charge of one-fourth of the expense the cost would have been £300 or £400. The Department in view of the special circumstances of the case had, he believed, reduced the charge to one-eighth. That was so much and the School Board was grateful for it, but even the eighth in this case represented £170. The rates in the parish were 10s. 7d. in the £1, so that the Committee would see it was absolutely impossible any more should be taken out of the rates to meet this extra charge. He had made representations to the Department about it, and the head of the Department was in absolute sympathy with them, but he had a difficulty in meeting the case. He would press on the attention of the House that this was a case which needed special treatment, and that those ratepayers should not be asked to contribute out of their penury for this matter. It was of great importance that they should have secondary and technical instruction in these islands, perhaps more important than on the mainland, and for this reason those who were interested in the prosperity of the islands, desired that young men and women should be enabled to go south for more profitable occupations than were to be found in the islands. It was the business of this House to provide them with the technical and the secondary education which would enable them to learn trades and professions and which would make them successful citizens of this country. He trusted that the Government would give a special grant to the islands to provide secondary education.

*MR. WEIR said it was quite impossible for some of the districts to contribute even one-eighth of the cost of the continuation classes referred to by the hon. Member for Inverness-shire. The people were poor and some arrangement should be made for getting rid of that charge. What was wanted was that the boys and girls in the districts where there were no industries should be educated so that they might be able to go south and make a living for themselves. He called attention to the Report of the Government Inspector, Mr. Walker, in regard to the insanitary condition of some of the schools and urged that steps should be taken to remedy this state of matters. The special grant to the Highlands was £1,200, but, in view of the requirements, he thought it should be larger. He hoped the Lord Advocate would bring this matter under the notice of the Secretary of Scotland.

(4.28.) MR. BRYCE supported the plea put forward by the hon. Member for Leith Burghs for more careful attention being given to the sanitary conditions of schools. He also concurred in the view of his hon. friend that it was a mistake

to multiply small schools. Far more effective education could be given by gathering children together in considerable numbers in central schools. He hoped, therefore, that what his hon. friend had said would have the attention of the Education Department. He asked the Lord Advocate whether any steps had been taken since this time last year in the direction indicated by the debate, which took place there on the subject of the training of teachers. At that time the Lord Advocate gave them reason to believe that some steps would be taken in the direction of developing the system of enabling King's students to attend the universities. The new grant now under discussion to be granted to English education raised an important question, and he would only say, bearing in mind the very confused position in which Scotland now stood with regard to Education Grants, that he earnestly hoped that, when the Scotch Education Department came to consider the new grant which Scotland was to receive as the equivalent of the grant to be made to England under the present Education Bill, the opportunity would be taken to endeavour to bring about a general simplification of the confused position in which they stood with regard to their various grants. Whether what he desired would be done by legislation or by Minute, he did not know, but a good deal could be done in the way of consolidating these matters by a consolidating Minute.

MR. RENSHAW (Renfrew, W.): said he did not agree with the right hon. Gentleman that the reorganisation of Scottish education could be secured by a Minute. What was required was a consolidating Act, which should put the Scottish education on a much clearer and more efficient basis. He hoped the time was rapidly approaching when this question of simplification might be dealt with, and he was quite sure that Lord Balfour was more competent than almost any one else in Scotland to deal with the matter, and give them good guidance. As to the sanitary condition of their day schools, he hoped nothing would be done by the Education Department of Scotland to weaken the responsibility of local authorities in regard to this matter.

*MR. A. GRAHAM MURRAY assured the hon. Member for Mid Lanark that the views he had expressed with regard to the education grant would necessarily have very careful consideration, though he would remind him that his views were not entirely shared by those who sat beside him. The way in which the money received by Scotland would be used would be closely scrutinised, but it was not necessarily to be assumed that the money would be in the form of another extra grant. It would probably be more in the nature of an Imperial contribution, and the problem to be looked at would certainly be what contribution to local effort was to be given by the Imperial Exchequer. When they had once fixed upon that, he took it that they would apply it to Scotch needs and circumstances. As to the training of teachers, he could not say that any special new scheme had been inaugurated since the matter was dealt with last year. Greater advantage had been taken of these provisions which allowed of the University education of teachers by attending University classes, but he did not think that there had been any actual new departure in the course of the year. The whole question of the training of teachers still occupied the attention of the Education Department. With regard to the sanitary inspection of schools, he entirely repudiated the aspersion cast upon him that he treated this matter lightly. He did nothing of the kind.

*MR. WEIR: Yes, you did.

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this duty, and it would be something quite new to cast the duty directly on the education authority. The question of continuation classes in the Highlands would fall to be considered in the light of further experience next year when the Code was brought up. The continuation Code had only been running one year.

MR. MUNRO FERGUSON urged with regard to the inspectorship of schools that the Education Department should do what it did with regard to other schools. Although it would be a difficult matter to deal with many small schools in different districts of Scotland, he did not think there would be any difficulty with regard to the large schools.

MR. TENNANT (Berwickshire) called attention to the fact that there were over 30,000 nomadic gipsies in Scotland. The condition of the children educationally was awful to contemplate, they were in the darkest of ignorance, and he hoped that some steps might be taken by which the Lord Advocate might take power to bring these children within the scope of the education laws.

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY.—[29TH MAY, AFTERNOON SITTING.] —REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £4,812,700, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the expense of the material for shipbuilding, repairs, maintenance, &c., including the cost of establishments of dockyards and Naval yards at home and abroad, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

(4.58.) MR. DALZIEL said a great deal of dissatisfaction existed with regard to the giving out of the contract for the supply of linoleum for the use of the Navy. The fact was that for some reason or another one firm always got the contract for the supply of linoleum to the Navy, and with the exception of one year that had been the case for many years. There was no rivalry in the linoleum trade, and all they wanted was a fair field and no favour. They could obtain contracts in all parts of the world, but could not succeed in getting a contract to supply the British Navy, and asked if the Secretary of the Admiralty would receive a representative deputation of linoleum manufacturers.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, Belfast, W.) consented to receive a deputation.

Resolution agreed to.

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £7,665,800, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the expense of the contract work for shipbuilding, repairs, &c., which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON (Dundee) drew attention to the question of merchant cruisers, as affected by the Atlantic shipping combine. When the subject was last before the House they were told that the Admiralty had renewed its three years contract with the White Star Line, subject to certain modifications not yet known, although it was known that the White Star Line, while nominally owned by a British company, was, in point of fact, owned by a foreign corporation. But since that statement was made a new development had apparently taken place, for he understood that not the White Star Company, but a foreign financier, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, had offered to supply the British Navy with ships for fifty years as merchant cruisers, and that the Admiralty actually had that proposal under consideration. He now gathered further from the President of the Board of Trade that a special Departmental Committee was now sitting to consider this and other allied questions with the shipping combine. In the circumstances it was not likely that the Secretary to the Admiralty would be in a position to give any additional information at the moment; but he would venture once again to press the point that, in a matter so serious as this, neither the Admiralty nor the Government should make a conclusive bargain without first giving the House an opportunity of considering it. For the first time in our history

the authorities responsible for the British Navy were actually considering the propriety of contracting with a foreigner for the supply of merchant cruisers. He hoped the House would take up seriously the whole question of the utility of what were called merchant cruisers, whether they belonged to British or to foreign companies. He was inclined to agree with the hon. Member for Yarmouth that the objection to the present cruiser system was that in time of war it would take these ships away from their proper occupation, and he did not know that we ought not to face the music squarely, and build for ourselves at our own cost all the cruisers we might want. There was another subject to which he wished to call attention, and which he believed he would be in order in referring to on this Vote, and one which they were now in a position to discuss because they had all the material they were likely to have for some time to come at their disposal—the Report of the Boiler Committee. He did not consider that that Report condemned the water-tube principle entirely, but it did supply the House with materials which enabled them to ask for some final statement of the deliberate policy of the Admiralty on this much controverted question. He thought that most erroneous views as to the conclusions of the Committee had been circulated in the Press. This was a most laborious Committee. They had examined thirty-six types of water-tube boilers, of which they had selected four as being suitable for war ships. In the first place, he took it that they approved of the principle of the water-tube boiler, chiefly from the military point of view and provided that a satisfactory type were adopted. Although that was a qualified verdict, it was still in favour of the water-tube principle. Secondly, the Belleville type was on the whole condemned, but even this condemnation was not altogether unqualified. Thirdly, the Committee seemed to recommend the Admiralty to search for the ideal water-tube boiler; and, fourthly, they recommended for the larger ships a combination of cylindrical and water-tube boilers until the ideal water-tube boiler was found.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER: For one ship.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON said there was a variety. There were four different types of water-tubes which were to be combined for one purpose.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER interpolated a remark which was inaudible in the Press Gallery.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON said that at any rate he understood that this particular combination was to be tried as an experiment, and that the Committee recommended practically the same. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman would tell them to what extent, if at all, the Committee was to be kept in existence for the purposes of experiment and advice, and what, in the end, was to be the boiler policy of the Admiralty?

(5.16.) MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER said that he was not in a position to deal with the very broad and important question of policy to which the hon. Member had referred, and which was now under the consideration of the Government as a whole, in conjunction with the representatives of the great self-governing colonies. It would have been a pleasure to him to be able to report the successful conclusion of those negotiations; but he could not do so. With regard to the question of mercantile cruisers, he was practically in the same position. But he could say that the Admiralty was certainly not relying upon any mere pledge of any foreigner such as that to which the hon. Member had referred. The subsidies which the Admiralty were now committed to pay were to be paid in respect of ships over which we had absolute control during the continuance of those subsidies. We were not dependent in any way upon so unsatisfactory a security as the hon. Member had referred to. As to what might be the ultimate decision of the Government as to the subsidising of ships in the future, and in regard to contributions towards the establishment of new lines of shipping between this country and the colonies, he was not in a position to make any statement which would be of

value to the House. With regard to the boiler question, the hon. Member seemed to have summed up very accurately the general effect of the final Report of the Boiler Committee. The Admiralty did not propose to retain the Committee, which would be discharged from its functions, and which deserved the gratitude of the Admiralty for the very painstaking work which had been accomplished by the distinguished engineers who sat upon it. The Admiralty would have a small consultative body who would maintain a constant watch over the experiments which were being made as a result of the recommendations of the Committee. It was possible that at some future day the Admiralty might make permanent some advisory body of that kind; but there was no intention of retaining the Boiler Committee as such now that it had completed its work. The upshot of the whole business was that the Admiralty was still without that certainty as to the best form of water-tube boiler which they hoped some day to attain; but they were sufficiently sure of their ground to feel justified in going forward on the lines indicated by the Committee. They were going to try four different kinds of boilers, of which the Belleville boiler was not one. These four boilers were to be used in the six new cruisers under various conditions, and in all cases they were to be combined with a certain proportion of cylindrical boilers, which would alone be able to give a speed of twelve knots, the ordinary cruising speed of the Navy. He could add nothing further, as the hon. Member had clearly and correctly dealt with the recommendation of the Committee.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis) said he had never attacked the water-tube boiler principle; what he had attacked was the Belleville boiler, which without doubt was most incomplete and unsatisfactory in itself. Not a single maritime Power had looked with favour on the Belleville type of boiler, although many of them had adopted other forms of water-tube boilers. He must say, however, that it had never had fair treatment from the Admiralty. The first instructions with regard to this entirely new form of boiler were issued by the Admiralty in 1900, or five years after the boiler had been adopted in the Navy. He had constantly gone to Lord Goschen privately to beg him to have some stokers instructed by the Belleville firm; but the late First Lord was obdurate, and replied in effect that he was not going to learn stoking from a Frenchman. He had no doubt that the Report of the Committee represented the true facts of the case, and that although the water-tube principle was the right principle, the Belleville was one of the least successful types embodying that principle. There was no doubt that it was a complicated box of tricks, and very difficult to handle, but still we must have it. There were, however, serious objections to the proposal to fix up two kinds of boilers in the same ship. The Admiralty should make up its mind between the water-tube and the tubular principles, as there were serious dangers and disadvantages in having in the same ship two kinds of boilers which had not been adequately considered. As to the subsidies to merchant cruisers, he strongly protested against the action of the Admiralty in paying large subsidies to merchant cruisers which had practically ceased to be British vessels by being handed over lock, stock and barrel to, and which were controlled by, a foreign trust. Under such circumstances, it was folly to make a new agreement and continue paying the subsidies. Moreover, it was putting upon Parliament an undeserved slight, and one to which it would be dangerous to agree. The matter ought to have been submitted to the House, and an unconstitutional act had been committed in not taking the opinion of Parliament upon the new contract. To bring in the Estimate in the ordinary form, without giving any account of the new bargain, was not securing the assent of Parliament; it was almost like obtaining money under false pretences. But this was not the end of the matter. They were told that the Government were still engaged in trying to come to an agreement with this foreign trust. What that agreement was they knew not, and it was little less than outrageous that with matters in their present condition the Government should begin paying the subsidies. The House was entitled

to know under what conditions and for what purposes the money was being paid. He was surprised that the House, and especially that part of it which called itself the Opposition, should have endured so tamely this slight.

Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—[12TH JUNE EVENING SITTING.]—REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS III.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £340,929, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Expenses of the Prisons in England, Wales, and the Colonies."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £120,908, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Inspectors of Reformatories, and the Expenses of the Maintenance of Juvenile Offenders in Reformatory, Industrial, and Day Industrial Schools, and under the Youthful Offenders Act, in Great Britain."

Resolutions agreed to.

SUPPLY—[23RD JULY]—REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS I.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £45,802, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for payments under The Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883, The Light Railways (Ireland) Acts, 1889 and 1893, The Tramways (Ireland) Act, 1895, and The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896."

CLASS II.

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £12,377, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Department of the Registrar General of Births, etc., and the Expenses of Collecting Emigration Statistics in Ireland."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £10,436, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, for the Salaries and Expenses of the General Valuation and Boundary Survey of Ireland."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution:—

SIR EDWARD STRACHEY (Somersetshire, S.) moved to reduce the Vote by £100, not because he objected to this money being spent for the benefit of Irish farmers and others, but to point out that nothing of a similar character was ever done to assist the agriculturists of England, Scotland, or Wales. He desired to know how the money had been spent. In the majority of cases he believed the Government simply guaranteed the money, but in other cases grants were made to poor districts. England was doubtless a richer country than Ireland, but there were parts in which light railways would be of immense advantage to agriculturists and others. He thought everyone desired that they should do their best to make it easier for the small trader to carry on his business. He begged to move the Amendment standing in his name.

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out '£45,802,' and insert '£45,702.'" —(*Sir Edward Strachey*).

Question proposed—

"That £45,802 stand part of the Resolution."

(5.36.) THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worceser, E.) said the hon. Member would see from the Vote that in the previous Acts of Parliament assistance had been given to industries, and more especially for the development of the fishing and agricultural industries in certain parts of Ireland. Assistance was given in certain circumstances under the English Light Railways Act. The assistance now proposed was limited by the condition that there must be a guarantee before they spent the money for the continuous working of the lines by some existing railway company. He did not think it would be wise to advance money to provide a railway which might not benefit the district it was intended to serve. He hoped the hon. Baronet would not press his Amendment.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.) said he wished to call the attention of the Chief Secretary to what he considered was a blot on the Acts mentioned in this Vote. The guarantees under the Tramways and Railways Acts in some cases meant a very serious burden indeed to the ratepayers. The right hon. Gentleman the President of the Board of Trade in 1896 introduced and passed an Act for the extension of tramways, and he understood that there was a considerable unallocated balance of money upon that account. He thought the amount was about £40,000 and that was the balance left after the various schemes had been sanctioned. He thought that balance might be used to help the poorer districts which were now suffering under the baronial guarantees which they were compelled to give in order that these light railways might be constructed. These guarantees amounted to an enormous tax upon the people. He admitted that these light railways had been a very great benefit to the people, and had brought them into touch with markets for their produce which would perhaps otherwise not have been accessible to them. He thought, however, that the cost to the ratepayers was far more than the benefits conferred upon them by the railways were worth. He hoped the Chief Secretary would give this matter his sympathetic consideration. He could assure the Chief Secretary that one of the great blots in carrying out these Acts was that they had insisted in the poorer districts on the burdens being placed upon the ratepayers. With regard to the further extension of this system, a great many applications were made after the passing of the Act of 1896. The charges which were now put upon the producers, who wished to get to the markets by these small lines, was a very great burden indeed, and constituted a grave difficulty in the way of economic reform in Ireland. Side by side with other questions, this railway grievance was a very serious matter in Ireland. The Act passed in 1899, to give extra facilities to public bodies in regard to development of agriculture, had been a failure, and no adequate means had been afforded the people of coming before the Railway and Canal Commission. The working of the Tramways Act had involved a very great increase of taxation in the poor districts, and had not conferred upon the people the benefits originally intended by the framers of the measure. Where these Acts had been put in force as feeders to the larger lines in order to develop the railway traffic, no effort had been made to keep the railway dues and charges within reasonable bounds, and what was gained by the construction of the line was lost by the excessive charges placed upon the carriage of goods by the different railway companies. Unfortunately, it was necessary to go to enormous expense to get the railway companies before the Railway and Canal Commission, and the result was that public and private bodies were deterred from attempting to obtain a reduction of traffic dues. If this matter could be dealt with during the present session, he hoped Irish Members would see that such clauses were put into the Acts proposed by the Government as would relieve those poor districts which were now so seriously overburdened by the guarantees, and which would also be to the advantage of the public who wished to avail themselves of these lines.

MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.) said that this Vote amounted to £45,000,

but it was only a little more than one-third of the total annual grant, and it was largely supplemented by even a larger grant contributed by the public in Ireland. Therefore, there was a large sum granted by the Imperial and also by the local Exchequer to support these railways. It was little better than a scandal that this should be so. Why was there not some attempt made to make there railways remunerative? Why did the Chief Secretary not look into this matter more sympathetically; and why should these grants be made year after year, with a tendency to increase rather than diminish? The Cavan and Leitrim Railway had made a continuous demand upon the Imperial and local Exchequer. This line passed within about three miles of a coal mine, which supplied the engines of the company with coal, and yet there was no connecting line between the railway and the mine, and all the coal had to be conveyed all that distance by road. That was an example of the absurd way in which this money was wasted. With regard to the small amount of traffic done by the subsidised service of steamers on the Shannon, he thought this was largely due to the fact that the advantages which might otherwise be derived could not be achieved because the line had not been continued to the quay. He did not think there was a single railway mentioned on the first page of this Estimate which had ever paid its working expenses. The Irish railways were a continual burden to the local and Imperial taxpayer, and this was largely due to the fact that no logical attempt had been made to develop the service which was contemplated when the railways were established. Did the right hon. Gentleman mean to continue paying these large sums in connection with Irish railway enterprises to make good losses which might be turned to a profit if they were only developed in accordance with the original ideas of the line? There was one very heavy grant for a steamer on the Shannon which he wished to know something about. He had been on this subsidised steamer himself, and upon that occasion his party were the only passengers. He wished to know how much was granted to this particular steamer. An attempt had been made to artificially develop the tourist traffic, but this could not be done while they endeavoured to accommodate the local traffic, at the same time; and at the end of the guarantee he thought the steamers would be withdrawn and no good would have been done. He also wished to know how much money was provided in this Estimate for the steamer service from Sligo, or whether it was likely to succeed or not. He hoped the Chief Secretary would give them some further particulars in regard to the losses on these railways, which, in his opinion, occurred because the railways were not properly worked. The Government had great influence in Ireland with regard to railways, and if it were seen that proper facilities were given upon the Government railways a proper supply would be effected.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.) called attention to the condition of the Tralee and Dingle Railway. He pointed out that the railway was built nine years ago, and the defects of it were such as to have been the cause of enormous expenditure ever since. An accident to one of the bridges cost the ratepayers £5,000, and prevented people travelling over the railway. The ratepayers of the district were heavily burdened in regard to this railway, and when they appealed to the authorities to make it safe, they met with the reply that there were no funds available. The inspector of the Local Government Board reported the line to be in a dangerous condition, and recommended the expenditure of £12,000 to make it safe; therefore, they were justly entitled to claim that this recommendation should be carried out. The position of the line had become impossible, and the time had come to put it on a business footing. Although they were so heavily burdened with regard to the line, the people obtained no benefit from it whatever, and they were beginning to think that it would be better to tear up the line. At present the line constituted a serious danger to the lives of the people who travelled over it, and he thought the remedy was to make it safe or that it should be turned over to the Great Southern and Western Railway and run as part of their system. If it were

properly served, it would, as it ran through the most beautiful part of Ireland, be patronised by a very large tourist traffic.

(6.8.) THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (MR. WYNDHAM, Dover) said a larger field of debate had opened than he had anticipated would be the case when he entered the Chamber, but all the speeches had been addressed to one subject, however, with the exception of the hon. Member for Somerset, who seemed jealous of the assistance given to Ireland to provide better railway facilities. The hon. Member should realise that the help had not been of a lavish character, and had not been in any sense favoured-nation treatment. Whenever grants were made to other parts of the United Kingdom a claim arose for a counterpoise in Ireland, and it had been recognised that the grant should be allocated to Ireland's greatest need—the development of steam traffic. In the absence of such facilities it was impossible for agriculture to thrive under any land system. Therefore, preceding Governments had followed the sound course of devoting money fairly due to Ireland to the development of means of transit. The hon. Member for Longford had referred to the Cavan and Leitrim Railway. In that case there had been no free grant; there had been baronial guarantees from the counties mentioned, and if the baronies still continued to pay, so also the Exchequer suffered in respect to this and another line in the district to the extent of £5,000 or £6,000 a year. In view of this fact, it was of interest to consider if any business-like arrangement could be entertained which would turn that loss into gain. Such a discussion, however, would scarcely be indulged in at the moment. What was needed at the moment was that all those interested in the welfare of Ireland should put their heads together and devise a plan to put the Cavan and Leitrim Railway in a better condition. It would be quite possible to turn the railways to better account, and he had felt surprise that private enterprise had not come forward for the purpose. The hon. Member for North Longford seemed to think that a large sum was available under the Act of 1896. The total expenditure authorised under that Act was £500,000, and the whole of that had in a sense been hypothecated, with the exception that part of the expenditure under that Act was avowedly of an experimental character. For example, the Sligo and Belmullet steamer was to run for a certain number of years to see if through traffic could be developed between Sligo harbour and Belmullet, and it would not be right to interrupt the experiment until a fair trial had been given, and in view of the local expenditure on Sligo Harbour, upon which many thousands of pounds had been expended. About £25,000 still remained unexpended. There was no immediate prospect of the steamer's paying, but there was a marked and continuous development in the traffic returns. He regretted that the Marine Works Bill should be delayed, because there was a provision in it which would enable money raised under the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, to be applied to works under the Bill. He would have been very glad to get to work on that Bill as soon as the House was up, but if they must wait till October, there was no help for it. The time had come for taking stock of the experiments of 1896. He had done so, and he believed that savings might be effected under that Act. If there were a better coastwise traffic along the West coast of Ireland, it would be possible to work the mineral resources of that part of the country which at present could not be carried out except at a loss. He could not undertake to spend anything more on experimental tourist routes, and that would find employment for a number of people. He said frankly that he thought enough had been spent in that direction, and if they were to be developed it must be by private enterprise. It would be better for the Government to concentrate their efforts in providing better transshipment facilities for working the produce of the West of Ireland. As to the Dingle Railway, a hope had been expressed that it might be made to pay and might be made safe. He believed it ought to be made safe, but if it was made safe it did not follow that it would pay, and he could

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell.

not admit that the barony could altogether complain because they had to go on with a guarantee, though he admitted that the charges in respect of the railway were a heavy burden on County Kerry. He would very much regret if, on account of such burdens, the mind of any one in Ireland were turned against reproductive works, for he believed that in that way a great deal might be done for the West of Ireland. As to the suggestion that the Dingle Railway should be handed over to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, he doubted that would be possible, seeing that the cost of changing the gauge would be almost eight times the cost of making the line safe with the present gauge. Moreover, it was impossible to get the great railway companies to take over such lines when they were subject to legislation in respect of rates which they considered unjust. Agricultural rates were high, but no one could say that the railways made a great deal of money, and it would be futile to kill one industry in the hope of saving another. He did not know whether he was justified in saying so, but it appeared to him that many of those who complained did not avail themselves of the means of redress that they had at their disposal. They made general complaints, where, if they made specific complaints, he thought they would be remedied or at least receive greater consideration.

MR. MURPHY (Kerry, E.) said the line and the carriages of the Dingle Railway were utterly unsuitable for the purposes intended, and recently, in consequence, during a severe storm a train was blown off the line. The hon. Member then referred to the Kilorglin line, for which he said a guarantee of an unreduced amount had still to be paid, although it was worked by the Great Southern and Western Company. Every effort had been made on the part of the ratepayers, by means of representation to the Irish Government and to the Department of Agriculture, to have the accounts of the Great Southern examined in order to obtain a reduction of the guarantee rate, but so far without avail. In the case of the Headfort and Kenmare line there was the competition of a waterway, by means of which traders were able to bring up their goods at a lower rate than would otherwise rule, but the pier was so much out of repair that the waterway stood a fair chance of being knocked out of the competition. Recently the Chief Secretary said nothing could be done in the matter, but surely there might be an examination of the accounts of the railway. If there was, he was satisfied the fact would be disclosed that the traffic along the line had gone on increasing.

(6.30.) MR. FLYNN (Cork Co., N.) said that the whole story of the construction and management of the light railways was deplorable. These lines were managed by people who were in no way responsible to the commercial classes of the community. With regard to specific complaints, the complaint they made was that the Agricultural Department did not seek for power to audit the books of the Great Southern and Western Company, with a view of seeing whether the Kenmare line was properly worked or not. Then there was the case of the Tralee and Dingle Railway and the Schull and Skibbereen line. He had no expectation that any expenditure of money would result in greater facilities of transport or in any considerable development of the industries of the country as long as the present system of management obtained, under which the people found the money, but had a very little share in the control. The whole story of light railways construction was a deplorable one. In many cases the lines had been badly constructed, and were carried on without any regard to the views of the commercial classes. If the whole control could not be given to the people, there ought, at least, to be a qualified inspector appointed to represent the Board of Works, whose duty it would be to go into these various matters, and see what improvements could be effected in the management, with a view to making the railways more useful to the districts through which they ran.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) hoped the Chief Secretary would reconsider his decision to postpone the Marine Works Bill until the autumn. The measure might be passed after a very moderate

amount of discussion unless it were blocked by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Antrim. Nothing could be devised better calculated to relieve the poverty along the North-West coasts of Ireland than measures to enable the fishermen to pursue their calling. The fishermen in the islands off the West coast had been lifted, by such measures, out of chronic poverty into comparative comfort. No expenditure was more promising than that under the Marine Works Bill, which would give the people a chance of becoming self-supporting and moderately prosperous. With reference to the question of light railways, he hoped there was not going to be a reversal to the policy of the Act of 1883, under which a heavy burden was cast upon the ratepayer. Since the adoption of the new policy the railways had been excellently constructed in all respects. The question of railway rates was, no doubt, a burning one, but, in spite of all that had been said, he held that the only true and practicable policy, from a business point of view, was to build these railways with a view to their being handed over to and worked by some of the great companies. These feeder lines must be at the mercy of the main trunk lines, which, unless they got hold of them, would not grant them the facilities necessary to their proper development. These main lines were undoubtedly selfish and always would be until they were nationalised under a Home Rule Government. Pending that, these great railway companies had to be dealt with. Furthermore, these branch lines would not pay unless they were worked in conjunction with the main lines. He had alluded to this matter chiefly because something said by the Chief Secretary aroused in his mind a suspicion that the right hon. Gentleman might be considering a reversal of that policy by going back to the narrow gauge lines. In Ireland they ought to stick to the broad guage, because if they did not it would be impossible to lower the railway rates if they had to continually tranship the goods from one line to another.

MR. O'MALLEY (Galway, Connemara) said he wished to join in the appeal to the Chief Secretary not to postpone the Marine Works Bill, which, inadequate though it was, would yet confer advantages on one of the most interesting but poverty-stricken districts of the country. It would be a great disappointment to his constituents if the Bill was not carried this session. He urged the Chief Secretary to make every effort to pass the Bill this week, so that Connemara might get the advantage of it.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.) called attention to the case of the railway from Cavan to Leitrim, which, having been constructed by local guarantee under the Act of 1883, had been a very severe burden, especially on the people of South Leitrim. The railway had never paid, and for nearly 20 years the ratepayers had had to pay 5 per cent. interest on the capital and also to make up a deficiency on the working expenses. In the case of a farmer who bought his land the repayments would not come to 5 per cent. and why should the ratepayers have to pay a bigger sum than the tenant farmer who bought his land. It had been stated that in return for their contribution the ratepayers had some control over these lines, but they had no control whatever over the election of directors. It was the grand jury who represented nobody who appointed the baronial directors. In regard to the Cavan and Leitrim line the ratepayers had no voice whatever in the appointment of the directors, although they had to pay 5 per cent. upon the capital, and also had to contribute to the working expenses of the line. The only way to relieve the ratepayers would be to municipalise these light railways. He hoped that when the right hon. Gentleman came to deal with these light railways he would bear in mind the very heavy burden they were to the poorer districts. If the Cavan and Leitrim railway had constructed a few branch lines it would have been a paying concern, instead of which the ratepayers had to make up the loss.

(7.0.) MAJOR JAMESON (Clare, W.) said that the only policy to pursue in respect of the Irish light railways was for the State to purchase them and nationalise them. The traffic rates on Irish railways could be reduced by 50 per cent. and then be made to pay. Some of the railways which had been mentioned were broad gauge lines, but in his own constituency they had the

narrow gauge which was difficult and costly to work, and this was rendered far more expensive by the cost of transshipment which would not have been necessary had the line been constructed upon the broad gauge system. There was one point which he thought in a great measure had been lost sight of, and it was that no matter how much money they spent upon developing agriculture and railways, it would not be of the slightest use to the producer and to the people generally unless those enormous and ruinous charges made by the companies were considerably reduced, for at the present time they would not enable the agriculturist to exist. The first thing that ought to be done to bring anything like prosperity to Ireland was that the Irish railways should be acquired by the State. He believed that if the railways of Ireland were placed in the hands of commercial people they would pay and be of enormous benefit to the country. If they were properly managed, the traffic rates could be reduced by 50 per cent., and still be made to pay. It was an absolute absurdity that a poor country like Ireland should have to struggle against these enormous railway charges. It was a fact that they could get butter from Denmark in this country cheaper than from Dublin. Many of the suggestions which had been made would have been no use unless they went right to the bottom of the difficulty, because the lines instead of being conducted in their interests were of no benefit whatever because they were mismanaged.

*THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will not be in order, on this Resolution, in going into the general question of the management of Irish railways.

MAJOR JAMESON said if it was not in order to speak of their management he could only ask the Chief Secretary to inquire into that matter. He had for many years taken a deep interest in the piers and harbours of Ireland, and he was certain that the best assistance that could be given to them was by providing railways.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford) said he was sorry to intervene, but he did so because he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would say a word in answer to what had fallen from the hon. Member for East Mayo as to the Marine Works Bill. The suggestion was that it might be taken in front of the Public Works Loans Bill, and at an hour when they would be able to obtain the discussion necessary. There was an understanding which had now become impossible that they were to have another sitting for the discussion of those Bills. A comparatively short time would be sufficient for the discussion of the Marine Works Bill, and if the suggestion of his hon. friend were followed it would save this Bill from going over to the autumn session with all the risks which must necessarily attend its going over to that time. Really this was a matter of arrangement, and if the right hon. Gentleman would come to an understanding with the hon. Member below the gangway, who was the chief opponent, it might be possible to get the Bill through before they separated.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said it would be impossible for him to respond definitely to the suggestion of the hon. Member in the absence of the Leader of the House. He was anxious to see progress made with the Bill, but it was necessary to include the Public Works Loans Bill in the financial business of the ordinary session. If it was not obtained now, the Commissioners would not have sufficient money to carry on their work until the Autumn session, and would be unable to make advances under the loans already sanctioned.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said that what he suggested was that the Marine Works Bill should be put on the Paper before the Public Works Loans Bill.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he would most gladly assent to the proposed arrangement on the understanding that on the Second Reading of the Public Works Loans Bill it should be treated as a non-controversial measure. If the latter Bill were not passed the greatest inconvenience would be caused to municipalities and other public bodies in England.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he was not in a position to say that the Public Works Loans Bill would be treated as a non-controversial measure. All that he asked was that the Marine Works Bill should be placed in front of it. The discussion of it would take a limited time, and to that extent only would the Public Works Loans Bill be delayed.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that if there were a disposition to facilitate business any machinery would serve the purpose. He was only afraid that the discussion on the first Bill might be prolonged to delay the second.

Question put, and agreed to.

Second Resolution :—

MR. LOUGH called attention to the statements of statistics with regard to emigration, and other matters which were prepared by that office. It appeared that last year there were 40,000 emigrants, and during the last fifty years the total number had been about 4,000,000. No one ever paid the slightest attention to the statistics presented. The Chief Secretary in a recent speech stated that what Ireland wanted was that some step should be taken to stop emigration, which was the real grievance of Ireland. He agreed with the right hon. Gentleman and wished to know whether any steps were to be taken. Were these terrible statistics to be collected every year for no practical purpose ?

MR. WYNDHAM said that by statistical information was gauged the size and nature of a problem, and that at least was the condition precedent to dealing with the problem. The subject of emigration was a most important one; but he must respectfully decline to discuss it on the present occasion.

Resolution agreed to.

Third Resolution agreed to.

SUPPLY—REPORT [4TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON SITTING.].

Resolutions reported :—

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

1. "That a sum, not exceeding £11,242,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the charge for Transport and Remounts, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

2. "That a sum, not exceeding £16,066,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge for Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

3. "That a sum, not exceeding £3,970,000, be granted to His Majesty, to defray the Charge for Clothing Establishments and Services, which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903."

Resolutions read a second time.

First Resolution :—

(7.23.) Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

The House divided :—Ayes 157; Noes, 78. (Division List No. 370.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bigot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt. Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Bond, Edward
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Caldwell, James
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. (Glasgow
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire)
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Dalziel, James Henry

Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Elibank, Master of
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S.W.
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'rH'mlets
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside)
Houston, Robert Paterson
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.)
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Graham (Bute
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rea, Russell
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Tennant, Harold John
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Valentia, Viscount
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton-und. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm.
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Atherley-Jones, L.
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Duffy, William J.
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydvil
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Jacoby, James Alfred
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N)
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Captain Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

It being after half-past Seven of the clock, further consideration of subsequent Resolutions stood adjourned till this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

SUPPLY—REPORT.—[4TH AUGUST, AFTERNOON SITTING.]

Postponed Resolutions further considered.

Second Resolution:—

(9.0.) MR. CALDWELL said it was hopeless in present circumstances to expect a useful discussion of the items of which this large Vote was composed; but to mark his sense of the manner in which the business of Supply had been conducted he moved a reduction of the Vote by £1,000.

Amendment proposed—

"To leave out '£16,066,000,' and insert '£16,065,000.'"—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

Question proposed, "That £16,066,000 stand part of the Resolution."

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS (Birmingham, S.) wished to say a few words on the general question involved in this very important Vote, especially to the supplies of food and forage for the Army. Before the noble Lord came into his present office these matters used to form the subject of burning inquiries by hon. Members opposite, and the hon. Member for the St. Patrick Division of Dublin was continually raising the question of the desirability of obtaining meat for His Majesty's forces from home sources instead of from over the water. Personally, he had many controversies with the hon. Member on the point, the contention put forward being that it was possible to get home meat quite as cheaply as foreign meat. He was advised in those days that it was quite impossible to exclude foreign meat, and that in many cases the source of supply could not be traced. Then there was the question of quality, and it was maintained—unsuccessfully as he thought—that home supplied meat was of very inferior quality to some of that which came from our Colonies and from South America. [Nationalist cries of "No."] Of course, he did not expect hon. Members to agree with that, but still the result of inquiries was undoubtedly that much of the meat produced in Ireland and supplied to the troops was not of the equal quality to that obtained from colonial sources.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL (Armagh, S.): Is the right hon. Gentleman in order in discussing the Vote generally, when an Amendment has been moved with respect of a particular subject?

*MR. SPEAKER ruled that the right hon. Gentleman was in order.

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said he would be glad to know from his noble friend whether there had been any change in the policy of the War Office since the time those points were raised. He was somewhat disappointed to notice that the eagerness formerly displayed in the discussion of this subject had not been kept up. Then the Vote included a sum for straw. At one time he thought it undesirable that the straw which was supplied to the troops in very large quantities should be obtained from foreign sources, and he held that some preference might reasonably be given to English producers. Indeed, he was satisfied by the inquiries he had made that such a system could have been adopted without putting any extra charge on the taxpayers of the country. He now asked had any step been found practicable in that direction. Had the Department reduced the purchases on the continent and increased those in this country? The Vote contained an item of £1,200,000 for the concentration camps. That was a very heavy charge, and he would like to know whether the recipients of the benefits conferred had expressed themselves grateful to this country for what had been done for them in the untoward circumstances in which they had been situated.

AN HON. MEMBER: How about the children in their graves?

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said it had been implied by some hon. Members opposite that this £1,200,000 had been

spent on "methods of barbarism," but as a matter of fact it had been expended in keeping alive women, children, and old men, who, without the shelter of these camps, must have inevitably perished. A large portion of the money had been spent on the education of those who were gathered into the camps.

MR. CALDWELL: What has that to do with the War Office Vote?

*MR. SPEAKER: The right hon. Gentleman is not entitled to go into the policy of establishing the concentration camps, or the mode in which the persons there were concentrated.

MR. POWELL-WILLIAMS said he thought he was entitled to ask what portion of the expenditure had been incurred in education, and how much on recreation; also to what extent it had been spent on medical comforts and food.

*COLONEL BLUNDELL (Lancashire, Ince) said he wished——

A NATIONALIST MEMBER: Speak up.

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! I must ask hon. Members sitting in the shade on the back Bench to be more orderly, and not to interrupt the hon. Member who may be in possession with disorderly observations.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL: If that is addressed to me, Sir, I would point out it is the first observation I have made since I raised a point of order. It is, too, the first time I have heard it stated to be disorderly to ask an hon. Member to speak out.

*MR. SPEAKER: I was referring to several observations made at different times from that quarter by Members whom I could not identify. There are two ways—a polite and an impolite way—of asking an hon. Member to speak louder.

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL: I have made no observations except those to which I have referred.

*COLONEL BLUNDELL said he wished to know whether the hay that was served out in the late war was British hay, and how it succeeded, and, whether, as in former wars, horses, when they were doing little work, were put upon a reduced amount of forage with a view to its being increased when they were doing heavier work. With regard to the purchase of forage, he thought the Government should be very careful to give our own people a fair chance. He did not mean to say that the War Office should pay more than the market price, but if they could come approximately to the market price it was for the benefit of this country that our farmers should be dealt with, so that they may sympathise with the soldiers, who ought to be exercised over their farms.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton) said the troops were being fed as far as possible on home-fed and home-killed meat. He had had several consultations with the hon. Member for the St. Patrick Division of Dublin, and had so rearranged the contract as to secure that the meat should be both home-fed and home-killed, so that no question should arise of foreign meat being supplied as home produce. He had not got in the returns showing how the change had worked, but in one case he was bound to admit that the result had been by no means satisfactory, as the General Officer reported that the men infinitely preferred the Australian to the home-fed meat now supplied there. During the war as much hay as could be got from our own country was obtained. But the demand was so great that it had to be obtained from all quarters, and the best hay then got was from South America. A very good lot of hay was also got from Australia. Although it was compressed it lost nothing in value by the pressure, and an enormous advantage was gained in facility of transportation. The question of the concentration camps raised issues of policy which it was not for him to deal with on the Report of this Vote. The War Office carried on the expense of the concentration camps, leaving for future adjustment with the Colonial Office the distribution of responsibility for payment. He could not say how long they would last. They were being used at this moment not only for sheltering those who had been there during the

war, and had not yet been removed, but for the reception of returning prisoners while they were waiting to be drafted off as their homes were got ready. He hoped they would get some slight return for the outlay by the sale of the buildings which had been erected.

(9.23.) Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 121; Noes, 71. (Division List No. 371.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Dalkeith, Earl of
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, SW.
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Maj. Evans- (T'r H'ml'ts
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houston, Robert Paterson
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hn. Arthur Fred.
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kimber, Henry
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants., Fareh'm
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Lowe, Francis William
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesh.
Milvain, Thomas
Morgan, David J. (Walthamst'w
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Samvel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Shaw-Stewart, H. M. (Renfrew
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col A. C. E. (Taunton
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J. Powell- (Birm
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Burns, John
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Channing, Francis Allston
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Hayden, John Patrick
Horniman, Frederick John
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.)
Kearley, Hudson E.
Leamy, Edmund
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'r'ry Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph

Lord Stanley.

Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Tully, Jasper
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E.R.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Caldwell and Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.) said he deprecated any wish to speak against time, but there was one item of £16,000,000 to which he wished to call attention. In Committee he had stated that 1,500 horses were brought into Stellinbosch, and fed only on chaff and deliberately starved. He had not then the letter to which he referred, and he now wished to justify what he then said with reference to only one of the thousands of scandals which had taken place during the war, by reading the letter to the House. [The hon. Member read the letter.] These horses which were bought from the farmers, not for the purpose of the war, were deliberately starved, and we had to pay to the tune of £16,000,000 to these remount gentlemen, who certainly were not fed on the chaff of these contracts. No effort of the War Office to conceal this scandal would prosper. He had stated it on the floor of the House, and the Government would not venture to contradict it. He believed every word of the letter was true, and if he had a chance on the Second or Third Reading of the Appropriation Bill he would favour the House with some further information on the subject. Again and again he had heard from friends at the front of the horrible cruelties practised out there, and Lord Kitchener must have known of this matter. This was cruelty and simply torture to dumb animals. The right hon. Gentleman opposite laughed when he spoke about these horses being fed on chaff, but chaff was as bad a thing to feed horses on as thistles would be bad as food for gentlemen who, of course, were not in this House. If the right hon. Gentleman knew nothing about this transaction, then he had been kept in the dark by his officials, whom he ought to dismiss. If the Secretary of State for War did not make inquiries into this matter, then he would be grossly neglecting his duty, and so far from earning £5,000 a year he would not be worth £1 a week.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE (Lord STANLEY, Lancashire, Westhoughton) said that the hon. Member had commenced by saying that he was going to make a three minutes speech, but his remarks had expanded themselves into a ten minutes speech. The hon. Gentleman had made the wildest possible accusation without giving his authority. He thought that in this case the hon. Member was right in not trying to do so. This information had only been confided to the hon. Member, and nobody else had heard anything else about it. This was one of the numerous mare's nests which the hon. Gentleman was so delighted to find. He would briefly answer the hon. Member in three sentences. In the first place, the War Office were making inquiries; in the second place, glanders did not come from chaff; and in the third place, when glanders existed, the horses ought to be shot.

(9.43.) Question put.

The House divided: -- Ayes, 177; Noes, 70. (Division List No. 372).

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, August Henry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George

Caldwell, James
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan)
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S (Warwick, S. W.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gordon, Maj Evans (T'r H'mlets
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H (Dumfriesshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Morgan, David J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robt. Wellesley
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Rickett, J. Compton
Ritchie, Rt Hon Chas. Thomson
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Robson, William Snowdon
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C. (North'mb. Tyn'side
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strachey, Sir Edward
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Wallace, Robert
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A C E. (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton und. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Broadhurst, Henry
Burns, John
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Hayden, John Patrick
Horniman, Frederick John
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal

Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tully, Jasper
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Captain Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

Third Resolution:—

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean) asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office if he could inform the House of any arrangements the Government had made with a view to keeping large stores of different kinds for use in the event of the mobilisation of the Army.

COLONEL WELBY (Taunton) said it was most important that there should be large supplies of stores, not only for the skeleton battalions at home, but for the whole of the Reserves which had to be called out in time of war. He would also like to emphasize what was said last night with regard to the underclothing and the different kinds of wear required by the soldiers. He knew from his own experience that there was an enormous amount of ill-feeling in the Army at the contant charges which were brought against the men's pockets for absolutely necessary wear. This was really one of those questions which made the soldier very uncomfortable.

LORD STANLEY said this question of a reserve of supplies was a most difficult one, and one which it was impossible to answer for the reason that they had been shipping out to South Africa, as fast as ever they could, right up to the conclusion of the war, vast supplies of stores of clothing of all sorts and kinds. That clothing had been issued to a certain extent in South Africa; but, at the same time, they believed there must remain over a very large supply, which would come back to form part of their reserve. They were not stopping the issue and manufacture of clothing, so that they might be perfectly certain that the reserve was not incomplete when they got back to normal times. There was one thing that rather militated against the reserve being made up, and that was the fact that they had changed the whole pattern.

It being Ten of the clock, Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th April, put forthwith the Question necessary to dispose of the Resolution then under consideration.

(10.0.) Question put accordingly, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

The House divided:—Ayes, 205; Noes, 95. (Division List No. 373.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Hy. Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks-
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Bond, Edward
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Channing, Francis Allston
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Capt. Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes

F son, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flower, Ernest
Fo-ter, Philip S. (Warwick, S.W.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'mlets
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gor-t, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Holland, Sir William Henry
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Lewis, John Herbert
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lough, Thomas
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hn. James (Kent)
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfr'sshire
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H A. (Deptford)
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Grah'm (Bute
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Peel, Hn. Wm Robert Wellesley
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Caine
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, H. C (N'rth'mb. Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strachey, Sir Edward
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell (Birm.
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh., N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Cawley, Frederick
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.

Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (Hudd'rsf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Captain Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien.

Mr. SPEAKER then proceeded, in pursuance of the same Order, to put forthwith severally the Questions, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of each class of the Civil Services Estimates, the Navy Estimates, the Army Estimates, and the Revenue Departments Estimates:—

CIVIL SERVICES ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

CLASS I.

(10.8.) Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class I. of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 202; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 374.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn. Gerald W (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V.C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, W. Bromley-
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, South
Gordon, Maj. Evans- (T'r H'mlts
Gore, Hn. G R. C. Ormsby- (Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley)
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham)
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants. Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham)
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hon. James (Kent)
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfries-sh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hn. J. Scott (Hants.)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murray, Rt. Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John

Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Major J E B (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East
Smith, H. C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward J. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm.
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Hudd'rsfi'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Warner and Mr. Bell.

CLASS II.

(10.23.) Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class II. of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 203; Noes, 116. (Division List No. 375.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline Fitz Roy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.)
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Capt. Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edw. Bainbridge
Cranborne, Viscount
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (C'ham
Dewar, Sir T. R. (T'r Hm'lets)
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (W'rwick, S. W.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of L.)
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Maj. Evans (T'r H'lets
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt. Hn. Lord G. (M'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hn. Robert W
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hn. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hn. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hn. James (Kent)
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. E.
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesh.
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants.
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walth'mstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hon. W. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of W.)
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H. (Hereford, East)
Smith, H. C. (North'mb. T'side
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward J. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan John
Sturt, Hon. Humphrey Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Warde, Col. C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col A. C. E (Taunt'n
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und-Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry

Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Fergusson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carn'rvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell John (Mayo, S)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David A. (Merthyr)
Thomas, J. A. (Glamorgan, G'r)
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay, T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whiteley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T. (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Cawley and Mr. Rea.

CLASS III.

(10.35.) Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class III. of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 204; Noes, 114. (Division List No. 376.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus H'nry Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (W're'r
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chath'm
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tow'r Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'ml'ts
Gore, Hn. G R C Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.

Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sh'ffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hn. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Capt. Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hn. George T. (D'nbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H (Hants., Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Colonel Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt Hn Walter (Bristol, S.)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lowther, Rt. Hn. James (Kent
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macorochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire)
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants.
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Waltha'stow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn. A Graham (Bute
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse
Seely, Charles (Hilton, Lincoln
Seeley, Maj J E B (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Smith, Abel H (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyn'side
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton-und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J W (Worcestershire, N
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randall
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen
Davies, M. Vaughan (Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Sw'nsea
Jones, William (Carnarv'nshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
Norton, Captain Cecil William
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'r'ry Mid.
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William

O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (M'rthyr
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gow'r
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York. E R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Hudderaf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. John Wilson (Durham) and Mr. Lloyd Morgan.

CLASS IV.

(10.48.) Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class IV. of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 211; Noes, 119. (Division List No. 377.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Hy. Eden
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manhc'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggee, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Dewar, Sir T. R (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Maj Evans- (T'r H'ml'ts
Gore, Hn G. R C. Ormsby- (Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Lyttelton, Hon. Alfred
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W G Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J. H (Dumfries-sh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants.)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walthamst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hn. Wm Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.

Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (I. of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, HC (N'rth'mb. Tyneside
Smith, James Parker (Lanarks.
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E. (Taunt'n
Wentworth, Bruce C. Vernon-
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell (Birm
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Hayden, John Patrick
Havne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'rary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Rickett, J. Compton
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman (Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Hudders'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Henry J. Wilson and
Mr. J. H. Whitley.

CLASS V.

(10.58.) Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class V. of the Civil Services Estimates."

The House divided:—Ayes, 221; Noes, 112. (Division List No. 378.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bull, William James
Bullard, Sir Harry
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cautley, Henry Strother
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Douglas. Rt. Hon. H. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Durning-Lawrence, Sir Edwin
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Firbank, Sir Joseph Thomas
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, SW.
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gordon, Maj. Evans- (T'r H'ml'ts
Gore, Hn. G. R. C Ormsby- (Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury
Greene, W. Raymond- (Camba.)
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Higginbottom, S. W.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hoult, Joseph
Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, J. (Midd., Tottenham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Jeffreys, Rt. Hn. Arthur Fred.
Jessel, Captain Herbert Merton
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow
Lawson, John Grant
Lee, Arthur H (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, General Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Chas. W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Lowe, Francis William
Lowther, C. (Cumb., Eskdale)
Macartney, Rt Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Majendie, James A. H.
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Massey-Mainwaring, Hn. W. F.
Maxwell, W. J H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Montagu, Hon. J. Scott (Hants
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Murray, Col. Wyndham (Bath
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Norman, Henry
Norton, Capt. Cecil William
O'Neill, Hon. Robert Torrens
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Peel, Hon Wm Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Reid, James (Greenock)
Remnant, James Farquharson
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Simeon, Sir Barrington
Sinclair, Louis (Romford)
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, E.)
Smith, H. C. (North'b. Tyneside
Smith, Jas. Parker (Lanarks.)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Strachey, Sir Edward
Stroyan, John
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Thornton, Percy M.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tritton, Charles Ernest
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt-Col. A. C. E. (Taunton
Wentworth, Bruce C. Vernon-
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Whitmore, Charles Algernon
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell (Birm.
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)

Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Frederick Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Cullinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Delany, William
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Leamy, Edmund
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, W. (Sligo, North)
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'r'ry, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, James (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Mara, James
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Partington, Oswald
Pearson, Sir Weetman D.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Samuel, S. M. (Whitechapel)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Sullivan, Donal
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Wallace, Robert
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Woodhouse, Sir J T. (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. John Dewar and
Mr. Whitley Thomson.

CLASS VI.

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class VI. of the Civil Services Estimates, agreed to.

CLASS VII.

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of Class VII. of the Civil Services Estimates, agreed to.

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of the Navy Estimates, agreed to.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of the Army Estimates, agreed to.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES, 1902-3.

Outstanding Resolutions reported in respect of the Revenue Departments Estimates, agreed to.

NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1900-1901.

Resolutions reported:—

Whereas it appears by the Navy Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows, viz.:—

(*a.*) That the gross expenditure for certain Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £288,156 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Navy Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £290,951 1s. 4d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule, so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Navy

Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £2,794 14s. 5d.

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the sum of £41,286 5s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £81,862 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £40,576, 1s.

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.: — Total surpluses, £356,223 0s. 10d.; total deficits, £312,852 5s. 5d.; net surplus, £43,370 15s. 5d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated Appropriations in Aid, in respect of the same Services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Navy Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Navy Services.

1. "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."

SCHEDULE.

Number of Votes.	Navy Services, 1900–1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ..	Wages, &c., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	....	11,357 18 5	....	9,056 6 3
2 ..	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	64,885 6 8	....	24,127 18 4	....
3 ..	Medical Establishments and Services	7,374 15 2	....	....	173 9 9
4 .	Martial Law	3,925 14 9	....	....	130 12 7
5 ..	Educational Services	....	927 8 11	....	595 10 2
6 ..	Scientific Services	4,574 5 4	....	....	10,060 0 1
7 ..	Royal Naval Reserves	....	49,731 0 8	....	80 19 6
8 ..	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
Sec. 1 ..	Personnel	....	124 12 5	....	354 4 0
Sec. 2 ..	Materiel	160,198 4 2	....	15,655 12 6	....
Sec. 3 ..	Contract Work	7,777 11 10	....	....	22,123 12 6
9 ..	Naval Armaments	....	190,984 3 9	....	35,726 14 4
10 ..	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	....	17,206 5 9	1,476 12 9	....
11 ..	Miscellaneous Effective Services	29,188 11 3	....	....	1,441 1 9
12 ..	Admiralty Office	2,918 2 7	....	....	7 11 10
13 ..	Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	....	16,992 0 10	....	806 18 5
14 ..	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	954 19 3	....	....	1,277 5 9
15 ..	Civil Pensions and Gratuities ..	....	3,627 10 7	26 2 4	....
16 ..	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters ..	42 16 0	....	....	28 0 0
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,315 19 11			
		288,146 6 11	290,951 1 4	41,286 5 11	81,862 6 11
		Net Surplus, £2,794 14 5		Net Surplus, £40,576 1 0	
	Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer				£43,370 15 5

Whereas it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £5,028,840 19s. 4d., as shown in

Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sam of £4,095,960 2s. 10d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services exceeded the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £932,880 16s. 6d.

(*b*) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £267,988 18s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £1,856,725 18s. 1d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Army Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £1,588,736 19s. 2d.

(*c*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz. — Total surpluses, £4,226,776 5s. 7d.; total deficits, £3,570,920 2s. 11d.; net surplus, £655,856 2s. 8d.

And whereas by a Vote of Parliament during the present session (House of Commons Paper, No. 79, of 1902) a further sum of £100 has been granted for the expenditure of the year 1900–1901, and the appropriation of additional receipts in aid of such expenditure has been sanctioned to the amount of £932,780 16s. 6d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Army Services.

2. "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Army Services, 1900–1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Pay, &c., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) ..	....	2,330,005 5 7	81,366 10 5	
2	Medical Establishments—Pay, &c.	285,798 19 1	....	....	5,457 16 6
3	Militia—Pay, Bounty, &c.	....	124,344 10 4	....	3,266 0 11
4	Yeomanry Cavalry—Pay and Allowances ..	36,927 3 4	....	....	3 0 0
5	Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances ..	59,727 17 11	....	....	524 11 0
6	Transport and Remounts	2,322,117 12 9	....	....	491,791 3 4
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies ..	1,208,700 8 5	....	....	613,383 3 3
8	Clothing Establishments, and Services ..	....	314,612 4 7	....	74,683 11 3
9	Warlike and other Stores — Supply and Repair	1,033,738 1 7	....	....	315,653 10 2
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs—Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services ..	....	1,062,419 4 5	43,061 1 1	....
11	Establishments for Military Education ..	....	3,391 1 1	....	3,549 7 0
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services	33,280 0 10	....	....	347,422 9 10
13	War Office — Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	38,984 7 9	....	....	951 12 8
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, &c. ..	....	196,344 10 6	75,554 7 7	....
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, &c. ..	....	64,843 6 4	68,006 19 10	....
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	2,078 3 9	....	....	39 12 2
	Balances irrecoverable	7,418 3 11			
		5,028,840 19 4	4,095,960 2 10	267,988 18 11	1,856,725 18 1
	Add Excess Vote	....	100 0 0		
			4,096,060 2 10		
		Net Deficit, £932,780 16 6		Net Surplus, £1,588,736 19 2	
		Net Surplus £655,956 2 8			

Resolutions agreed to.

Services fell short of the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £2,794 14s. 5d.

(*b.*) That the receipts in aid of certain grants for Navy Services fell short of the total estimated receipts by the sum of £41,286 5s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule, while the receipts in aid of other Navy Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £81,862 6s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule, so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Navy Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £40,576, 1s.

(*c.*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer grants for Navy Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz.: — Total surpluses, £356,223 0s. 10d.; total deficits, £312,852 5s. 5d.; net surplus, £43,370 15s. 5d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application, in reduction of the net charge on Exchequer grants for certain Navy Services, of the whole of the sums received in excess of the estimated Appropriations in Aid, in respect of the same Services; and have also temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Navy Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Navy Services.

1. "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."

SCHEDULE.

Number of Votes.	Navy Services, 1900–1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 ..	Wages, &c., of Officers, Seamen, and Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	....	11,357 18 5	....	9,056 6 3
2 ..	Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	64,885 6 8	....	24,127 18 4	....
3 ..	Medical Establishments and Services	7,374 15 2	....	....	173 9 9
4 .	Martial Law	3,925 14 9	....	....	130 12 7
5 ..	Educational Services	....	927 8 11	....	595 10 2
6 ..	Scientific Services	4,574 5 4	....	....	10,060 0 1
7 ..	Royal Naval Reserves	....	49,731 0 8	....	80 19 6
8 ..	Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—				
Sec. 1 ..	Personnel	....	124 12 5	....	354 4 0
Sec. 2 ..	Materiel	160,198 4 2	....	15,655 12 6	....
Sec. 3 ..	Contract Work	7,777 11 10	....	....	22,123 12 6
9 ..	Naval Armaments	....	190,984 3 9	....	35,726 14 4
10 ..	Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad	....	17,206 5 9	1,476 12 9	....
11 ..	Miscellaneous Effective Services	29,188 11 3	....	....	1,441 1 9
12 ..	Admiralty Office	2,918 2 7	....	....	7 11 10
13 ..	Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	....	16,992 0 10	....	806 18 5
14 ..	Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	954 19 3	....	....	1,277 5 9
15 ..	Civil Pensions and Gratuities ..	....	3,627 10 7	26 2 4	....
16 ..	Additional Naval Force for Service in Australasian Waters ..	42 16 0	....	....	28 0 0
	Amount written off as irrecoverable	6,315 19 11			
		288,166 6 11	290,951 1 4	41,286 5 11	81,862 6 11
		Net Surplus, £2,794 14 5		Net Surplus, £40,576 1 0	
	Surplus surrendered to the Exchequer				£43,370 15 5

Whereas it appears by the Army Appropriation Account for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1901, and the statement appended thereto, as follows:—

(*a*) That the gross expenditure for certain Army Services exceeded the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £5,028,840 19s. 4d., as shown in

Column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto appended; while the gross expenditure for other Army Services fell short of the estimate of such expenditure by a total sum of £4,095,960 2s. 10d., as shown in Column No. 2 of the said appended Schedule; so that the gross actual expenditure for the whole of the Army Services exceeded the gross estimated expenditure by the net sum of £932,880 16s. 6d.

(*b*) That the receipts in aid of certain Army Services fell short of the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £267,988 18s. 11d., as shown in Column No. 3 of the said appended Schedule; while the receipts in aid of other Army Services exceeded the estimate of such receipts by a total sum of £1,856,725 18s. 1d., as shown in Column No. 4 of the said appended Schedule; so that the total actual receipts in aid of the grants for Army Services exceeded the total estimated receipts by the net sum of £1,588,736 19s. 2d.

(*c*) That the resulting differences between the Exchequer Grants for Army Services and the net expenditure are as follows, viz. — Total surpluses, £4,226,776 5s. 7d.; total deficits, £3,570,920 2s. 11d.; net surplus, £655,856 2s. 8d.

And whereas by a Vote of Parliament during the present session (House of Commons Paper, No. 79, of 1902) a further sum of £100 has been granted for the expenditure of the year 1900–1901, and the appropriation of additional receipts in aid of such expenditure has been sanctioned to the amount of £932,780 16s. 6d.

And whereas the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have temporarily authorised the application of so much of the said total surpluses on certain grants for Army Services as is necessary to cover the said total deficits on other grants for Army Services.

2. "That the application of such sums be sanctioned."

SCHEDULE.

Number of Vote.	Army Services, 1900–1901. Votes.	Gross Expenditure. Excesses of Actual over Estimated Gross Expenditure. 1.	Gross Expenditure. Surpluses of Estimated over Actual Gross Expenditure. 2.	Appropriations in Aid. Deficiencies of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 3.	Appropriations in Aid. Surpluses of Actual as compared with Estimated Receipts. 4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Pay, &c., of Army (General Staff, Regiments, Reserve, and Departments) ..	....	2,330,005 5 7	81,366 10 5	
2	Medical Establishments—Pay, &c.	285,798 19 1	....	....	5,457 16 6
3	Militia—Pay, Bounty, &c.	....	124,344 10 4	....	3,266 0 11
4	Yeomanry Cavalry—Pay and Allowances ..	36,927 3 4	....	....	3 0 0
5	Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances ..	59,727 17 11	....	....	524 11 0
6	Transport and Remounts	2,322,117 12 9	....	....	491,791 3 4
7	Provisions, Forage, and other Supplies ..	1,208,700 8 5	....	....	613,383 3 3
8	Clothing Establishments, and Services ..	....	314,612 4 7	....	74,683 11 3
9	Warlike and other Stores — Supply and Repair	1,033,738 1 7	....	....	315,653 10 2
10	Works, Buildings, and Repairs—Cost, including Staff for Engineer Services ..	....	1,062,419 4 5	43,061 1 1	....
11	Establishments for Military Education ..	....	3,391 1 1	....	3,549 7 0
12	Miscellaneous Effective Services	33,280 0 10	....	....	347,422 9 10
13	War Office — Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges	38,984 7 9	....	....	951 12 8
14	Non-effective Charges for Officers, &c. ..	....	196,344 10 6	75,554 7 7	....
15	Non-effective Charges for Men, &c. ..	....	64,843 6 4	68,006 19 10	....
16	Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances	2,078 3 9	....	....	39 12 2
	Balances irrecoverable	7,418 3 11			
		5,028,840 19 4	4,095,960 2 10	267,988 18 11	1,856,725 18 1
	Add Excess Vote	....	100 0 0		
			4,096,060 2 10		
		Net Deficit, £932,780 16 6		Net Surplus, £1,588,736 19 2	
		Net Surplus £655,956 2 8			

Resolutions agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS [4TH AUGUST].—REPORT.

Resolutions reported:—

1. "That, towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1901, the sum of £100 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

2. "That towards making good the Supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1903, the sum of £77,527,601 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom."

Resolutions agreed to.

Bill ordered to be brought in by the Chairman of Ways and Means, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

"To apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the 31st day of March, 1901 and 1903, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament," presented accordingly, and read the first time; to be read a second time tomorrow.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

[SECOND READING.]

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

(11.20.) MR. LOUGH said that the Prime Minister had stated this afternoon that it was not usual to treat the Public Works Loans Bill as contentious; but contentious was a very strong word. He was sure, however, that the Secretary to the Treasury would answer a few questions regarding the Bill. He noticed that the amount required this year was £6,000,000, whereas last year it was £7,000,000; and he thought it desirable that before the House was asked to pass the Bill it should be afforded some opportunity of judging whether the money previously granted had all been used. Then, again, the loans granted under the Colonial Loans Act were for the first time included. The second part of the Bill dealt with loans which were now declared to be bad debts; and power was sought under the Bill to write them off. That was a matter which required constant attention. There was one loan mentioned in the present Bill, which was granted to Laurence Cosh, and which appeared to be a flagrant example of carelessness on the part of the Commissioners. Cosh was an enterprising young builder in Stepney, and he borrowed, in 1887, the large amount of £12,000 for the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes. The buildings were to cost £19,000. Cosh only paid one instalment, and it was now proposed to write off the remainder as a bad debt. He thought that there ought to be some explanation as to the circumstances in which the loan was granted.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said that it was true, as the hon. Gentleman stated, that the amount asked for in the Bill was a million less than the amount asked for last year, but the sum was fixed after communication with the various lending Departments as to the amount which it was expected would be required in the period now about to commence. The hon. Gentleman asked for information as to the amount still in the hands of the Public Works Loans Commissioners. They had about £700,000, but that was only enough for two months, without taking into acconnt any fresh loans that might be granted. The Irish Commissioners had about £60,000 remaining, but that was only sufficient for about two months. If, therefore, Parliament did not pass the present Bill before the Recess, the Commissioners in Great Britain and Ireland would be unable to meet the demands upon them. The colonial loans had nothing to do with the present Bill, and to discuss them would not be in order. The hon. Gentleman also referred to certain bad debts which it was proposed to write off. He quite agreed that the Commissioners should exercise every precaution and every care in making loans. There

were two loans to Irish railways which it was proposed to write off; and in these cases all the Bill proposed was to make good to the Fund what previous Acts of Parliament had declared should be written off. Then in the case of the Wick Harbour, it was proposed to relieve the trustees of the debt they still owed. A few years ago it was written off as a bad and irrecoverable debt, but it still remained an obligation; and the trustees would be unable to raise money to improve the harbour as long as that obligation existed. It was now proposed to excuse them the debt in order that they might be in a position to develop the harbour, and open up for it a future of great prosperity. As regarded the loan to Cosh, that was a very regrettable case. He could not pretend for one moment that it was satisfactory. In that case the Commissioners lent to a man who had not sufficient financial resources to carry out the task he undertook; and the security in which the loan was granted proved insufficient. He would only beg the House to remember that of all objects for which loans were urgently demanded, there was none more important than the housing of the poor in the congested districts in the great cities of the country. Upwards of £500,000 had been lent for that purpose, and the case referred to by the hon. Gentleman was the only bad debt which had been incurred. In such circles the hon. Gentleman would agree that it could not be said that the Commissioners had been lacking in care or attention. The case mentioned by the hon. Gentleman was the first bad speculation of the Commissioners, and it had received the very careful attention of the Commissioners and the Treasury, with the result that fresh precautions had been taken which it was hoped would make it impossible for such a case to recur. There was no other case in which even the interest was in arrear, and, in the circumstances, he hoped the House would not attach undue importance to a very unfortunate incident. He would be ready to answer further questions in the Committee stage; and he hoped that, in view of the general desire of the House to proceed with other business, the Second Reading of the Bill and the Committee stage of the Resolution would be taken.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS [REMISSION OF DEBTS].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the remission of certain debts due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland in pursuance of any Act of the present session relating to local loans.

Resolution to be reported tomorrow.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) [ADVANCES].

Resolution reported:—

"That it is expedient to authorise the increase by £100,000 of the amount that may be advanced and raised under The Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, for enabling the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of Marine Works in Ireland, and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of certain expenses connected with such works which the General Maintenance Fund is unable to meet, in pursuance of any Act of the present Session to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland."

Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution."

MR. MACARTNEY (Antrim, S.) said it would perhaps be a convenient moment for him to state the objections he had to the scheme which was founded on the Resolution now before the House. The Bill, which was founded on this Resolution, was one which in scope and object was entirely confined to the congested districts in Ireland, and therein lay the main objection he had to its purport. The congested districts of Ireland

had received from the House, with the full support of all parties, a very large measure of attention, and for the last eleven years very considerable grants of public money from Imperial sources had been devoted to those districts. For instance, the Congested Districts Board itself, which was established some twelve years ago for the special protection and advancement of the industries of that part of Ireland, had spent in that time, within those districts, in round figures, a million of money, while the annual expenditure of the Board on the development of estates, etc., was over £10,000, in addition to which Parliament had from time to time devoted further grants for other objects. The grant under the Act of 1889 for the promotion of light railways — which was almost entirely for congested districts — amounted to £600,000. In still more recent time there was a sum of £500,000 under the Act of 1896, and, although that was not entirely a free grant, it went very largely to the development of these districts. Neither he nor any of his colleagues who were associated with him in the view he took on this question had the slightest desire to grudge to those districts what had been done in the past; but they thought the attention of Chief Secretaries had been devoted almost exclusively to the development of these districts, to the exclusion of the necessities which existed in other portions of Ireland which equally required attention, both in the interests of the inhabitants and from the point of view of public advantage. While he was far from saying that there might not be other portions of Ireland outside the congested districts in which there were cases as pressing or as necessitous as the one which he desired on this occasion to bring forward, still there were none which had greater claims on the munificence of the Treasury. In the year which had just passed, on the Dillon Estate alone £20,000 had been spent on draining, fencing, road-making, and outbuildings, and he gathered from the Report of the Congested Districts Board that a further sum of £8,000 was required to complete their operations. He drew special attention to these two sums because they happened to constitute two of the three sums which, in the Bill of 1889, were devoted to the Bann drainage scheme, and it seemed to him that if one comparatively small district of Ireland could lay its hands on that amount of money as a free grant, it was not unnatural that those who represented a district which had for years been a heavy sufferer from the Bann drainage scheme should claim the attention of the Chief Secretary and the Irish Government. The scheme was carried out at a total cost of £264,000, of which £155,000 fell upon the occupiers and owners of land in the district. The results of those works were unsatisfactory. He thought that those on behalf of whom he spoke had a peculiar grievance to complain of. The Estimate that was placed before them was largely exceeded by something like 47 per cent., but the works for which the consent of the occupiers and the landowners was obtained were not carried out.

*MR. SPEAKER: This is a Bill for marine works. The works the right hon. Gentleman is describing are not in the nature of marine works, and it is not competent for the hon. Member to deal with them, because this Vote proposes a certain sum should be voted for marine works, and he is not in order in recommending in detail some other scheme which, I understand, does not comtemplate marine works.

MR. MACARTNEY said that on the Second Reading of this Bill it was stated that he would have an opportunity of stating his case upon a later stage, and he wished to produce other reasons why he considered this grant of money was inexpedient. Upon that occasion he gave way on the distinct understanding that on some future stage he would have an opportunity of stating the grounds of his opposition to this proposal.

*MR. SPEAKER: I was no party to any such understanding or arrangement, and I must simply look at the Bill and the arguments used by the hon. Member and decide whether they are in order.

MR. MACARTNEY said his point was that the proposal of the Government was one which was entirely centred in one particular portion of Ireland, which,

during the last twelve or fourteen years, had received much attention from those responsible for the administration of the country. The Government had had brought before their notice cases which existed not only in Ulster but in other parts of Ireland, which were as necessitous and as much in need of attention and relief and of free grants from the Treasury as any of the unpopulated parts of the congested districts. None of the proposals contained within the four corners of this Bill were of such a character that the interests of the districts affected would suffer if these proposals were postponed for a year. Those districts had been without this relief up to the present moment, and while he agreed that these proposals might be desirable in the interests of those districts, he did not think they would suffer in any degree by a short postponement. The cases he had in his mind in the North of Ireland affected areas where the inhabitants and occupiers had been suffering serious damage not only to their crops but to their health as well. He felt bound on behalf of those whom he represented to object to a grant of this character which ignored the very pressing grievances of other parts of Ireland, and which devoted the whole measure of this relief to one particular portion of the country which during the last twelve or fourteen years had had benefits showered upon it and had received innumerable free grants from the British Treasury. As he was not permitted to go into further detail, he did not desire to take up the attention of the House any further, but having stated the broad general line of his case, he trusted his right hon. friend would be able to make some statement which would prevent any further hostile action in regard to this measure.

MR. WYNDHAM said that, in replying to his right hon. friend, he would endeavour to avoid any controversial matters. He took no exception to the course pursued by his right hon. friend in this matter, because he was only discharging his duty to his constituents by emphasising a demand which had been made upon him by those he represented. He could not pass over in silence some of the general arguments used by his right hon. friend. He had stated quite truly that, roughly speaking, this Bill was confined to the congested districts, and he went on to say that considerable grants had in the past been made to these districts from imperial sources. He would point out, however, that the money allocated to the policy inaugurated by the present Prime Minister was almost exclusively what was called Irish money, and with the exception of a relatively small amount it was not money voted by this House. It was true that in the year 1896 a grant was made from the common Exchequer, but these Parliamentary grants when they were made to Ireland had almost always been in the nature of equipoises for some similar benefits on a larger scale allocated to English or Scotch concerns. When his right hon. friend said that the attention of the Government had been confined to the congested districts he should not lose sight of the fact that a sum of £700,000 had been voted by means of the agricultural grant for the whole of Ireland. That was one of those equipoises of which he had spoken. Moreover, the Parliamentary grants made to Ireland had almost always been in the nature of an equipoise. The congested districts, too, were excluded almost entirely from the beneficent action of the new Department of Agriculture. The sum now under consideration was not in any sense a dole; it was an attempt to remove certain sums from the current account of the Congested Districts Board to a capital account; and if the Bill were delayed the West of Ireland fishing industry would suffer. The Bann Drainage Scheme would receive the attention of the Government. The fishing industry of the West of Ireland was advancing, and it would be seriously affected if this Bill was delayed. It was said that the rating problem was a severe one, but by leaving it a severe one they did not mitigate the problem. Therefore it was not only the congested districts but the whole of Ireland would benefit by these proposals. He did not think he would be justified in elaborating at greater length this question, but he appealed to his right hon. friend to take

it from him in regard to the scheme in which he was so much interested all that could be done would be done, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would not persist in his endeavour to postpone one measure for Ireland because another measure had some claims upon the attention of the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. JEFFREYS (Hampshire, N.) in the Chair.]

Clause 1 :—

(12.5.) MR. POWER (Waterford, E.) complained of the hour at which this Bill was being taken. Irish Members were anxious that whatever expenditure was made in this way should be made properly, in order to be of some advantage to their constituencies. With regard to the Amendment standing in the name of the hon. Member who represented counties where there were congested districts, he hoped it would not be thought that he objected to this expenditure in their districts. With regard to their fishing industry, they did not ask for generous treatment, but simply to be treated fairly. The fishing industry of Ireland had been largely killed by the jealousy of England, and he contended that some restitution was due on that account. He quite recognised that the money that had been spent on the fishing industry, in the congested districts had been well spent, and he was delighted to hear that this industry had progressed so marvellously; but outside the congested districts there were many cases which deserved some sort of support. He considered this Vote of £100,000 was a small and beggarly sum for this purpose, considering the enormous sums of money which this country got by indirect taxation from the people in those districts. He wished to place one instance before the Chief Secretary. In his own neighbourhood at Tramore, the district was prepared to give one-third of the money necessary to erect a pier, and an institution presided over by Mr. Horace Plunkett had promised to also provide one-third of the cost, and they had applied to the Government to make up the remaining one-third. As the local taxation in this district was 7s. 4d. in the £, he thought this offer to provide one-third out of the rates showed that these people were not backward in offering very liberal terms for this improvement. He did not know what the right hon. Gentleman intended to do in this matter, but he hoped he would be able to state that the Government were willing to give some assistance towards the erection of this pier at Tramore.

Amendment proposed—

"In line 1, page 10, to leave out the words 'congested districts.'"—(*Mr. Power.*)

MR. WYNDHAM said he was almost entitled to gather from some of the first words which fell from the hon. Member that he would anticipate a reply something like that which he had just given to his right hon. friend the Member for South Antrim. This Bill dealt with the congested districts, and it dealt with the West of Ireland. No one who had studied this matter would be prepared to argue that the west coast, which contained the congested districts, stood in as favourable a position in regard to harbours as the east coast. There was no insurmountable difficulties on the east coast for ships to travel, but on the west coast there were many physical obstacles to ships travelling at all, with the result that good lines of steamers were not put on that coast. Therefore, there were some grounds underlying the scheme of this Bill why attention should be given to the west coast, in order to obtain a harbour which would invite steamers to travel along the west coast. The hon. Member by this Amendment invited the Committee to transfer the expenditure of some of this money to the east coast. He thought that proposal would altogether undermine the financial basis of this Bill, and if the Amendment were carried, of course the Bill would be lost. This

measure was based upon the allocation of this money to congested district counties, where £100,000 had already been found too small for the purpose. He was sure that his hon. friend would not urge them to transfer some of this money for another purpose, which would be an entirely new departure. He was ready to admit that the full benefits of the Act of 1899 had not yet been derived, and he never anticipated that the benefit would be derived immediately. He could not now go into the details of the case which the hon. Member had brought forward, and he should not now be justified in arguing his point at greater length. He hoped the Amendment would not be pressed.

MR. JOHN REDMOND said he was sincerely anxious that this Bill should pass into law, and he did not desire to prolong the discussion at all. He was rather surprised at the speech of the right hon. Gentleman, because he understood that the original scheme was one which did not exclude assistance being given to harbours situated outside the congested districts. That was all they were asking for in this Amendment. The case which his hon. friend mentioned exemplified what he meant. In the case of Tramore, the Government built a pier without consulting local opinion. It was built at the wrong place, and it was badly constructed. It had been swept away, and at present there was no pier at all. The people of the locality had agreed to contribute one-third of the cost of a new pier, the new Department had offered to contribute another third; but the pier could not be constructed, because there was no means of getting the other third. He thought it was a great pity that the original scheme was not adhered to, because it would have enabled them to deal with such cases as that at Tramore. He could not see why the right hon. Gentleman could not have succeeded in obtaining from the Treasury a larger sum of money to enable places outside the congested districts to get the benefit of the Bill. It was quite a fallacy to suppose that the need of harbours was confined to the congested districts. It would be quite easy to bring forward a number of cases outside the congested districts where the claims for harbours were almost as great. If it were not for the peculiar circumstances under which they were now discussing the matter, he should feel bound to discuss it at length, and to divide the Committee against the proposal to confine the benefits of the Bill to the congested districts, but if at this time of the session they were to attempt to discuss the Bill in the way it ought to be discussed, and to take into consideration the needs of other places, the passage of the Bill would be absolutely impossible. They were face to face with this position. Were they to sacrifice their right to discuss the questions raised by this Bill, or were they by discussion to destroy the chance of the Bill passing altogether? He had more than once protested against Irish legislation being presented in this way. The House of Commons had been sitting for seven months, the Government had the largest majority on record, and they had a brand new set of rules devised by the wisest men in the State, and yet the circumstances were such that this Bill could only be passed *sub silentio*. If his hon. friends would take his advice, they would not prolong the discussion; but a limit must be put to this way of legislating for Ireland. Even at the risk of depriving some sections of the people of the benefits of such a Bill as this, they must in the near future put down their foot and say they would not be parties to Irish legislation being brought forward and pushed through in this way. Having made that protest, he asked his hon. friends not to raise matters of discussion on this Bill, for the sake of the poor people who would be in some small way benefited by the measure.

MR. WYNDHAM said he did rise to reply to the general criticism of the hon. Member. He had answered it before now. There was an agreement, in so far as they could, to keep the congested districts outside the arena of political controversy. After what the hon. and learned Member had said, he would do all he could to assist the progress of the Bill. He would not move the Amendment which stood on the Paper in his name. The

whole framework of the Bill was bound up with the financial conditions underlying it, and they could not alter these conditions at the present stage of the session. All the Amendments on the Paper, with the exception of his own, would make considerable change in the financial conditions underlying the Bill.

MR. POWER begged leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.) moved an Amendment on Clause 1, with the object of empowering County Councils of the seaboard districts to construct the harbour works and to look after them when constructed.

MR. WYNDHAM said that if the hon. Member's proposal were carried out the whole of the expense would fall on the County Councils. This matter had been carefully considered, and the Bill laid down that nothing was to be done except by agreement between the County Council and the Board of Works, and it further laid down that the Board must lease the work to the County Council. Beyond that he could not go without making a fundamental alteration in the Bill. He was not prepared to hand over the money to the County Council, and at the same time to relax the control over the manner in which the work was carried out.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL asked leave to withdraw the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 1 agreed to.

Clause 2 :—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 19, after '1½ per cent.,' to insert the words 'and not more than 2½ per cent.'"—(*Mr. Gilhooly.*)

Mr. Wyndham.

MR. WYNDHAM said he answered this by anticipation when he introduced the Bill. In his opinion 1½ per cent. would be ample, but it was just possible that a County Council might wish the Government to co-operate with them in carrying out works of a more ambitious character. He had not in his mind a single case in which this would be proposed, but he felt that it would be unwise to tie up all the possibilities under the Bill. He could not accept the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 2 to 5 agreed to.

Clause 6 :—

MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.) said he would not move the Amendments of which he had given notice; but he would like to remind the Chief Secretary of certain promises he gave during his trip around the west coast of Ireland in connection with the encouragement of the sea fisheries off the coast of Kerry.

Clause 6 and remaining Clauses agreed to.

Bill reported without Amendment.

MR. WYNDHAM said he thought he was justified in asking the House to take the Third Reading now, as the general trend of the discussion appeared to be in that direction.

Bill read the third time, and passed.

LANDS VALUATION (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

As Amended (by the Standing Committee), considered; Bill read the third time, and passed.

Whereupon Mr. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned at twenty-five minutes before One o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, 6th August, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

FLEETWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL,

LONDON UNITED TRAMWAYS BILL.

Lords Amendments, in pursuance of the Order of the House [29th July], considered, and agreed to.

LONDON WATER PURCHASE BILL.

Order [12th February] that the Bill be read a second time read, and discharged.

Bill withdrawn.—(*Mr. Caldwell.*)

PETITIONS.

ARMY (USE OF "CRIMSON CROSS" REMEDIES).

Petition from Derby, for legislation; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From Stanningley; South Shields (five); and Ramsbottom; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES BILL.

Petition from Southfleet, for alteration; to lie upon the Table.

LICENSING BILL.

Petition from Manchester, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

VACCINATION BILL.

Petition from Derby, for alteration of law; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

Copy presented, of Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1901, and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT (FOREIGN COUNTRIES).

Copy presented, of Statistical Abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1890 to 1899-1900 (Twenty-eighth number) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

RAILWAYS (GENERAL REPORT).

Copy presented, of General Report to the Board of Trade on the Capital, Traffic, and Expenditure of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

STATISICAL ABSTRACT (UNITED KINGDOM).

Copy presented, of Statisical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1887 to 1901, Forty-ninth Number [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

COAL TABLES, 1901.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 5th August; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 328.]

MERCHANT SHIPPING, 1901.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 5th August; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 329.]

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 1st May; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 330.]

GAS UNDERTAKINGS (LOCAL AUTHORITIES).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 1st May; *Mr. Gerald Balfour*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 331.]

WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (SCHEMES).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 23rd July; *Mr. Kenyon*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 332.]

NATIONAL GALLERY (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Report of the Director of the National Gallery of Ireland to the Board of Governors and

Guardians for the year 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

CIVIL SERVANTS (RETIREMENT AT THE AGE OF SIXTY-FIVE).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 5th August; *Mr. Austen Chamberlain*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 333.]

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891).

Copy presented, of Return of Advances under the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 334.]

ARMY (MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS).

Copy presented, of Statement of the Amounts due by the public to Depositors on 31st March, 1900, and of the Receipts, Interest and Disbursements during the year ended 31st March, 1901, etc. [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 335.]

PRISONS (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Twenty-fourth Report of the General Prisons Board (Ireland) for 1901–2, with an Appendix [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

COMMISSION OF THE PEACE (IRELAND).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 4th March; *Mr. Patrick Aloysius M'Hugh*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed [No. 336].

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS).

Copy presented, of Annual Report on the distribution of Grants for Agricultural Education and Research in the year 1901–2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Copy presented, of Report of the progress of the Ordnance Survey to the 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

RAILWAY AND HARBOUR GUARANTEES (IRELAND).

Return ordered, "showing by Baronies and by smaller areas where only a smaller area is charged—(1) Name of railway or harbour; (2) Area of charge; (3) Valuation of area of charge; (4) Population of Barony; (5) Amount contributed in the last year in respect of each guarantee; (6) Amount receivable from the Government in recoupment under the Tram- and Public Companies Act, 1883; (7) Amount receivable under Section 58 (4) of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898; (8) Net charge against each guaranteeing area; (9) Poundage rate required to pay the net charge for all such guarantees; (10) Poundage rate required to pay ordinary charges for the same year—(*a*) off agricultural land; (*b*) off other Hereditaments."—(*Mr. Thomas O'Donnell.*)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Prison Officers' Pay and Pension.

MR. JOHN HUTTON (Yorkshire, Richmond): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is now in a position to do anything to improve the position of prison officers with regard to their rate of pay or terms of service for pension; whether there is any difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of suitable warders; and how many prison officers have retired with a three-quarter pension after forty years service.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) I am not in a position to announce any decision in this difficult matter, but it is not being lost sight of. It cannot be said that there is a serious difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates for the post of prison warder. Since the 1st April, 1878, when the local prisons were taken over by the Government, the number of officers (including both local and convict prison officers) who have retired with the full pension (two-thirds) after forty years service, is twenty-eight.

Scottish Fisheries—Scientific Researches in the Moray Firth.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): To ask the Lord Advocate if he will state for how long a period the trawler "Loch Ryan" was engaged in making experimental scientific researches in the Moray Firth under the direction of the Scottish Fishery Board; is she still employed by the Board; and, if not, will he say when her services were dispensed with.

(*Answered by Mr. Graham Murray.*) I am informed by the Fishery Board that the steam trawler "Loch Ryan" was engaged by the Fishery Board in making scientific researches in the Moray Firth from the 5th to the 11th November last, both dates inclusive, and has not since the latter date been so employed.

Post Office Savings Bank—Telegraphic Withdrawals.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he will state the number of withdrawals by telegraph from the Post Office Savings Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1901, and the average cost to the depositor of each withdrawal; and will he also state the number of telegraph notices of withdrawal for payment on the following day, and the average cost to the depositor of each such notice.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The number of withdrawals by telegraph from the Post Office Savings Bank during the year ended 31st December, 1901, was 192,308; and the average cost to the depositor of each such withdrawal was about 1s. 3d. The number of telegraph notices of withdrawal for payment on the following day was 13,108; and the average cost to the depositor of each such telegraph notice was about 9d.

Auxiliary Postmen, Ireland—Retired Soldiers.

MR. SULLIVAN (Westmeath, S.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that retired soldiers of good character are allowed certain privileges in the matter of appointments in the service of the General Post Office, and that such men are acting as auxiliary postmen in Ireland without any prospect of being placed on the established list, owing to their age; and, seeing that certain officers in the service of the General Post Office are allowed up to the age of 54 years to qualify for position, will the Postmaster General consider, with a view to granting them pensions, the case of retired soldiers now acting as auxiliary postmen, who have no Army pension, but have served twelve years and upwards in His Majesty's Army, and who, on retirement, and whilst yet under the prescribed 36 years of age limit, signified their intention of joining the service of the General Post Office.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) Auxiliary postmen, whether ex-soldiers or civilians, are not entitled to pension on retirement, as they are not required to give their whole time to the public service.

Customs Assistant Clerks.

MR. CLAUDE HAY (Shoreditch, Hoxton): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury if, in consideration of the responsibility attaching to the duties performed by those assistant clerks in the customs who are in receipt of the checking allowances for supervising the work of other assistant clerks, he will grant an addition to their annual leave in accordance with the practice which formerly obtained in the Customs Department in the case of lower division clerks in receipt of duty pay.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The two cases are not analogous, and I can make no exception to the decision already communicated to the hon. Member on the 23rd and 30th ultimo.

Birmingham Post Office Staff—Meal Intervals.

SIR WALTER FOSTER (Derbyshire, Ilkeston): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether his attention has been called to a resolution passed by the postal and telegraph employees attached to the Birmingham Post Office protesting against the withdrawal of intervals for meals on certain divided attendances; and whether, in view of the recommendation of the Medical Department of the General Post Office that over fatigue and long fasting should be carefully guarded against, he will modify the regulations so as to prevent the employees being compelled to take two meals between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., or else undergo a fast for a period exceeding six hours daily, with the liability to be retained on duty one hour further before being permitted to partake of refreshment.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Postmaster General has seen the resolution in question. He understands that it refers to a desire of the staff that intervals for meals should be allowed in the case of attendances not exceeding four hours in duration, such as from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., followed by one from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. In the case of duties arranged in this manner it does not appear to the Postmaster General that any interval for meals is required. If, however, the attendance is prolonged to four and a half hours or upwards, an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes is given.

Central Telegraphic Office—Inefficient Operators—Compensation for Telegraphic Errors.

MR. THOMAS BAYLEY (Derbyshire, Chesterfield): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether, in view of the issue of a recent circular by the telegraph authorities admitting the inefficiency of the operators in the Central Office, London, who are attached to the Metropolitan Gallery, the Postmaster General will take steps to award compensation to the senders of telegrams who suffer pecuniary loss as a result of errors and delays caused through the incompetency of the male and female clerks in this gallery.

MR. THOMAS BAYLEY: To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that Post Office representatives before the Tweedmouth Committee stated that telegraphists could be trained in three months, and have elsewhere stated that telegraphy needs no more skill than tpyewriting; and whether, in view of these facts, the Postmaster General will explain why it is necessary to issue a circular stating that some years must elapse before the male and female staff of the Metropolitan Gallery will be efficient.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) Perhaps it will be convenient to answer the two Questions of the hon. Member together. In the circular to which he calls attention there was no admission of inefficiency, but a reminder of a fact which has had to be brought to the notice of the staff from the earliest days of telegraphy, namely, that telegraphists are not all able to send and receive telegrams at the same rate; and that therefore discretion must be exercised with a view to harmonious working between the two ends of a wire; the Postmaster General is not aware of any statements made before the Tweedmouth Committee, or elsewhere, which conflict with this view. As to compensation, it is notified on the telegram forms that the Postmaster General is not liable for loss or damage arising out of mistakes or default in the transmission of telegrams.

Madras Revenue Board.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will consider the expediency of abolishing the Revenue Board in the Madras Presidency and appointing in its place Revenue Commissioners who would be required, like the Commissioners in the Bombay Presidency, to visit each collectorate in their charge, and ascertain locally how the administration is being carried on.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The Madras Revenue Board was reorganised in 1886 with the object of securing individual initiative and responsibility and of enabling the members to make frequent tours of inspection in the district. Four Commissioners in charge of separate Departments, who meet together as a Board only on special occasions, were then substituted for the old collective Board. I do not propose to revise these arrangements, which work satisfactorily.

Madras Land Revenue—Default Sales—Soil Classification.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India if he will state why the system of classification of soils now in force in Madras was abandoned in the Bombay Presidency in favour of the present system; and, in view of the fact that for the four years ending 30th June, 1900, no less than 160,646 acres of land, the property of evicted ryots, have been put up for auction by Government in the Madras Presidency in default of payment of land revenue, will he consider the advisability of some change in the Madras system.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) It cannot be said that the present system of soil classification in Madras was ever in force in Bombay, for it was not formulated before 1850, whereas the present Bombay system was devised about 1835. The two systems have been independently and gradually evolved with strict reference to historical and local conditions. I have stated in reply to a former Question that I do not propose to change the Madras system, as it is considered to give satisfactory results.

Indian Land Systems—Advances for Land Improvements.

MR. WEIR: To ask the Secretary of State for India if he will state the entire amount which has been advanced in each Presidency in India under the Lands Improvements Acts and the Agriculturists Loans Act, and how much has been repaid by the agriculturists in each Presidency.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The subjoined figures, which are taken from the published accounts of the Government of India, show the sums advanced to and recovered from agriculturists for land improvements and for other purposes in each province during the period 1888-1901. The accounts do not enable me to give similar information for the preceding years.

	Advanced.	Recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.
Madras . .	96,63,620	59,81,740
Bombay . .	2,60,30,900	88,91,960
Bengal . .	49,69,930	45,53,730
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,10,03,760	1,04,22,340
Punjab . .	96,16,130	69,52,420
Central Provinces	1,28,25,020	75,39,040
Burma . .	16,57,260	16,97,300

Mydrim (Carmarthenshire) School.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN (Carmarthen, W.): To ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education whether he is aware that no Government grant is promised or will be paid in respect of the school at Mydrim, Carmarthenshire; that the school is only kept open by the teachers on their own responsibility; and that the trustees have the power to close the school whenever they please; and whether, taking into consideration the considerable distance between Mydrim and Bankyfelin and the fact that the Education Bill does not come into force until the 29th day of March, 1903, he will reconsider the question of providing during the winter months school accommodation for Mydrim.

(*Answered by Sir John Gorst.*) The possible deficiency of school accommodation in Mydrim shall be carefully watched.

Abortive Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1898.

MR. PIERPOINT (Warrington): To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he will make a statement regarding the Convention between England and the Porte concerning the conversion of the 4 per cent. Turkish (Guaranteed) Loan of 1855, which was signed in London on or about 3rd August, 1898, by the Marquess of Salisbury and Costaki Pasha; whether the Sultan has refused to ratify the Convention; and whether he will lay Papers upon the Table.

(*Answered by Lord Cranborne.*) As my hon. friend is aware, the negotiations on this subject were suspended in 1898 and have not been resumed. I am afraid I am unable to make any further statement.

Irish School Buildings

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork Co., E.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will suggest to the Board of Works the desirability of increasing the maximum now allowed for the carrying out of their plans in the building of school houses with a view to meeting the increased cost of labour and materials.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will urge upon the Board of Works the necessity of increasing their contribution for the building of school houses, as owing to the increased cost of labour and materials it is impossible to get contractors to work the plans and specifications for the amount fixed by the Board.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The question of a revision of the scale on which grants are now made towards the

building of schools is at present the subject of correspondence between the Irish Government and the Treasury.

Irish Criminals—Philip Barry.

MR. MURPHY (Kerry, E.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on what grounds Philip Barry, who was sentenced to twenty years penal servitude for manslaughter at the Cork Winter Assizes in 1894, was recently released.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The sentence of twenty years penal servitude was mitigated to one of ten years by the Lord Lieutenant in April, 1900. The prisoner was released on licence on the 27th May, 1902, having completed nearly seven and a half years of the latter sentence and earned, under the regulations, a remission of the remaining portion of the sentence.

Irish National Schools—Teachers' Salaries.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware of the dissatisfaction which exists among teachers and managers in Irish national schools with regard to the fixing of salaries under the new system; and whether he will appoint a Committee of inspectors to inquire during the autumn into the teachers' complaints.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Some of the teachers, I believe, complained that their salaries had not been fixed on an equitable basis. In all such cases full inquiry was made by the Commissioners, and the salaries were revised whenever it was deemed fair and right to do so. It does not appear to me that there are any sufficient reasons for further inquiry as suggested.

Killarney County Council Election.

MR. MURPHY: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the Earl of Kenmare, his agent, and other persons have prevented certain car owners and others suspected of having voted against Mr. Leonard at the recent County Council election from entering certain places of interest in Killarney that have always been open to the public; and whether he will say whether he proposes to take any steps to prevent injury being inflicted on those persons for having voted as they were legally entitled to do.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) I am informed that four car drivers, who are not voters, as alleged, were refused admission to the demesne lands of Lord Kenmare for a few days, together with a number of other persons. This appears to have been done in the exercise of the private right of the owner, and is not a matter that concerns the Executive Government.

Dunfanaghy or Creeslough Dispensary District.

MR. HUGH LAW (Donegal, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the Irish Local Government Board has received a memorial praying for a re-arrangement of the Dunfanaghy Dispensary District and the creation of a new district, to be called the Creeslough Dispensary District; and whether a local inquiry will be held as desired.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The memorial has been received. The question of holding a local inquiry is under consideration.

Income Tax Repayments—Delays at Dublin.

MR. Cullinan (Tipperary, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that complaints have been received by the surveyor of income tax claims, Custom House, Dublin, with reference to delay in refunding income tax; and whether steps will be taken to expedite the refunding of claims admitted to be correct.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Comptroller of Inland Revenue at Dublin has doubtless received complaints as to delay in dealing with claims for repayment of income tax, but these are unavoidable so long as it is necessary for persons to prove their title to repayment of income tax. These complaints are for the most part due to delay arising from incomplete information afforded in the first instance by claimants themselves. Every effort is made and will

continue to be made by the officials at Dublin to expedite the settlement of these claims.

Army Officers' Resignations and Retirements.

MR. LODER (Brighton): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he can state the total number of resignations and retirements of officers which are now under the consideration of the War Office.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The resignations and retirements of thirty-six officers are under consideration.

Army Officers Education and Training—Committee's Report.

MR. BECKETT (Yorkshire, N.R., Whitby): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he intends to take any steps to carry out the recommendations of the Committee on the education and training of officers of the Army, especially in regard to the changes they desire to see made in the entrance examination; and whether he can see his way to recommend the immediate adoption of the syllabus of subjects proposed for the antecedent education of Army candidates.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The recommendations of this Committee are of great importance and are being carefully considered; but the pressure of work in regard to demobilisation has been very great, and I am not yet in a position to make any statement on the subject.

Hilsea Bridge (Portsmouth).

MR. SCOTT MONTAGU (Hampshire, New Forest): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he has had under consideration the offer made by the Hants County Council with reference to the strengthening of the Hilsea Bridge, near Portsmouth, which was communicated to the War Office on 23rd April last, and to which no answer has yet been received.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The matter is still under consideration. I regret that inter-Departmental communication has caused undue delay.

South Africa—Native Labour on the Rand.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he can state what was the rate of pay for native labour on the Rand in 1899 before the war, and what is the present rate.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) I understand that the rate of pay has been considerably reduced, but I have no official information of the figures.

British Indian Subjects in the New Colonies.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.W.). To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he has instructed the administrations of the Transvaal and Orange State Colonies to modify the old Boer laws and regulations which imposed disabilities upon British Indian subjects resident there; and whether he is taking advantage of the presence in England of the Premiers and other representatives from the Colonies to impress on them the desirability of removing the various restrictions and penalties to which British Indian subjects are exposed within some of those Colonies; and whether he can give any information as to the result of any action taken by him to secure that object.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) (1.) I am in communication with Lord Milner in regard to the position of British Indians in the new Colonies and the regulations affecting them. (2.) The matter is not one included for discussion at the Conference of Premiers. (3.) I am not able to make any statement at present.

China—Foreign Garrisons at Shanghai.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British, French, and Japanese consular representatives at Shanghai are prepared to agree to the demand of Lin Kun-Yi, Viceroy of Nanking, that the foreign garrisons now occupying Shanghai be withdrawn; and, if so, whether the British Government will use its efforts to arrange with those Powers whose troops are garrisoning Shanghai for a simultaneous evacuation of that port.

(*Answered by Lord Cranborne.*) His Majesty's Government are not aware of the views held by the consular representatives at Shanghai in regard to the request of the Chinese Government. We have, however, informed the French, German, and Japanese Governments of our willingness to withdraw our troops provided that those Powers take a similar course.

(2.15.) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

South Africa—Martial Law Commission.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN (Carmarthenshire, W.): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Commission appointed to inquire into the sentences passed by courts martial in South Africa will take evidence and hear witnesses on oath; whether their Report and the evidence taken will be laid before the Imperial Parliament and also before the Cape Parliament; whether it is intended that the Report should furnish a basis of legislation either in the Imperial Parliament or the Cape Parliament.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): The main work, as I understand, of the Commission will be to examine evidence already taken at various trials, but they will be able to supplement it where they think it necessary by examining witnesses, but not on oath. I can give no statement, one way or the other, at present as to whether the Report will be laid either before the Cape Parliament or this Parliament. The answer to the last Question is in the negative.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.): Will the proceedings be open to the public?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I do not know.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN: Will the right hon. Gentleman say why the evidence is not to be taken on oath?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That would require statutory powers, I gather.

Sir John Ardagh.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, having regard to the fact that Sir John Ardagh has been since 1896 the director of military intelligence, and that his evidence may be required by the Royal Commission to inquire into the war, will he consider the desirability of appointing him a Royal Commissioner for the revision of sentences by court martial in South Africa, a post which will entail his absence from England.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I do not think that Sir John Ardagh's work on the Commission is likely to make it impossible or even difficult to obtain any evidence from him that may be required for the more extended inquiry into the South African War.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: Will the Commission be permitted to get Sir John Ardagh's Report as to the condition of things before the war?

[No reply was given.]

Rough Play by Officers in Cape Town.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that on Christmas Eve last, ten officers held a fictitious court martial in a room in the Mount Nelson Hotel, Cape Town, on a civilian, Mr. Hardwicke Stanford, whom they maltreated, and subsequently made him sign a paper to say the whole thing was done in fun; whether he is aware that these proceedings were carried on whilst the base commandant and a colonel of the 3rd Grenadier Guards were staying in Mount Nelson Hotel, and that neither of these officers made any attempt to stop this conduct, while the former, in reporting the matter to Lord Kitchener, stated the whole proceedings were carried on in fun; whether he is aware that Mr. Stanford brought an action in the Supreme Court in Cape Colony, laying the damages at £3,000, against eight of the ten officers who had maltreated him, and that the case was settled in court by the defendants, who tendered him an apology, and submitted to a verdict for £1,500 damages and £1,200 costs; and will he say whether these officers, or any of them, have been tried by court martial, or has any court of inquiry been held

to investigate their conduct; and, if so, will he say what further steps will be taken.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): I have no information whatever in regard to the matters mentioned in the Question. No doubt, if there had been occasion for it, Lord Kitchener would have dealt with the matter.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: Lord Kitchener is in this country; will the right hon. Gentleman communicate to him this Question?

MR. BRODRICK: No, Sir; I have perfect confidence in Lord Kitchener, and am sure that, if necessary, he has dealt with the matter.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I will give the House some further information this afternoon.

Remounts—The Studdert Case.

SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether the law officers of the Crown have yet completed their inquiries as to the possibility of a prosecution in the Irish remounts case.

MR. BRODRICK: It has been decided that a prosecution will be instituted against all persons concerned whom there is evidence sufficient to implicate in the transactions which formed the subject matter of the recent action by the Secretary of State for War against Studdert and others.

Ordnance Factory Waste.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether his attention has been called to the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, showing that a waste of material worth £10,000 a year has been going on for years, and was only stopped by the intelligent observation of a policeman; whether that policeman has been rewarded; and whether any action has been taken in regard to the officials responsible for this waste.

MR. BRODRICK: The whole matter is under investigation. The policeman was duly rewarded.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: How was he rewarded?

MR. BRODRICK: With the sum of £20.

India and the Imperial Institute.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I beg to ask the Secretary of State for India what was the total amount subscribed by the princes and merchants of India to the Imperial Institute; what is the annual interest on those sums; what are the annual sums that have been paid out of Indian taxation towards its maintenance; whether the donors of these sums and the Government of India were consulted before the purposes for which the Imperial Institute was built were changed; and whether the sums subscribed by Indian donors and paid by the Indian Government will now be refunded with arrears of interest.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Lord G. HAMILTON, Middlesex, Ealing): The Indian subscriptions to the general fund for building and endowing the Imperial Institute amounted to £114,528. They were not earmarked for separate use, but were paid into the general fund, aggregating £426,000, from which the Institute was built and endowed; and it is not possible now to say what portion of the endowment of £140,000 represents Indian subscriptions. The total of the annual grants for its maintenance from Indian revenues over a period of eleven years amounted to £16,911 up to 31st March, 1902. As the Act for the transfer of the Institute to the Board of Trade fully provides for the carrying on of the work which these subscriptions and grants were intended to promote, there was no reason for consulting the subscribers or the Government of India, or for refunding the subscriptions. The Government of India has, however, been kept informed as to the progress of the transfer.

Disturbances in Macedonia.

MR. FLYNN (Cork Co., N.): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office is in possession of any recent information as to the condition of things in the neighbourhood of Uskub; whether he has any official information as to the state of affairs in the villayet of Kossovo

and the conduct of the Turkish troops; and will he state whether the Government intend to take any steps under the obligations of the Treaty of Berlin.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): The information in the possession of His Majesty's Government shows that there are large bands of insurgents in the villayet of Kossovo to the North of Uskub. No official news has been received as to their movements during the last month nor any particulars as to the conduct of the Turkish troops with whom the bands have been occasionally in collision. No steps of the kind indicated in the hon. Gentleman's Question are in contemplation.

Egyptian Tribute to Turkey.

MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he can state whether the Khedive of Eygpt still pays annual tribute to the Sultan of Turkey by way of acknowledging the Sultan's sovereignty over Eygpt; and, if so, what is the amount of tribute so paid; whether any attempt has been made or is being made to release Egypt from her position as a suzerain State, and to constitute her a sovereign power.

LORD CRANBORNE: The tribute annually payable by the Khedive of Egypt to the Sultan is almost entirely pledged as security for the interest on various Ottoman loans. In the last Egyptian budget the total sum payable is given as 665,041 pounds, Egyptian, of which £664,826 is paid as interest on loans. The answer to the last paragraph is in the negative.

The Coronation—Telegraphic Announcements.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON (Canterbury): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury a Question of which I have sent private notice to the Postmaster General, viz., whether he will meet the earnest wishes of the people by telegraphing to all Post Offices of the United Kingdom on Saturday afternoon the news of the completion of the ceremony of the Coronation of the King.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire, E.): Facilities are to be given to the newspapers and the news associations to send telegrams from within the Abbey itself, and it is understood that special arrangements are being made throughout the country for publication of news of the ceremony as it proceeds. Where so much is to be done by private enterprise, the Postmaster General does not think it necessary for him to interfere.

Office of Works Expenditure.

MR. WEIR: I beg to ask the First Commissioner of Works if he will explain the increase in the item for travelling expenses in the Vote for the Office of Works from £2,800 to £3,450; will he say how much of this money is to be expended for travelling in foreign countries; and will he arrange for the expenditure in each country to be given in future Estimates.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (Mr. AKERS DOUGLAS, Kent, St. Augustine's): The increase is due to several causes. (1) the greater amount of travelling by the officers in the Far East, in the supervision and inspection of the works and buildings—now very numerous—in China, Japan, and Siam; (2) the removal expenses of certain of the Home staff of surveyors from one district to another, in connection with re-arrangements; (3) additional visits of inspection to various Embassy buildings on the continent. All these increases are in the interest of efficient administration. Of the total, £3,450, travelling in foreign countries will absorb approximately £930. It would not be practicable to give the estimate for each foreign country, visits to several countries being often included in one journey for the sake of economy and convenience.

Highland Parochial Medical Officers.

MR. WEIR: I beg to ask the Lord Advocate if he will state the cause of the delay in issuing the Return relative to Parochial Medical Officers in the Highland Crofting Counties which was granted in May last; and can he say when the Return will be in the hands of Members.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. A. GRAHAM MURRAY, Buteshire): The Return was laid before the House yesterday.

Ireland's Contribution to the Corn Duties.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): I beg to ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer how much has been derived from the tax on corn and flour in Ireland since the passage of his Budget Resolutions; and, seeing that the war is now over, he proposes to make any modifications in this tax.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir M. HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.): The duty collected on corn and flour at the ports in Ireland from 15th April to 31st July, 1902, amounted to £71,236. The answer to the latter part of the Question is in the negative.

Father O'Sullivan and the Cullen Homicide.

MR. FLYNN: I beg to ask Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland whether he has seen a communication from the Rev. C. O'Sullivan, parish priest of Millstreet, in reference to the Cullen (County Cork) homicide; whether he is aware that, although the Solicitor General, in the course of the trial, indicated that Father O'Sullivan had denounced the existence of a secret society in Cullen, Mr. O'Sullivan has denied his statement, and no evidence as to a secret society was brought forward at the petty sessions' investigation; and will he order further inquiry to be made into the conduct of the case.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. ATKINSON, Londonderry, N.): A witness was produced for the defence who admitted that he and six others, including the prisoner, were present when the murdered man was shot. That he and three others immediately ran away leaving the dying man in the street without succour or assistance, where he was afterwards found by the police. He also admitted that he told the police a tissue of falsehood. He also admitted that he told the police a tissue of falsehood deliberately. He was then asked did a secret society exist in Cullen and was he a member of it. He answered both questions in the negative. He was then asked had the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan in his presence denounced this secret society. The question was objected to and the objection allowed. The Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan has written to the papers to say that he did not denounce any such secret society. There is nothing to inquire about.

MR. FLYNN: The Question is—Did Father O'Sullivan make any such statement or not? I have sent the right hon. Gentleman a copy of Father O'Sullivan's letter. Cannot the right hon. Gentleman give me a fuller answer?

MR. ATKINSON: I have said that Mr. O'Sullivan wrote to the papers denying that he denounced any secret society.

MR. FLYNN: Were not fifty-two jurors ordered to stand aside in this case?

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

Audit of Irish Lunatic Asylums Accounts.

MR. J. P. FARRELL: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will direct an inquiry to be made by the Local Government Board into the system of auditing the accounts of district lunatic asylums, with a view to ensuring the prevention of fraudulent mismanagement of these funds on the part of officials.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): Clause 18 of the Local Government (No. 2.) Bill, which I withdrew in order to make progress in Committee, would enable the Board to secure a more efficient audit of the accounts of these Asylums than is practicable under the existing system of audit. It is for consideration whether some amended version of that Clause is not desirable in order to secure efficiency.

Irish Education Board.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. whether he intends to fill the vacancy on the Irish Education Board created by the resignation of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; and, if so, when; and whether he intends to take any steps to make this Board more representative and efficient.

MR. WYNDHAM: In respect to the first part of the Question, I have nothing at present to add to my reply to the hon. Member's previous Question on the same subject. With regard to the second part of the Question, I believe the Board to be as representative of both religious and educational interests as it can be in view of its statutory constitution. It would not be possible to alter its constitution, except as part of some large educational reform for which the time is not ripe.

Mr. W. J. O'Hara.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR (Wicklow, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether Mr. W. J. O'Hara, until recently a district inspector stationed in the County Wicklow, has been appointed a resident magistrate for the County Fermanagh; whether, about a month ago, Mr. O'Hara was promoted to a county inspectorship in Armagh; and will he say for how long he discharged his duty as county inspector in Armagh.

MR. WYNDHAM: Mr. O'Hara was placed in charge of Armagh as acting county inspector on 9th June, and on 7th July was appointed a resident magistrate.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR: Is this man a brother of the bishop who libelled his Catholic fellow countrymen?

MR. WYNDHAM: I am not aware.

MR. JAMES O'CONNOR: I can tell the right hon. Gentleman he is.

North Sligo Seaboard—Harbour Accommodation.

MR. WILLIAM M'KILLOP (Sligo, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that there is need for harbour accommodation for fishermen on the seaboard of North Sligo in the congested areas of Magherow and Tireragh; and will he take steps to secure that the claims of those districts will be considered in any scheme for marine works in Ireland.

MR. WYNDHAM: The claims of all districts scheduled as congested will be duly considered.

Midleton (Cork) Band.

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork, Co. E): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he can say why the members of the Midleton (County Cork) band were prevented by the police from playing in front of the residence of the Chairman of the Waterford County Council on the occasion of their recent visit to Tallow; why the police followed the band during their stay in Tallow, and threatened them with violence if they played through the town; and will he state the reasons for such proceedings.

MR. WYNDHAM: The place at which the band proposed to play was opposite the business premises of a trader who has been and is still the subject of boycotting. The object the police had in view in preventing the band from playing at this particular point was to avoid a hostile demonstration and to prevent intimidation. The band was not prevented from playing elsewhere in the town, and there is no foundation for the statement that the members of the band were threatened with violence by the police if they played through the town.

French Park Athletic Sports.

MR. CULLINAN (Tipperary, S.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that on the afternoon of Sunday, 20th July, after the holding of athletic sports in French Park, County Roscommon, a body of policemen drew their batons against the people; whether he is aware that a Pressman who was present in the discharge of his duty was assaulted by a policeman, and that the sergeant declined to give the name of the constable who assaulted him, at the same time asking the Pressman to say no more about it; and will he cause an independent inquiry to be made into the conduct of the police on the occasion.

MR. WYNDHAM: This was a purely social and sporting gathering. Several policemen competed in the event with other athletes. A very large number of people were present, including Lord and Lady De Freyne, who were received with a cordiality which marked all the proceedings at the sports. A disturbance

occurred in the village after the conclusion of the sports, and the police were drawn across the road in order to keep back the crowd. A newspaper reporter attempted to force a passage through the police and was pushed back by a constable. The sergeant declined to give the name of the latter, who used no more force than was necessary. Batons were drawn, but not used. I see no ground for further inquiry into the action of the police, which was similar to that necessarily taken by the police in this country at any racemeeting or large concourse of people.

MR. CULLINAN: Will the right hon. Gentleman answer that portion of the Question which refers to the Pressman who was assaulted by the police, and who was asked by the sergeant to say no more about it?

MR. WYNDHAM: That does not represent the facts. I understand that the reporter subsequently expressed his regret to the sergeant for the manner in which, in the heat of the moment, he had addressed him.

MR. DILLON: If the police used no more force than was necessary, why refuse to disclose the constable's name and have the matter tried in a court of justice?

MR. WYNDHAM: If the reporter, after having expressed regret, wishes for the name of the constable, he has only to ask for it.

MR. DILLON: Will the right hon. Gentleman obtain the information from the sergeant?

The Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: May I ask the Prime Minister whether any appointment has been made to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have no information to give.

Education Bill—Voluntary School Trust Deeds.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON (Dundee): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he can lay on the Table specimen copies of the various kinds of trust deed which will be affected by the provisions of his proposed new clause in the Education Bill.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The trust deeds referred to are not public documents, and I do not think it would be proper to make them the subject of a Parliamentary Return. Their variety, moreover, is so great as to make it impossible to ensure that the specimens selected would be of an adequately representative character.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON: Would there be any difficulty in obtaining the model trust deed of the National Society?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should imagine that the society would be very glad to furnish the hon. Gentleman with a copy.

Salmon Fisheries—Commission Report.

MR. CLAUDE LOWTHER (Cumberland, Eskdale): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he can state when the Royal Commission on the Salmon Fisheries of England and Scotland will publish their Report.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The Report has been presented, and the printers have promised to distribute it today.

Re-construction of the Cabinet.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL: I wish to ask the Prime Minister if he will be able, before the adjournment of the House for the holidays, to communicate to the House the names of the members of the reconstructed Ministry, and to give an assurance that the new Ministers will not be directors of public companies or members of the Stock Exchange.

[No answer was returned.]

NEW MEMBER SWORN.

David James Shackleton, esquire, for the County of Lancaster, North East (Clitheroe Division).

JOURNALS.

Mr. SPEAKER laid upon the Table General Index to the Journals of the

House of Commons, commencing with Vol. 146 (1890–91), and ending with Vol. 155 (1900).

Ordered, That the said General Index be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (KITCHEN AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS).

Power given to the Select Committee to report their observations.

First Report brought up, and read.

Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 337.]

NEW BILL.

MAIL SHIPS BILL.

"To amend the Mail Ships Act, 1891," presented by Mr. Attorney General, under Standing Order No. 31; supported by Mr. Gerald Balfour; to be read a second time tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 293.]

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

[SECOND READING.]

Order for Second Reading read.

*(2.35.) THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir M. HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.): In moving the Second Reading of this Bill I have to make a short statement to the House in regard to some alterations in the Clauses. It is only right that I should call attention to the alteration at this stage, though as matter for discussion it more properly belongs to the stage of Committee. The form of the Appropriation Bill is well known, and is, I may say, stereotyped, and I do not think it right to make any alteration without giving full opportunity for consideration and for any objection to be raised. The Appropriation Act at the end of every session gives power to the Treasury to borrow temporarily on Ways and Means on the security of the I.O.U. of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day, and gives power to the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland to lend sums required for temporarily financing the Exchequer during the course of the year pending the ingathering of taxes. Of course there is a proviso that any sums so borrowed shall be paid off within a certain limited time, and they must be paid off before the close of the quarter succeeding that in which they have been borrowed. In the last two years we had in the third quarter to borrow very largely in this way because, as the House will remember, the expenditure in the first three quarters was very large, while the great ingathering of the income tax does not commence until the fourth quarter of the year. The result was inconvenience in the money market and to the Bank of England, because, as we have no marketable security to offer, we cannot go to the open market for these borrowings. It would be a great public advantage if an alteration could be made in the law which would, I think, facilitate matters by enabling the Treasury to alter the method of borrowing, with, of course, proper provision to secure the repayment of money borrowed within the financial year. This year also we have to meet expenditure which, up to this time, has been almost as large as that of 1901–2, on account of the carrying on and termination of the war. Towards the end of next quarter, no doubt, there will be large deficiencies in the Exchequer; they may even be as large as £15,000,000. Well, it is easy for the House to see that such an amount of borrowing on no better security than the I.O.U. of the Chancellor of the Exchequer might largely unsettle the money market, because the money could only be obtained in certain quarters. Now what I ask the House is, not that the powers of borrowing should be extended in any way, for they are amply sufficient, but that the House should sanction another method of borrowing beside that of the I.O.U. of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Ways and Means. I ask that we should be allowed to borrow on Treasury bills—of course with the fullest safeguard that they shall be paid off before the close of the financial year and not be renewable. For this purpose, if Members will look at copies of the Bill, which are now obtainable, they will see that in the third Clause, beside the usual provision that the Treasury may borrow any sum or sums not exceeding the amount of supplies granted, and the further provision that any such sums shall be paid off in a

certain time, I propose to insert certain words providing that the Treasury may borrow by the issue of Treasury bills, and a sub-section is added providing that the payment of any bills issued under the section shall date not later than 31st March, 1903, so that they must be paid off within the year. There is a further provision that they shall not be renewed. I hope the House will agree to these Clauses. I may, perhaps, add that in order to give full notice to right hon. gentlemen opposite, I thought it right to communicate privately on the matter with the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouth, and I am authorised to say that I have his assent to this proposal.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) said this was really a matter for discussion in Committee, and, without raising any objection or giving any definite opinion at this stage, he desired to further consider the matter. As he understood it, the proposal was to extend the basis for borrowing, enabling the Chancellor of the Exchequer to borrow at a cheaper rate. If that were so he had no objection to it, but, still, he would like to reserve his opinion until the Committee stage.

*SIR M. HICKS BEACH: I may be allowed to explain; it does not enable me to borrow a single pound more than the Act ordinarily does, but it does add another method of borrowing to that which now exists.

(2.50.) MR. WILLIAM JONES (Carnarvon, Arfon): I am sorry to have again to trouble the House with a grave industrial question which has arisen in my constituency owing to the unhappy misunderstanding, which has been prolonged for a period of more than twenty-one months, in the Penrhyn quarry district. I do so now particularly, because of the memorial that was sent to the King some few weeks ago by a non-political organisation in London. They approached His Majesty on the matter in dispute, entreating him to intercede. The King sent a very gracious and sympathetic reply to the entreaty of the memorialists, regretting the continuance of the dispute, and also his inability to intervene between Lord Penrhyn and his workmen, but, however, intimating that the letter would be sent to the Board of Trade. Naturally, those seriously concerned and interested, thought the answer implied an obligation, if not a willingness, on the part of the Board of Trade to take the matter up. With regard to the King's letter, I should like to know what is the attitude of the Board of Trade and of its Labour Department. We all know that in 1896 the Conservative Government passed a Conciliation Act in this House. In that Conciliation Act of 1896 several powers were conferred upon the Board of Trade, and I would like to know whether the Board of Trade in this present juncture have endeavoured to exercise any of those powers. Under sub-section D of Clause 2 is an arbitration power. On the application of both parties to the difference, the Board of Trade may appoint an arbitrator. Of course, in connection with this dispute at the present moment there has been no application from both parties; consequently, it is due to the Board of Trade to say that they could not very well move in the matter of the arbitration power. Then comes a sub-section dealing with conciliation. It declares that on the application of either of the parties (employers or workmen) interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade, and the circumstances of the case, they may appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation. In this case, of course, the Board of Trade may say that neither of the parties has applied, and that there may be no means available. Of course, one would like to know what their answer would be if the workmen applied, as they did in 1897, when there was an unhappy dispute in the district, and what the attitude of the Board of Trade would be if such an application were made. The whole district is ripe for conciliation. Moreover, many attempts have been made by disinterested and impartial persons, who have nothing at all to do with the dispute on its merits, to bring about conciliation, so that the Board of Trade may rest assured that there are adequate means and persons to assist in trying to bring the parties together. But that will not exhaust the powers of the Board of

Trade under the Conciliation Act. Sub-section B declares that they can take such steps as to the Board may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a Chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Board of Trade, or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference. That is with regard to the matter whether any of the parties have made an application. But even that does not exhaust the means. Sub-section A of the Clause, in view of all the other difficulties with regard to arbitration or conciliation, enables the Board of Trade to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference. I appeal to the Board of Trade whether any of these sub-sections have been enforced or any of the powers exercised. If not, why not? There have been attempts made outside Parliament and outside Government obligations. In fact, three attempts have been made, and all three attempts, I am sorry to say, have been signal failures. The last of all was made by the Carnarvonshire County Council, in February of this year. Feeling that, in view of the serious differences at Bethesda and the consequent loss to the parties concerned, as well as to the neighbourhood and the country generally therefrom, the County Council thought an attempt should be made to bring the parties together, in the hope that by personal intercourse and friendly discussion of the points at issue, an amicable settlement might be arrived at in the interest of all parties. Two gentlemen were deputed by the County Council. One was the Sheriff of the county, who was of the same complexion in religion and politics as Lord Penrhyn himself, and the other gentleman was a Liberal, and ex-chairman of the County Council. Both were magistrates, and men in whom not merely the County Council of Carnarvonshire, but the whole of Wales, had the utmost confidence. There was a correspondence with a view to bringing the two parties in this dispute together. In a letter communicated to Lord Penrhyn, these two gentlemen assured him that the sole object of the County Council was to offer their friendly services to both sides, and they disclaimed any desire to interfere between employer and employee. They asked for an interview with the accredited representatives of the men. The men readily assented to the desire and wish of the County Council, placing no barrier or obstacle whatever in the way. They then communicated with Lord Penrhyn, and he replied thanking them for the courtesy with which they approached the subject, but declaring that he had, at the outset of the trouble at the Penrhyn quarry, declined to recognise the existence of any right of interference by any person or body corporate having no connection with the quarry. At the same time, Lord Penrhyn said—

"I fully appreciate the good intentions of the Council in wishing to take any steps in their power which might possibly conduce towards a settlement of this unhappy dispute, and if you think there is any good purpose to be served by an interview, as I am still unable, through illness, to leave my room, I have instructed Mr. Young, chief manager, to meet you."

So the men and the general manager (Mr. Young) were interviewed. After that, there was a delay, through the illness of one member and illness in the family of another. Last April the correspondence was resumed, and the two gentlemen communicated a letter to Lord Penrhyn in the following terms:—

"We are now ready to resume the work entrusted to us by the County Council, and having again seen the men on the subject, and obtained generally their views, we would be glad if your Lordship would give us a personal interview at your early convenience,"

thus merely adopting the suggestion of Lord Penrhyn in his first letter. Lord Penrhyn, in his reply, said—

"I am convinced that an interview of that nature would be so mischievously construed into a declaration that I now recognise the principle of outside interference, that I regret being unable to give you that interview. But"—and these words are significant—"I am, however, far from wishing to interpose any obstacle in the way of your giving my late employees the benefit of your advice, and if you can assure me that you adhere strictly to your statement concerning non-interference, Mr. Young will be glad to meet you at his office, and give you any further information which may assist you, on the understanding that any negotiations as to the resumption of work at my quarry by such of my late employees as I am prepared to receive back must come directly from the men themselves, and not through the medium of a third party."

The deputation naturally expressed regret at Lord Penrhyn declining to give a personal interview after the deliberate hint he had given in the letter thanking them. Their whole object was to offer their friendly services to both sides. As to the behaviour of the men, the deputation have put it on record that they waived every point which might be an obstacle in the way of meeting Lord Penrhyn, and passed a resolution thanking the County Council for their kindly offices in endeavouring to bring about a friendly settlement. I ask, could it be possible to arrange any amicable settlement when the two parties —the deputation and the men—only met Mr. Young, a servant of Lord Penrhyn, who had been criticised during the dispute? Everybody must see that Mr. Young, having managed the quarry, the workmen, no doubt, had a dispute with him as to the management, and that the object desired was that the men should meet Lord Penrhyn himself, or if that could not be, that Lord Penrhyn and the men should meet the two gentlemen appointed by the County Council. The latter wrote to Lord Penrhyn—

"Your lordship writes as if you expected us to take sides, and advise the men only, whereas we have attempted to carry out the resolution of the Council by seeing both parties interested. We should not feel ourselves at liberty to give advice to your late employees more than we should undertake to advise your Lordship."

The deputation also expressed regret that their friendly efforts to bring about a successful termination of the trouble had failed, and in their final letter to Lord Penrhyn, said—

"We attribute the want of success to your lordship's declining to give us a personal interview."

The attitude of the men has been not only commended by the County Council, but by nearly every trades union in the country, which has come to their support with trades union funds. The men at Bethesda have said over and over again at their mass meetings that they are willing to place the whole matter in the hands of an impartial tribunal, and yet that is how Lord Penrhyn treated them and their attempt to bring about conciliation. Of course, after twenty-one months of striking, there has been a great deal of distress. Some of the men have gone back, but 2,100 are still out. Out of 2,800 who originally worked the quarries at the outset of the dispute there are 700 now at work, of whom not more than one-half were strikers. The others are old men and boys and other men imported from other districts. So practically the bulk of the skilled workmen are kept out of the quarry. Naturally, although they have a strong union, and although the British working-men and sympathisers have supported them gallantly, there is distress. The Federation of Trades Unions has sent deputation after deputation to investigate the facts, and it has been found that, although there is no actual suffering owing to want of bare necessities of life, the amount given out has been totally inadequate to do more than enable the recipients to keep body and soul together. A number of the skilled workmen have left their homes. Hundreds of those homes have been built by the workmen themselves. It is all very well to say that the men can go to England and South Wales in search of work, but is it likely that they will leave the homes they have built or in which they have invested the savings of years? Those who have gone to South Wales and elsewhere earn a precarious living. Hundreds get only casual employment, and out of the proceeds have practically to keep up two homes. It is only fair to say, too, that throughout the strike they have eked out of their small pittance contributions to keep up their schools and chapels. One witness describes a batch of these old workmen, who had never before left Bethesda, returning on Saturday night to spend a few hours with their families—

"It was touching to see old and wearied men with white or grey hair streaming over their foreheads, toiling up the village street to spend a few hours in the homes which they had never had occasion to leave since their birth. Rather than remain on the funds these old men would go away for such weekly sums as they could obtain."

The situation, therefore, is unique. Owing to the incidents and exigencies of home life, many of the men have a kind of tribal instinct which keeps them around Bethesda, where they have built their institutions, their schools and chapels. Other disputes have been settled this year in Germany and America, where leading men on both sides have joined the organisation of

labour and capital in order to put an end to industrial war. These men want only the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by their fellow-workmen in England. In fact, they ask for less than the miners of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire had obtained. Everywhere else employers have come to recognise that the organisation of labour is more necessary now than at any previous time, not only for the purpose of securing industrial peace, but for the safety and progress of all concerned.

I will not detain the House by going in detail into the merits of the question. I simply desire to show the House that everything outside Parliament and Government has been done to bring this unhappy dispute to an end. All those efforts have failed. Yet, in this year of grace, which marks an epoch in the civilisation of the world—a year in which the troublous war in South Africa has been brought to an end, and, thanks to Lord Kitchener, a peace, which I hope will be abiding, has been attained—when next Saturday the King is to be crowned, amnesty proclaimed, and liberty hailed throughout the land—in the midst of it all, this dispute stands alone. Is it possible that all means are exhausted? Is it not right that I should ask today—and through this House claim the sympathy of the whole nation—that the Board of Trade or the Government, either in their official capacity or in an unofficial, private, or friendly manner, should use all possible means to bring both parties to an understanding, to restore thousands to their homes, to revive trade in this unsettled neighbourhood, and to cause prosperity once more to smile in the unhappy district of Bethesda?

(3.6.) THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): It is only natural that the hon. Member should take an interest in this dispute, the circumstances of which, whatever view we may take of its merits, we all deplore. The hon. Member has gone at considerable length into the history and the course of the dispute. I will not follow him in that respect, but will content myself by stating the line taken by the Board of Trade in connection with the matter. What are the powers of the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act? They may, on the application of one of the parties, appoint a conciliator; on the application of both parties they may appoint an arbitrator; and without the application of either party they may inquire into the circumstances of the case, and endeavour to promote a conference between the parties. No application has been made to the Board of Trade by either of the parties to this dispute. It was impossible, therefore, for us to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator. We have, of course, kept ourselves informed of the circumstances, and we might have sent a representative to endeavour to bring the two parties together. The reason we have not done so is that we came to the conclusion that any action that was within our power was not likely to be attended with successful results. The hon. Member himself will admit that it is a remarkable circumstance that in the whole course of this long dispute neither party has appealed to the Board of Trade, and I think I am justified in taking that as a sign that the parties themselves do not conceive that in this instance the intervention of the Board of Trade would be productive of good results. Outside bodies have, in two instances, made application to the Board of Trade. On November 30th, 1900, the Bethesda Urban District Council passed a resolution that—

"the President of the Board of Trade be approached, beseeching him to bring his influence to bear upon the parties to the dispute, with a view to get them to adopt the provisions of the Conciliation Act."

The reply to that letter was that we would consider the suggestion made, but—

"That the Board of Trade understand that the terms of settlement of the dispute which occurred at these quarries in 1896-7 contained detailed provisions for meetings between representatives of the workmen and the management for the settlement of disputes: and it is unusual for the Board of Trade (unless on application from both sides) to take such action as you suggest in cases in which machinery for dealing with disputes has been mutually agreed upon."

We heard no more in connection with that application, but we received a further letter on May 11th, 1901, from the

Carnarvonshire County Council, forwarding a memorial to the President praying—

"That your honourable Board do intervene, acting under the powers vested in you by the Conciliation Act of 1896, with the view to a satisfactory determination of the dispute."

To that we replied that we had not received an application from either of the parties to the dispute asking us to take action in the matter, and that we had no reason to suppose that any intervention on our part would be successful. The hon. Member referred to a petition to the King. There was a petition addressed to the King—not from the district, however, and still less from the parties concerned; but from the Swindon and District Trades Council; it was dated June 9th, 1902. That was sent to the Home Office, and forwarded thence to the Board of Trade. The petitioners prayed that His Majesty would be pleased to use his august influence with Lord Penrhyn towards the settlement of the dispute. Our reply to that was—

"With reference to the petition to His Majesty from the Swindon and District Trades and Labour Council, on the subject of the Bethesda quarry dispute, which has been referred to this Department, I am directed by the Board of Trade to say that they are always willing to exercise their good offices if the parties concerned so desire, but no application from them has been received."

That is the only petition to the King that has been received at the Board of Trade, though I have seen a statement in the newspapers that another petition has been addressed to His Majesty.

I think, after what I have said, the House will agree that the Board of Trade exercised a wise discretion in not attempting to intervene in this matter, and that, if they had attempted to do so, that intervention would probably have done more harm than good. The hon. Member and I have had many communications on this subject, but I do not think he has ever pressed me very strongly to do what I myself think would have been an unwise act—viz., to thrust the intervention of the Board of Trade on the parties, one of which, at all events, is not willing to accept it.

MR. WILLIAM JONES reminded the right hon. Gentleman of the power to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the dispute. The workmen in the 1897 dispute did make application. He was not authorised to ask that kind of intervention unless the workmen themselves felt disposed to repeat that application. But would the right hon. Gentleman give the workmen, through the House, an intimation that if they did make an application he would intervene?

MR. GERALD BALFOUR: I am afraid I could not undertake that, because, even though one party in the dispute did apply, it would still be for the Board of Trade to consider whether their power of intervention could be usefully exercised. The experience of the Board of Trade in previous disputes is an additional reason why they should be exceedingly cautious before they intervened.

*MR. KEIR HARDIE (Merthyr Tydvil): If the workmen have not made approaches to the Board of Trade with a view to having this dispute brought to an end, it is not from want of desire on their part to have the matter referred to arbitration, but because they have the painful experience that any action which they might suggest for ending the dispute would be declined by Lord Penrhyn for no better reason than that the workmen had suggested it. That being so, it seems to me that the direct responsibility is thrown on the Board of Trade. Apart altogether from the power conferred upon it to intervene in these matters generally, it is the duty of the Board of Trade, to inquire into the circumstances of this dispute and make a report. If that had been done in this case, the position of Lord Penrhyn would have been so untenable that he would have been only too glad to agree to the intervention of the Board of Trade with a view to having this dispute settled. I do not agree with the hon. Member that this is the only case of its kind. There is an almost parallel case in connection with the coal mines of Yorkshire, where the dispute has lasted eighty-five weeks. There is this difference between the two cases—that in the Yorkshire coal mines case arbitration or conciliation was attempted and a report was given. The coal owners refused to accept the award of the arbitrators, whom they themselves had assisted in selecting; and,

although it is now four months since that award was given, the collieries are still idle. The action of Lord Penrhyn in refusing all arbitration raises the question of whether greater and compulsory powers of interference in these matters must not be given to some public body. I am myself against compulsory interference, but at the same time, if large employers of labour such as Lord Penrhyn are to be allowed to refuse to allow the intervention of the Government, then it appears to me that some form of compulsory intervention by a public body would be desirable in the public interest. It seems strange that a man like Lord Penrhyn, who is not a whit better than the 3,000 men he has locked out, is able to defy the strongest Government of modern times and a special Act of Parliament. When it is a question of sending soldiers to Bethesda, Lord Penrhyn is ready enough to call upon the Government, and the men are not consulted, and when it is a question of bringing on conciliation with a view to promoting peace and terminating a dispute, the Government appear to let Lord Penrhyn do as he likes then also. But I did not rise to speak of this dispute. I rose for the purpose of referring to another dispute, in which a Government Department, or, rather, more than one of our Government Departments, are interested, and which has not yet received the attention of this House which its merits require. I refer to the dispute at Gibraltar. I will not enter into the causes of dispute, because it would not be in order; but I may be allowed to say that the statement of the Colonial Secretary, in reply to a Question put to him by myself, that the cause of the dispute was the refusal of the men to take the old rate of pay, and their demanding double pay, must have been the outcome of mistaken information. A federation of employers, the Free Labour Party, has locked out the workmen, and the point of my complaint is that the military and naval authorities, and Sir George White, the Governor, have not only taken sides with one party in the dispute, but have used the Government war ships, and the docks, and the soldiers and sailors, in order to assist the employers in defeating the workmen. Now this is a very serious matter. It has been claimed for the State that its business is to make and keep a clear ring for a fair stand-up fight between the two contending parties, and where that rule is observed, I should be the last to complain, but in this case, when the Employers' Federation desired to import Moors to take the place of the men they had locked out, the Admiralty sanctioned the use of a gun-boat for the conveyance of Moors, and that when ships were laid up and unable to discharge their cargoes owing to the lock-out the military authorities, presumably with the sanction of Sir George White, gave the use of the soldiers and sailors to discharge the cargoes, although the vessels were not Government vessels, and did not contain Government cargoes, but were vessels of private persons trading for gain. It is not the business of the Government to supply blacklegs from the Army for the purpose of suppressing a trades union. Our soldiers and sailors are for quite another purpose, and should not be called upon to intervene in a dispute between employers and employed. Before the debate closes, I hope we shall have some statement from the Government Benches as to why this was allowed to be done.

*(3.25.) MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis): The hon. Member who has just sat down has called attention to an important matter, and I so far agree with him, that I think, as a general rule, no one should interfere in a dispute between employers and employed on either side. My belief is that those engaged in such disputes should be left to themselves to fight it out till one side gets the upper hand, and if that were done I believe labour disputes would become far less numerous than they are. But these workmen to whom the hon. Member has referred are working in a fortress in which they are only allowed to live by the sufferance of the Governor, and the Governor is not only justified, but compelled, to take every step in his power to keep the fortress efficient as a fortress by clearing vessels which would otherwise block the way. In my opinion, the Governor was perfectly right, when he found work

stopped and stores accumulating and freights not being handled as they should have been, in intervening.

*MR. KEIR HARDIE: My complaint is that there were thousands of workmen to perform this service, and that the Government refused to employ them unless they abandoned their trade union, and that they imported Moors to do the work.

*MR. GIBSON BOWLES: I think there must be some confusion in the mind of the hon. Member. The Government surely would never do that.

*MR. KEIR HARDIE: That was the attitude of the Employers' Federated Trades Union, and the Governor of Gibraltar took the side of the Employers' Federation, and refused to employ the workmen until they abandoned their trade union.

*MR. GIBSON BOWLES: Still I cannot see that the Governor was wrong in the action he took, because he is the Governor of a fortress, and he is compelled to do things that it would not be right or desirable in ordinary circumstances to do. Now, Mr. Speaker, the Appropriation Bill, I regret to find, contains an entirely new Clause, suddenly sprung upon us this day without any notice, and, although I am not going to discuss it at any length, it seems to me to be fraught with considerable danger, because it not only leaves the Chancellor of the Exchequer at liberty to borrow from the Bank of England on condition that he repays that borrowing in the next quarter, but it adds as an alternative the power of borrowing, not for three months, but a probable nine and a possible twelve months. It enables him to issue Treasury bills in any quarter which he need not pay off until the end of the financial year. I do not say that that is a power that ought not to be given, but I do say that it is a new and extraordinary power to give to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that it will require the very close scrutiny of the House. Another new point about the Appropriation Bill is this. In the ordinary way it is usually taken at the close of the session; it is the end of Supply, and when it is passed the session ends, and we go away. That is not the case here. Here we are in the middle of the session. We are about not to prorogue, but to adjourn. The end of the session, properly so called, will take place in November or December, and we shall then have no Appropriation Bill, and shall be without any such opportunity as is usual of discussing matters of interest to the House which may arise between now and then. The two great tasks of the session—one the drastic alteration in the Rules of Procedure, and the other the Education Bill, both remain unfinished, and the hardest and most disputable part of both is yet to come; for, like the contractor who built the Turkish railways, the Government have built that easy part of the lines which lay along the flat, but have stopped short as soon as they got to the mountains, and left that harder part untouched. One blessing which this session has undoubtedly produced is the blessing of peace, and, in my opinion, much credit is due to the Government for the way in which at last they secured peace—so much credit as to outweigh what some of us think their serious faults in the preceding stage of the war, and the negotiations before the war. But in order to make this blessing effectual, we must regard the end of the war as the beginning of the lessons taught by it, and certainly the Government shows less eagerness to formulate and enforce those lessons than might have been expected. A Commission is going to begin, but when it is going to end, its inquiry I do not know. I suppose that before the conclusion is reached and finally applied in the shape of an improvement of the unimprovable War Office, we shall probably all be dead and gone. But there remains the settlement of South Africa, and that is a task which is perhaps harder than the war itself. The first act of that settlement has shown an absolutely proper spirit on the part of the Colonial Secretary. The despatch in which he refused the suspension of the Cape Constitution was, in my opinion, a manly, a statesmanlike, logical, and unanswerable despatch, and it gives good promise of wise and statesmanlike action in proceeding with the settlement. But you will not

gain from such action the fruits it ought to bear, so long as any contrary spirit to that of the despatch exists in any Government official in South Africa. It would be affectation to conceal that I am referring to Lord Milner. No doubt he is a very clever man. But he is a logical-minded, latin-minded man—a man who sees the end and not the difficulties, a man who runs his road straight across the hill instead of going round it, a man who sees the end to be attained and not the difficulties in the way, a man without great human sympathies or any great knowledge of human nature and weakness. I hold that for a settlement which turns on the dealing with such a people as the Boers he is not the best kind of man to be left there, and promises ill. Lord Kitchener, on the other hand, is a very human man, with a great knowledge of human nature; and if I had to choose, I should prefer to send him back to make the settlement with the Boers, whom he understands and who understand him, even at the cost of sending in his place Lord Milner as Commander-in-Chief in India—a post which, with proper supplication, I have very little doubt Lord Milner would be prepared to accept. But if the end of the war is a blessing to the country, it is not an unmixed advantage to His Majesty's Government. During the war all their lukewarm allies became fast friends, and all the critics were muzzled and chained; but now that the war is over the allies are beginning to cool down to lukewarmness again, and the critics are loose and unmuzzled with no lack of subjects for criticism. His Majesty's Government must remember that large as is the majority they command it is not eternal. It will not last for ever in the country. It will probably not remain intact even until the end of the present Parliament. The Government may think themselves secure until the next general election, which they may think is certain not to be until four years hence. I am not so sure of that. A large number of the Members of which the Government majority is composed hold their seats by a very precarious tenure. Some owe their seats wholly to the war, others wholly to the union with Ireland, and many of the Conservatives hold their seats largely by the votes of Liberal Unionists. But recent events, such as the corn tax and the Education Bill, may have had—certainly have had—an influence on those seats which perhaps was not anticipated. Liberal Unionists are Liberals first and Unionists next, and the corn tax and the Education Bill have notoriously rendered many of them hostile to the Government. This is a serious element. Members of the present Government majority who hold their seats upon so precarious a tenure may feel it necessary to modify their conduct, to make terms with their constituents against the evil day to come, and to placate them by conduct which will not involve a continuance of blind and unreasoning obedience to the Government Whips.

Yet it is most important that the country should have a strong Government. There are movements in Europe of a somewhat ominous character, the common note of which is that they are movements for disturbing the *status quo* which we desire to maintain. Italy has not only left the *status quo*, but has gone over to the other side, and in my belief there will be but a short time before she takes the step of annexing Tripoli, for which she has long been preparing. But that step will undoubtedly raise again the whole Eastern question—not alone in Tripoli, but also in Macedonia and Albania, if not also in Anatolia and Mesopotamia. I think His Majesty's Government are not unaware of this. The First Lord of the Treasury the other day gave me the somewhat startling answer that the Government had issued no instructions to the Fleet. I presume he meant no new instructions, yet it is a fact that a very short time ago a large British naval force was found in the waters of Corfu, and for aught I know is still there, ready, I suppose, to take any part that might be required in the adjacent territory. Once the Eastern question is raised again, there will be raised what has been the Russian objective since 1871, when, to the eternal shame of England, we threw away the fruits of the Crimea, and agreed to allow Russia to build a fleet on the Black Sea. She has been building a fleet ever since, but in order to make it effectual as a menace, she has always wished to gain power for her own men-of-war to

pass through the straits outwards from the Black Sea while prohibiting the entrance of other fleets inwards. That, when it is pressed, will involve repudiation of existing treaties, and will be a serious matter which the Government may have to face very shortly. I asked the First Lord of the Treasury a question about the proposed formation of a Latin League, and he told me that he knew nothing about it. The French papers know a great deal about it. They are full of it. The only people who are ignorant of it are our Government. We are told that by this League it is intended to form an alliance between France, Spain, and Italy, with Russia at the back of the whole three of them. If that alliance takes place, it will certainly raise the most momentous issues ever placed before the Government. In what position shall we find ourselves in the face of the serious matters arising? We have no alliance in Europe, and we scarcely have a friend. By a strange perversity, it is a most unfortunate fact that when we come to add up the debit and credit side of Lord Salisbury's policy we find that it is far from being the great success which some of his followers would have us believe, and that it has left a distinct balance of achieved disadvantage to us. Lord Salisbury has constantly shown personal antipathies and strong personal affections in politics, not alone to individuals but to nations. What is the result when you come to balance the accounts? He quarrelled with France, for which he never concealed a contempt as ill founded as it was impolitic. He quarrelled with Spain in consequence of a most ungenerous and impolitic speech which he made on the morrow of the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manilla. He alienated Turkey. He deserted Persia and threw it into the lap of Russia. Finally, he failed either to resist Russia or, what would have been better still, to come to an agreement with her. These are all the results of Lord Salisbury's policy. On the other hand, he has persistently courted Germany with dangerous and undignified assiduity and with the most obsequious compliance. Even in the case of the South African War, when we succeeded in capturing one or two German vessels whereof one was certainly full of contraband of war, he ordered their release without examination, and paid compensation to Germany, besides presenting a piece of plate to those who assessed this shameful tribute.

I am sorry that the First Lord of the Treasury does not feel it necessary to be here when the Appropriation Bill is being discussed. I have some serious matters to refer to which might, I think, be worthy of his attention. One of them is these concessions which we know have been made to Germany. What other concessions are there of which we do not know? We are aware, for it has been publicly avowed, that there is a secret treaty between England and Germany. I say this—I believe, and I have reason to believe it—that that treaty contemplates, in certain events, nothing less—and I commend this fact to the noble Lord the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is present—than a partition between England and Germany of the Portuguese possessions in South Africa. Is that so? If it be not so, will the Government lay that treaty on the Table? It is not a new treaty—it has been several years in existence. It certainly deals with most important and vital questions to this country, and I do say that Parliament and the country have a right to know what are the stipulations of the treaty of which I have received this very ominous account. Our only ally in Europe is Portugal, and it would seem that we are contemplating the partition of her territories which we are by treaty bound to defend! Portugal can hardly be content with that. I will do no more now than express the hope that our new Foreign Secretary, Lord Lansdowne, may prove less exasperating to our friends and more imposing to our enemies than his predecessor as Foreign Minister has proved to be. But if, in foreign affairs, we have cause for anxiety, still more have we with regard to that which is the final sanction of our power and the final source of our influence with all foreign countries—I mean the Navy. It is well-nigh twenty months since Lord Salisbury reconstructed the Government and appointed as the new head of the Board of Admiralty so promising a Minister as his own son-in-law must necessarily be. We did expect that some stop would be put to that process, which I can only call the sapping and

undermining of naval efficiency, begun and too long conducted by Lord Goschen; but it has long been made clear that Lord Selborne does not carry guns enough for the place. Old abuses are continued; new needs of the Navy have been neglected. We are told, and it is admitted, that there is a shortage of stokers, of engineers, and of artificers—in fact, we are short of everything. The Secretary to the Admiralty, after serving under the Administration of one of the most favoured families in England, has found and has avowed that there is an inadequate intellectual equipment, and a need of more complete preparation. The same thing, in short, is avowed to be true of the Navy that has been proved to be true of the Army before the Boer War, namely, that there exists inadequate capacity in its rulers and an inadequate preparation for action. If, in addition to the inadequate preparation in the Army, we have to admit inadequate preparation in the Navy, our influence in foreign affairs will become smaller and smaller. I will not now allude again to the question of Gibraltar, except to say that I think the House, as well as myself, was very badly treated in regard to it. A very important Commission was sent out to Gibraltar, consisting of persons selected for their high capacities; and, although many unworthy manœuvres prevented the Committee from doing what it ought to have done, they made a unanimous report, which, however, was thrown away with contempt on the advice of a local pilot.

Now I come to what is, in my opinion, a matter no less important than those to which I have already adverted. Four weeks ago all but two days. Lord Salisbury, for reasons which are still mysterious, but which must certainly have been grave, unexpectedly and suddenly resigned the premiership and returned to the Sovereign the seals of office—so suddenly, and, indeed, so secretly, that even his visit to the Sovereign was kept secret and was withheld from the usual public announcement until three days afterwards. Lord Salisbury's Administration having ceased to be, and the First Lord of the Treasury having been charged with the formation of another Administration—very properly, charged, no doubt, because, with his previous history and traditions, the Colonial Secretary could certainly hardly have taken up as Premier the conduct of the Education Bill—the country is still, after that interval of four weeks, without the smallest knowledge or hint as to what the new Administration is to be, or on what principles it is to be formed. All we know is that two principal members of the old Administration are not to be embraced in the present one—Lord Salisbury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have gone, and have left the rest sitting on the Front Ministerial Bench. It reminds me of the story told by Sheridan on a somewhat similar occasion—the story of the cobbler of Athens who had cobbled so diligently and well, and sat so long in the same place, that when he rose to go away the sitting part of him remained attached to the Bench.

But that will not altogether suffice. It will not do alone. Some addition, some change will have to be made, and I think the time has arrived when the First Lord should take the House and the country into his confidence. On what principle is this new Administration to be formed? The out-going Administration has outlived some and wearied many of its friends. It has certainly shown a cynical contempt for all those qualities which have hitherto been held to constitute Parliamentary, and to suggest administrative, ability, and, in fact, for all qualities except those founded on consanguinity. They took some and left others—like Providence, and as inscrutably. Why was the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich left? Why leave him out? He is full of ability and bursting with Parliamentary capacity. He is too independent perhaps, disposed to be too difficult and too little pliant for the administrative purposes of such a Government. That well-defined sharp profile which would represent his portrait, etched in with the very vitriol of ecclesiastical conviction, would ill consort with the tame gallery of family portraits of the late Administration. But of that gallery I will say no more; some of them are about to have their faces turned to the wall, others are to be clean cut out of their frames. It is as to who is to succeed them that I respectfully ask for information.

The First Lord of the Treasury has enormous advantages in his new situation. He is the First Lord of the Treasury, which is the only post that the Prime Minister ought to hold. He

sits in this House, which is the only House in which any Prime Minister ought to sit. He is, therefore, by the authority that his post gives him and by the support that he derives from this House, fitted to be the head of a new Administration. He will be in a position now to do that which has hitherto been lacking, namely, to exercise that guidance and co-ordination amongst the members of the Government which every Administration requires, and to prevent that dangerous system of Government by Departments, under which every Department is allowed to have its own way, and which has long existed with such mischievous results. The First Lord of the Treasury will now be in his proper, directing, commanding position. He will be the master of the Cabinet. But is the First Lord of the Treasury to be the real or only the nominal head of the Administration? Is the ruling policy to be ordained, and is its conduct to be dictated by him, or by the chiefs of the Party which contains the most extreme Socialists and Radicals? Is this to be his Administration or somebody else's? What sort of partnership is it to be, if it is to be a partnership? Are the old men to be kept on, and are the old ways to be pursued? Is this new Administration to be founded like the last upon the principle of the domination of one family, or on a similar principle—the domination of two families? Or, finally, does the right hon. Gentleman mean to take a broad survey, from Greenwich to Peru, of all the talent he can find on those Benches, and to adopt and utilise it in order to form an Administration with a capacity sufficient to conduct the arduous affairs of this great Empire? Is he going to make a hurried stop-gap, or seriously to form such a Government as will endure? If he is, I believe he will gain the favour of this House and will retain the support of his own Party.

But let me remind the right hon. Gentleman that upon the composition of the new Ministry some of the support of the Party will depend. Five-sixths of the Premier's supporters are Conservatives, and, although a proper proportion of power should be given to the other sixth, it should not be an undue proportion. Yet even if it be an undue proportion, we shall be satisfied if the men hoisted into the new positions are men of capacity. Upon the formation of this Government depends the future of the Conservative Party and the future of the country, and I may also add, the future of the right hon. Gentleman himself. If the right hon. Gentleman will give us such assurances as will lead us to believe that he means to form an Administration which will conduct the affairs of the Empire with ability and with a sole view to the interests of the country, then we shall be satisfied; but if not, if any of the objectionable and inadequate principles to which I have adverted are to guide its formation, the right hon. Gentleman will prepare for himself and his colleagues a disaster more general and complete than has ever yet befallen any Minister or any Party, and for the country a period of unrest and uncertainty, of strife and confusion.

*(3.58.) MR. JOSEPH WALTON (Yorkshire, W.R., Barnsley): I wish to make a few remarks about the situation in China. Unfortunately the time at the disposal of the Committee was too limited to enable us to receive from the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when the Foreign Office Vote was discussed, such information as I think we were entitled to have in regard to several most important questions connected with our foreign policy and our foreign affairs. I desire to ask the Under Secretary whether, in connection with the handing back of Tientsin to Chinese jurisdiction, His Majesty's Government have secured that Russia shall simultaneously hand back Neu-chwang to Chinese jurisdiction? It will be within the memory of the House how unfortunate was the course taken by His Majesty's Government in China at the outbreak of hostilities. It was the inaction and want of foresight on the part of His Majesty's Government which gave Russia the opportunity of entering into military occupation of the railway from Tientsin to Neuchwang, a railway a large portion of which was mortgaged to British bond holders, the net earnings of the Northern portion also belonging to them as collateral security. It was well within the power of His Majesty's Government at the time of the outbreak of hostilities in China to have effectually guarded and protected British commercial interests in North China. It had always been our practice to send a gun-boat to Neuchwang to remain there during the winter, and surely just as we

sent forces to occupy Tientsin His Majesty's Government ought to have sent a couple of gun-boats to Neuchwang in order to protect the interests of the British residents there at the commencement of hostilities, and also to protect our commercial interests. For in Neuchwang there is a British trade of no less than £3,000,000 annually being conducted, and it was well within the ability of His Majesty's Government, not only to have sent a gun-boat or two—such was the strength of the British squadron in Chinese waters at the time —to Neuchwang, but to have landed a force of blue-jackets to occupy Shan-hai-Kwan and other places, in order to protect the line of railway. Most unfortunately, that action was not taken by His Majesty's Government. We have a right to look to the Government, in the first place, to secure that Neuchwang shall be handed back to Chinese jurisdiction by the Russians simultaneously with the handing back of Tientsin by the Allied Forces; and in the second place that the railway from Tientsin to Shan-hai-Kwan shall be handed over simultaneously with the railway from Shan-hai-Kwan to Neuchwang. That, I think, would be a fair and reasonable method of dealing with these two important questions.

Then, I ask whether the Under Secretary can give us any further information as to the progress in the arbitration regarding the land at Tientsin taken possession of by Russia. The arbitration is being conducted by the British and Russian Consuls at Tientsin with Mr. Detring as umpire. I trust that the Under Secretary will be able to tell the House that the reference made to the arbitrators was limited. We cannot forget that when the Russians occupied the railway station at Tientsin there were documents in a safe in the station offices showing clearly the title of the Northern Chinese Railway Company to the possession of certain lands there; and that after the Russian occupation it was distinctly seen that it had been forced open and rifled of its contents. I do not think this important fact should be ignored. It ought to be brought forward in connection with the settlement, and His Majesty's Government should effectually protect the rights of British subjects and British bondholders.

There is another important question, and that is the conclusion of a new commercial treaty with China. Hon. Members on both sides of the House were, I am sure, immensely gratified by the news which came to us a week or ten days ago, which seemed to promise the conclusion of a commercial treaty between this country and China on equitable lines—on lines calculated to increase trade generally throughout the Chinese Empire, and which would be of a highly satisfactory character both to British merchants and to China. I wish to ask the noble Lord the Under Secretary for information on three or four important points which ought to be dealt with in connection with the conclusion of this new commercial treaty. In the first place, what steps are being taken to secure the insertion in the Treaty of what I would call "the most favoured nation clause" in connection with the construction of railways. We have been informed in the House that British contracts have been entered into for the building of 2,800 miles of railway in China; but up to the present moment not a single yard of these 2,800 miles has been laid down. Preliminary contracts have been entered into; but no ratified agreement has been come to. Now, in my opinion, it is of the highest importance to the commercial interests of this country that some clause should be inserted in the new commercial treaty setting forth the terms of what I have called "the most favoured nation clause"—that is that the conditions for the construction of these railways in China should be as favourable to us as to any of the other Powers. Another point is the extreme desirability of trying to arrive at some agreement, as between the various Powers, undertaking the construction of railways in China—that equal railway rates should be accorded to all nationalities, irrespective entirely of those by whom these railways have been constructed.

There is another point of great importance in connection with the final conclusion of this commercial treaty, and that is the question of the regulations in regard to carrying on the trade on the inland water-ways of China. Three years ago it was announced in this House that an agreement had been come to between His Majesty's Government and that of China, under which, in the future, British ships would be able to take British goods to every riverside town in China. We all know that that

agreement has not been given practical effect to. Now, another opportunity has arisen of having a settlement, on the lines of that agreement to which I have referred, as announced in this House. I hope that the noble Lord will be able to give tonight some definite assurance in regard to this most vital question. The regulations at present in force only allow British ships to trade between two Treaty ports, and they are not permitted to take in or discharge cargo at any intervening place on the rivers. It is obvious, therefore, that under such conditions they cannot make any profit, or develop the trade it is possible to do if they had freedom to take in or discharge goods at the intermediate riverside ports.

There is another question which, however, I do not see referred to in the information which we have read in the newspapers in regard to this Commercial Treaty. That is, that care must be taken that the same import duties should be levied on the land frontiers of China as on goods taken to China by sea. At the present moment Russia, France, and, for that matter, England, on her Burmese frontier, have the right to pay only two-thirds of the duty of 5 per cent. That did not much matter to England, because we did not have much trade in China over our Burmese frontier. But France from Tonking, and Russia from Manchuria are in a very different position. And if the duty is raised on imports over the land frontiers to 10 per cent., and they are only required to pay two-thirds of that duty, that will save them 3 or 4 per cent., which will handicap British traders very considerably. I hope that an equitable settlement of this important question will be insisted upon by His Majesty's Government. Then there is the question of the postal arrangements in China. Russia, France, and Germany have recently been establishing postal services in China, and they have been extending them in every direction. Lately these Powers have introduced, under their postal services, postal packets into China without paying Customs duties upon them, whereas British traders have had to pay Customs duties on all their postal packets. I hope that the British Government hold that the Chinese Government have the postal and telegraphic prerogative throughout the Chinese Empire; and I would like to ask the noble Lord if our Government will discourage—in conjunction with the United States and Japan—any further extension of these foreign postal services in China, especially as they afford a preferential rate of trade to the merchants of these nations?

The only remaining point to which I wish to refer is the question of the likin. In the last debate the noble Lord said that His Majesty's Government had been compelled to abandon the idea of securing the abolition of the likin to any great extent, although he admitted that some changes of a very limited character might be made. I was, at that time, disposed to take the same view, and even now, from information derived from the press, I am not really sanguine as to what may be achieved; but the noble Lord should give the House some information as to what has been arranged on this important matter of the likin. What I cannot understand is how the provincial exchequers in China are to be recouped for the abolition of the likin. I am told that there is to be a surtax of 6¼ per cent.; but it is well within the knowledge of those who know, that that will not represent more than a tithe of the amount which the Chinese officials have wrung from the traders of China. I am very much afraid that a 6¼ surtax will be so small a proportion of what they have been receiving that they will strive to draw as much as ever from the traders to China, although I believe that the great Viceroys of the Yangtsze region are honest men. When I had the pleasure of visiting them three years ago they expressed themselves as having a strong desire to put the administration on a sound financial basis. The officials should be honestly paid and have no temptation to appropriate money passing through their hands. These gentlemen pointed out the difficulties in the way of this reform which was eminently desirable, but we must be careful how we deal with this matter lest we raise a greater barrier to trade and the development of trade than now exists.

In regard to the payment of the indemnity in gold, we know that, owing to the depreciation in silver, the monthly payments for the indemnity have increased

enormously with regard to the number of taels that have to be paid in to cover the indemnity, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I heard the Secretary of State say in another place that the Government agree with many of us that the increase of facilities for trade with the interior was of infinitely greater benefit than the money received, and that they are proposing to accept payment of the indemnity at the same exchange value for the tael as prevailed at the time the protocol was concluded. That is highly satisfactory to the commercial community in this country. Turning to the question of Shanghai, in the very heart of the Yangtsze region which has remained in a perfectly normal condition throughout the whole of the disturbance in China — and where these great Viceroys preserved the life and property of foreigners. We have not conferred upon us by the protocol any right whatever to occupy Shanghai by a military force, and having regard to what happened and to the splendid and enlightened action of the great Viceroys in these regions and the fact that we are withdrawing from Tientsin, we are bound to evacuate Shanghai at the earliest possible moment. I quite agree that it would be undesirable for us to do so until the other nations withdraw theirs, but having regard to the fact that the Germans have erected brick barracks at Shanghai, and that they have stated through their Foreign Secretary that they regard Shanghai as a necessary base of operations, I feel some apprehension that in their action there is a danger of the permanent occupation of this district in the heart of the Yangtsze. I hope the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs may be able to confirm the reports we read in the newspapers that the Governments of the United States, France and Japan have expressed their willingness to consider the question of the early evacuation of this place, and I hope the Government will be able to announce to the House that that is their view and policy, and that they will do all in their power to carry it out at a not distant date. There is another question with regard to Shanghai about which I asked a question three months ago—a question of the arrest of a Chinese subject in the International Settlement at the instance of the French, upon a warrant bearing the senior Consul's signature. We have 250,000 Chinese in the International Settlement of Shanghai, and it has always been the recognised practice that before a Chinese subject can be arrested in the International Settlement a case against him ought to be, and should be, brought before the mixed court of the Settlement, and that the Court should decide that a *primâ facie* case had been made out for their arrest. In this particular case, under a warrant signed by the Senior Consul, at the instance of the French, an arrest was effected. What was the position? At Shanghai we had an exclusive concession, and America had an exclusive concession. We joined those settlements together and made the International Settlement, under which all people of all nations enjoy equal rights and privileges. The French settlement at Shanghai was conducted on totally different lines; they regarded it as a piece of France where they enjoyed sovereign rights, and they would not for a moment tolerate the warrant of the Senior Consul being executed there. The whole arrangement was therefore inequitable, and I hope the Government will see that all necessary steps are taken, in conjunction with America and Japan, to insure that a similar line of action shall be taken, whether in the French or in the International Settlement. I am sorry to say that the British Consul weakly became a party to this arrest, and I hope the Government will convey to him — he was temporarily in office at the time—their disapproval of his thoughtlessly giving way upon a question which is vital to the preservation of the just liberties and civil rights of the 250,000 Chinese subjects in the International settlement of Shanghai.

I do not wish to traverse ground already covered in the last debate on the Chinese question; to raise again, for instance, the important question of the recognition of respective spheres for railway concessions by the British and German Governments, but I would draw attention to the impossibility of reconciling the statement of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the 25th of March last with the statement of Count

von Bulow as to the German commercial policy in Shang-Tung, Anglo-German Agreement. The stipulations in Clause 4 of the Treaty of 1896 applies to the whole of Shang-Tung, and secures to Germany all the cream, and to this country only the skimmed milk, of railway concessions. That Clause is incompatible with the treaty rights of other countries, and with the policy of the open door in the provinces of Shang-Tung, and it cannot be reconciled at all with the action and speech of the noble Lord the Secretary of State. It has been said that Germany has no intention of enforcing the stipulation in the treaty of 1896, and is prepared today to throw open Shang-Tung to the trade of all nations. I hope the Under Secretary will be able to confirm that view of the situation, so that British traders may have the satisfaction of knowing that Shang-Tung is as open to them and other nations as it is to Germany for the purposes of commercial enterprise. The question of our position in China has had more vigorous attention on the part of the Government recently than it had a year or two ago, and I can only assume that peace having been concluded in South Africa, our hands have been freed, and we are enabled, while avoiding agression, to uphold our just rights in China. Our commercial Members have agreed together, to the number of 120, drawn from both sides of the House, to support in every possible way the promotion of better commercial relations and anything likely to promote them all over the world, and the noble Lord the Under Secretary will have the consciousness that in any new departures he makes in the direction of upholding commercial rights and interests in any part of the world he will have our united support.

MR. TENNANT (Berwickshire): With permission of the noble Lord, as I understand the Home Secretary is commanded elsewhere in a few moments, I should like to draw attenion to a question not so important as that which has just been referred to, but still an important question. It is with regard to the protection of our workers from fires such as that which unfortunately broke out in Queen Victoria Street, in which so many lives were lost. I asked the Home Secretary whether those premises came under his jurisdiction as a workshop, and he came to the conclusion, after consideration, that they did not. What were these girls employed at when this fire took place? They were engaged in putting together the component parts of an electric lampholder. They were "adapting an article for sale," or else I do not understand the English language. If that was not clear enough to bring them within the provision of the Act, it is still more clearly established by the fact that one of the girls was proved to be engaged in putting ropes of artificial flowers round electrical wires. Is not that "ornamenting an article"? The right hon. Gentleman naturally and properly instructed his inspector to go down and see if these premises were used for any of these purposes which I have described, but the inspector did not think it necessary to ask any questions of any one except the managing director, whose interest it was to say they were not. The next question which arises with regard to this unfortunate fire is, were there not forty persons employed? The place that was burnt, it is true, only contained twenty-five persons, but in the next premises there were 100, so that in the two occupances there were 125 persons. I would also remind the right hon. Gentleman that when the last Factory Act was before the House he had an opportunity of giving protection to places where less than forty persons were employed. What I want to ask is: Can nothing be done to protect people n future from such a ghastly death as that which overtook these unfortunate people? If that is not so, will the right hon. Gentloman look at a Bill which appears today and which contains provisions which, had they been in force during the past two months, might have prevented the recent loss of life.

*(4.40.) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon): No one could regret more than I do the terrible accident which happened in Queen Victoria Street. As to whether the premises were a workshop within the meaning of the Act, the District Factory Inspector, who is one of the most highly competent inspectors, inquired into the facts, and made a Report leading to the conclusion that what took place on the premises was not an "adapting for sale." So anxious were we at the Home Office

to get to the root of this business that we were not satisfied simply with the view expressed by the inspector, but we had up at the Home Office samples of the work on which the employees were engaged, and every gentleman who was connected with the Act came separately to the conclusion that the processes which were gone through on the premises were not an adapting for sale. There was one single case where a woman did some ornamental work, but I am advised that that case did not bring the premises within the Act. The process gone through in the building was only putting together certain parts for the purpose of being sent away, when they had to be taken to pieces again in order to make them ready for sale, and that was considered by every Gentleman in the Department to be not within the Act. Even if the contrary had been their view, there could have been no interference by the Home Office as regards means of escape from fire, because there were only twenty or twenty-two persons employed in the place.

MR. TENNANT: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there was only one entry to the two houses where 122 people were employed?

*MR. RITCHIE: I am not acquainted with the specific point mentioned, but I am informed by my advisers, on whom I must and do rely, that the facts did not bring the building within the Act. I am exceedingly sorry there is no law which seems to touch buildings of this kind, and I am inclined to think there ought to be some law which would make it necessary that buildings of this sort, where people are employed, should have proper and efficient means of escape from fire, but that ought to be done, not by an Amendment of the Factory Act, but of the London Building Act. That is a matter which will receive consideration, and so also will the Bill referred to by the hon. Member, in order, as far as possible, to safeguard persons from the risk of death by fire.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): I am well aware that many hon. Members desire to speak on different subjects, and therefore my remarks shall be very brief. Every discussion on China divides itself into three great divisions:—(1) the old history of the war; (2) the question which arose at the conclusion of the war for restoring the normal state of things; and (3) the future policy of this country. With all these topics the hon. Member for the Barnsley Division has dealt. The hon. Gentleman spoke with condemnation of the attitude of the Government in old times in allowing the Russian occupation of Neuchwang. He apparently forgets the circumstances in which that occupation took place. We must remember that all the powers were agreed in common action in order to save the Legations and to avenge the outrages which had been committed against them: and each Power advanced in its own way. We advanced from the sea; the Russians advanced from the Manchurian frontier; and, naturally enough, as Neuchwang lay on the line of that advance, they occupied the place just as we occupied the points which lay on our line of route. That being so, the hon. Member asked when Neuchwang was going to be restored to the Chinese. I think the hon. Member knows as much about that as I do. In the Manchurian agreement the evacuation by the Russians of provinces in China is divivided into three divisions. A part is to be evacuated in the next six months; another part in the course of another period of six months; and the remainder in another period of six months. In the course of the first six months the Russians agree to evacuate all that part in which the railway from Shan-hai-kwan to Neuchwang lies: in the course of the next six months they agree to evacuate that province in which the town of Neuchwang is situated: and they agree in the third period of six months to evacuate the remainder. That is the present state of things. The railway to Neuchwang lies in that province of Manchuria which will be handed back in the first period of six months under the Manchurian agreement.

Reference was next made to the indemnity. The efforts of this country have been directed as far as possible to restore the normal state of things in China as soon as possible and with, on the whole, as little onerous conditions as

possible. No doubt the indemnity is a very large figure, a figure of course for which the Powers were severally responsible; and since then the fall in silver has made it difficult for the Chinese to pay. The Government have taken note of that fact, and they have made a proposition to the Powers to mitigate the severity of the debt which the Chinese have to pay. Whether that proposal will bear fruit or not I cannot at present say At any rate the hon. Member may be comforted by the thought that the British Government have done their best in that respect.

The same observation applies to the evacuation of Shanghai. The Government quite recognise that the sooner Shanghai is evacuated by the international troops the better. There is no reason why they should stay, and the Government have proposed to the Powers occupying Shanghai that there should be an evacuation. But the House will realise that it is impossible for Great Britain to evacuate Shanghai alone. We must have in that respect, as in all other respects, the most favoured nation treatment, and if we evacuate Shanghai, as we are anxious to do, it can only be on the condition that the other Powers evacuate Shanghai at the same time.

The hon. Member then asked about the arrest of certain Chinamen, and the demand of the French Government that they should be tried before a French Court rather than a mixed Court. That raises a question of interest and of some importance which is still under negotiation; but I may say that the French view apparently is that where the prosecutor or the plaintiff, as the case may be, resides, there is the place where the trial ought to take place. The Government, on the other hand, contend that where the prisoner or defendant resides there is the place where the trial ought to take place. That is a question which must be decided after negotiation, and these negotiations are proceeding.

The hon. Gentleman proceeded to ask me about commercial treaties. That is a subject which belongs to future policy, to the policy of reconstruction in China which this country is pursuing. It is impossible for me to tell the House, as I had hoped to do, fully what the commercial treaty entails. We had entertained hopes that before now the negotiations would have arrived at a successful result. I may say, however, that we were to some extent surprised at finding that the difficulties which presented themselves in arriving at a conclusion on the commercial treaty did not appear so formidable as at one time they seemed to be. This was largely due to the intervention of the two great patriotic Viceroys to whom the hon. Member has referred; and I should like to join in the terms of commendation which he used in regard to them. The difficulties, however, are great, and the first suggestion made by Sir James Mackay certainly did not meet the views either of the Chinese or of the commercial community in this country. In the first place, under the scheme originally presented to the Government there was no practical redress in case the Chinese made default. The most important object of the commercial treaty is the abolition of the illegal charge of likin, which was imposed on all merchandise in transit through China. The method which Sir James Mackay originally proposed was that in return for the abolition of the likin there should be a certain increase in the Customs which are imposed on foreign goods at the ports of entry. But if the Government had agreed to that, and if there had been no practical redress in the case of Chinese default, clearly the last state of things would have been worse than the first. Another difficulty was that, as the proposal stood, it was Protective to Chinese industry against British industry, because it imposed heavy duties against foreign trade and no corresponding excise against the Chinese home trade. Lastly, there was a want of proportion between the amount of money which the Chinese were to lose by the abolition of the likin and the amount of money which would be gained in lieu thereof by the increase of customs duty. The disparity was so great that it was evident that no solid arrangement could be made on that basis. These three difficulties constituted the problem for which Sir James Mackay had to find a solution, and the Government have every hope that he has found it. There are certain difficulties in the final conclusion of the treaty, and if they are overcome I think the House will agree that it will be an accomplishment which reflects no slight credit on Sir James

Mackay's skill as a negotiator, and his knowledge as commercial representative of Great Britain in China.

I would like to take this opportunity of saying that it is not accurate to run down the position of Great Britain in China as some hon. Members do. The proportion of trade which we held in China in 1900 was almost exactly the same as we held in 1898. There was a slight diminution, but it amounted to little; so that in spite of all the troubles through which we have gone, in spite of the assertions made by hon. Members and other critics of the Government that the position of Great Britain is always retiring further into the background, our trade maintained almost the same percentage in 1900 as in 1898. If I had time I might show that in the amount of railway concession which this country has obtained we stand at least as high as any other competing Power in China. The hon. Member wants us to have a most favoured nation clause in regard to railways. I am not at all sure that such a thing is practicable, but the matter shall be considered. Every railway has features of its own which are the subject of special bargaining in each case; and I am not at all sure that it would be practicable to lay down the proposition that whenever any advantages were given to any country in respect of a particular railway concession those advantages should be extended to every other railway concession throughout China.

There was another notable speech delivered earlier in the debate, in which the hon. Member for King's Lynn touched on the subject of foreign affairs. For the most part of the hon. Member's speech was a criticism of the late Prime Minister and of the present Prime Minister, but I do not think that the defence of those exalted personages is a subject with which I have anything to do. There were, however, one or two observations of the hon. Member which require a sentence from me in reply. The hon. Member will have it that we have quarrelled with every country in Europe and Asia. I can assure the House that that is not so. We have not quarrelled with France, or Spain, or Persia, and we have certainly not quarrelled with Turkey. The hon. Member has also suggested that there is a secret treaty between this country and Germany. If there is such a treaty it is secret, and therefore it follows, *ex hypothesi*, that the terms cannot be given. The House need not think for a moment that our position in Europe is at all insecure. On the contrary, we stand very high, and we are on very good terms with our allies in every part of the world.

*(5.0.) MAJOR SEELY (Isle of Wight): It is with much diffidence that I raise a matter of great importance, but its great gravity makes it necessary to discuss it at this late period of the session—I refer to the lack of organisation in our Naval and Military services and to our unpreparedness for war. A recent occurrence has brought the matter forward in a very strong light. No real attempt has been made to grapple with the question since the Hartington Commission. As the result of that inquiry two widely different shades of opinion were expressed. The majority of the Commission, which include the present Leader of the Opposition, declared that no case had been made out for a complete change in the organisation of the services. The opinion of Lord Randolph Churchill and the minority was that, unless a change were made, we should find ourselves unprepared for war owing to the lack of a body bound to study strategic questions. The views of the majority have been utterly disproved by every military event in the last fourteen years. It was pointed out in the memorandum of the present Leader of the Opposition added to the Report that it was not necessary for this country to have a department corresponding to the office of Chief of the Staff in other countries, because our position was such that India could take care of herself, and in the event of a European conflict the problem, from the nature of the case, would be confined entirely to the Navy.

Recently we have been involved in a war, which was not a small one, although perhaps it was not a very large war, in which the lack of preparedness foreshadowed by the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has been shown to a startling degree; and I submit most respectfully that now is the time when peace has been restored and when we are at peace with

all foreign nations, that we should consider the matter and take up the question which was settled wrongly by the Hartington Commission, and we should at once, before we are forced into it by panic and disaster, set our house in order. I do not wish to dwell now upon certain instances of the lack of foresight revealed during the late war, because they are all fresh in the memory of hon. Members, and they will be amply dealt with by the Commission of Inquiry; but it is necessary to say that a certain class of the mistakes which occurred in the war, were such as were not likely to have been committed by any other Power in the same circumstances, and they were entirely due to lack of the Department which I and others desire to see established. In every war there are mistakes of organisation and of detail, but the great mistake, the almost fatal mistake, of not being equipped with the latest modern inventions is due alone to our present system.

I wish to call attention now to what took place very recently with regard to the Navy, upon which we are informed alone depends the safety of this country. I do not myself subscribe to that view, although I think we might very well spend more money on the Navy and less on the Army. I do not subscribe to the views that the Navy is our only defence. The Navy ought to be reasonably well able to cope with any likely enemies; but it appears that on May 23rd last the Lords of the Admiralty went to Barrow to inspect some submarine boats and to witness some tests of a recent invention for increasing the armour-piercing power of shell. This invention has already been adopted in the navies of all our possible enemies, and all that is claimed for it has been found to be true. It was found that whereas without this Johnson cap a shell penetrated only three inches of a twelve-inch armour plate, with the cap and with the same velocity the shell penetrated twelve inches of the same plate. I do not wish to enter into details, but it does seem to me that this is a graver matter than any of the kind which has been brought before the House for many years, for it means that if, in the past months, we had gone to war with any of our probable enemies, our ships would have gone to the bottom, while theirs would have remained afloat. This matter has appeared in the public press and is well-known to everyone outside this House, and so there can be no objection to bringing it before the House. Unless some satisfactory explanation of this matter can be given, it is proof positive that something is wrong. Unless some new Department is formed, or the existing Departments are reorganised, we shall continue to be behind other nations in adopting new inventions. It is not as though we are ever likely to reach finality in this matter, for the ingenuity of man in finding means to destroy his brother man seems to be illimitable.

What I desire to know is are we to continue, as we have continued for the last fourteen years, to be always anything between two years and a few months behind our probable enemies? Therefore I would most respectfully ask the Prime Minister who has, I understand, given sympathetic answers to the questions that have been addressed to him on this subject, to consider this question at once, so that we may have established some kind of Department which shall fulfil the functions we seek. And what are they? The first thing is that this body shall have power to consider these matters and together with that power full and absolute responsibility. The second thing which is often lost sight of is that this body should have nothing else to do but consider strategical problems and investigate new inventions if necessary. New inventions will play so great a part in the efficiency of the Navy in the future, that I am certain the representative of the Admiralty will agree with me when I say that this is a question which is well worthy of the serious consideration of the Admiralty. Who should form this body? I do not venture to suggest the exact constitution of this Board or Department. It is obvious that the suggestions made by Lord Randolph Churchill would probably fulfil all that was needed; but if we continue the haphazard method under which any recommendation for the adoption of a new invention meets with the reply that there is no money, we shall be finally landed in disaster. We shall not always fight against a nation enormously inferior to ourselves in numbers, and it is perfectly certain

that if we engage in war with a nation nearly equal to ourselves we shall feel the want of such foresight as was lacking at the commencement of the late war more bitterly than ever we felt it before. The proposal of the late Lord Randolph Churchill was that there should be a Secretary of State for both services: that under him should be a Lord High Admiral for the Navy, solely responsible under the Secretary of State, and also a Commander-in-Chief of the Army, solely responsible. Under the heads of the Army and Navy should be a Chief of the Staff, whose duty it would be to investigate every new invention and every possible combination of our enemies, and to lay the result of their investigations before the heads of their own Departments, who would lay them before the Secretary of State. Then, in consultation with the heads of the Departments, the Secretary of State would decide what money could be spared to each, and would come to a decision which would be based on the real necessities of the case. Every one knows that the present system does not carry out the scheme as we should wish to see it carried out, and as the late Lord Randolph Churchill wished to see it carried out. At the very time when we were omitting, on the ground largely of expense, to buy quick-firing guns for land services and high velocity guns, of the value of which there are hon. Members in the House who can speak—we were building great Barracks, the utility of which was certainly doubtful, and the urgency for which was obviously none at all. I cannot, at the moment, refer the Prime Minister to the particular barracks, of which I speak, but they will be found in the Estimates for that year. Some of them were barracks on Salisbury Plain, for which I should have thought the reasons were very much more against than for. But I do not wish to press the matter with regard to the past, because it wants no pressing. I suppose nobody will contend for a moment that under our present system we always employ the money this country can afford to the best advantage. I would humbly suggest to the First Lord of the Treasury, that if he could state to the House that this matter shall receive his consideration he will bring back to the minds of many persons in this country, on all sides of politics, a feeling of confidence which they now have not. I believe that most of his countrymen see that minor mistakes in war are inevitable, and are not prepared to judge hardly any mistakes made in the late war, but they do say that, in regard to the large and more urgent problems, we fall behind other nations. They say we do not set ourselves to grasp the problems we have in hand to the best advantage, and I ask, therefore, that the First Lord should, if possible, give some indication that the matter will be dealt with.

(5.18.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I was not aware that my hon. friend was going to bring forward this subject; but everybody will admit that it is one of the deepest interest to this House and to the nation at large. Certainly I am the last person to complain of the tone of my hon. friend's speech, or of anything he said in the course of it. At the same time, I cannot help feeling that possibly he takes too dark a view of what has been done and is being done and is in process of accomplishment in the direction which he desires. He tells us that the lessons of the South African war show clearly that we have fallen behind foreign nations in dealing with the larger problems of military defence. I do not deny his statement that we may be behind other nations; it is very difficult to deny it, because, let him remember, no foreign nation has been tried. Let me remind him that no foreign nation has been asked to send 250,000 troops 8,000 miles from their shores to deal with warfare under conditions which, up to the present time, no nation has really had to face. I am not quite certain that if my hon. friend were to criticise, as he is well able to do, the very much smaller operations which some of the great military nations have had to perform in the course of the last ten years, he would not find a deal of food for reflection, and might not come to the conclusion that the errors which he has charitably, but I think truly, reminded us are always found in the conduct of military affairs, were to be discovered in the arrangements and proceedings of some of our military rivals in not less abundance than, I am afraid, they have been found in the course of our own recent experience. My hon. friend appears to suppose that, by having

a fixed Department for the purpose of considering strategical problems and projects of invention, all these mistakes would be avoided. I do not think the South African war bears out that view. The opinions that were given on that subject before the war broke out came from probably the largest body of military experts this country has ever possessed, most of whom had had actual South African experience. I am not going over the names, or into the details of the matter. But, as everybody knows, military opinion was practically unanimous. I am not aware that a single discordant note can be found in the utterances of any responsible soldier on the subject of the number of troops that would be required to deal with the Boers, or of the character of the operations. [Nationalist cries of "Sir William Butler."] I have contradicted that statement before, and I repeat that contradiction now. There was no discordant note. If it be true, as certainly it is true—everybody will admit it to be true—that the magnitude of the task was underrated by the Government at the time the war broke out, it was not underrated because we had failed to consult military experts on the subject, or because we had obtained from those military experts any large divergence of opinion.

Then, my hon. friend thinks that we greatly lag behind in the matter of inventions, and he specially mentioned a particular method of dealing with shells—the Johnson cap—as an illustration of our backwardness in these matters. It is for my hon. friend the Secretary to the Admiralty rather than myself to deal with details of administration; but I will venture to point out to my hon. friend, without attempting to make any survey of what we have done either in the way of inventing ourselves or adopting the inventions of others, that so far as my judgment goes, the body of gentlemen who ought to consider the great strategic problems presented by this Empire are probably not the same body of men who would be able properly to invent the best kind of powder, or the best shells, or the best guns. You cannot centralize the "brains" in these departments. Probably the strategical problems are widely apart from the problems presented by successive inventions; and I do not think anything would be gained by attempting to take these problems out of the hands of the War Office and the Admiralty, who have the machinery for dealing with them and for experimenting upon them.

There is one other point in my hon. friend's observations which I should like to criticise, and that is connected with finance. If I understand him rightly, his idea is that when you have got this joint Department for dealing with strategical problems and with inventions you are to give them, as it were, an unlimited power of drawing upon the national purse. They are to lay down what is necessary in order to deal with the military defence of the Empire, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day would have no other office than that of finding the money by which their drafts upon the national Exchequer were met. I do not think that is a practical suggestion. I do not think the House would ever tolerate it. I think, if they did tolerate it, the consequent disorder in our financial system would alarm even those who most courageously look forward to the inevitable increase of expenditure brought upon us by modern Imperial conditions. So much by way, not of criticism, but of comment on my hon. friend's speech. Now let me say I entirely agree with him in thinking that we cannot pay too much attention to the larger problems of strategy, partly military, partly naval, which the defence of this Empire involves. I do not think there is any responsible statesman at the present time who would endorse the simple account of our national responsibilities which my hon. friend quoted with great disapproval from some early authority. I do not think he mentioned the authority. But, at all events, I do not think any responsible statesman will now say that India can take care of herself, and all we have got to do is to see that we have a sufficient Navy to look after these islands, and, when the storm breaks upon us, to protect our vast commercial interests in all parts of the world.

The problem of Imperial defence is one of the most difficult and one of the most complicated problems that any Government or any body of experts, can face. The problem which other nations have to solve is in most cases one of extreme simplicity. They have not a great Colonial Empire to defend; they know with absolute precision what are their dangers, from what quarter those dangers

come, what is the magnitude of them, and by what organisation of counter arrangements these dangers can be met. I do not care to mention names. Everybody can put in the names, and fill up the outline I have given. Everybody knows that while the problems of foreign Governments may be onerous in respect of the amount of financial contribution required, and may be difficult in consequence of the difficulty of providing an adequate force, the intellectual and speculative elements of those problems are incomparably below those of the problems presented by the British Empire. In these circumstances I entirely agree with my hon. friend that we cannot leave this matter to one Department, or to two Departments acting separately. It is a joint matter: it must be a joint matter. I hope my hon. friend will take it from me that the Government are fully alive, and have, if I may say so, for long been fully alive, to the difficulty of the problem which presents itself to his mind, and which he has explained to the House; and that that problem is one always present to our minds. It is one which we certainly do not mean to neglect to meet and grapple with to the best of our ability.

* (5.30.) SIR CHARLES DILKE, (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): I wish to thank the Prime Minister for the statement he has just made. I am sure my hon. and gallant friend, the Member for the Isle of Wight, has secured the object he wishes to attain so far as it can be attained. The responsibility must rest on the Prime Minister, who is the only person in this country who has the authority over the two Departments primarily concerned, to impose that co-ordination for the defence of the Empire which is so much desired, and the necessity of which the right hon. Gentleman himself has admitted. The gravity of the circumstances must force these considerations more and more upon the House, although I do not think they are more strongly re-inforced by mere points about particular inventions. The right hon. Gentleman has spoken of financial control. Now, while no one would desire to break down the principle of financial control, it has been stated over and over again, without contradiction, that the Intelligence Department of one of the two services is undermanned, and that proposals for strengthening that Department by an additional man for each sub-division have been made and vetoed. That may not yet have come to the knowledge of the Prime Minister, but the responsibility of the Prime Minister must be complete. The remarks of the hon. Member for King's Lynn strengthen the urgent necessity for dealing with this subject. The hon. Member has told the House that we are isolated as regards our policy; that such alliance as we had with Italy for the maintenance of the *status quo* is gone. Under the circumstances existing in Italy, as mentioned by Signor Prinetti when he last spoke on the subject, I cannot but think that the whole House must have felt gratified that the Prime Minister evidently has his mind filled with this subject. In re organising his Cabinet the right hon. Gentleman must take into view the necessity of immediately increasing that co-ordination of the two services which the House of Commons so earnestly desires.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): I can assure the right hon. Gentleman that it is with the utmost reluctance that I interrupt the enormously important debate initiated by the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for the Isle of Wight. If I had had any assurance that the debate tonight on the Appropriation Bill would have been allowed to take its normal, its invariable, course I would have been the last man in the House to interrupt the debate, but in view of the rumours that are current, I must take the earliest opportunity of bringing before the House some very important and urgent matters in connection with the administration of Ireland, and which ought to be debated on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill. The first is the persistent refusal of the Irish Executive to deal, by way of criminal prosecution, or by any other means, with the case of Sergeant Sheridan. ["Oh, oh!" from the Ministerial Benches]. Yes, I mean to raise it again. I can quite understand that some hon. Members opposite are sick of the case. So were the Irish Members, but so long as the Government allow this criminal to remain at large, we mean to demand, in season and out of season, some explanation of their extraordinary procedure. The second is in relation to the use of the Court Houses in Ireland by the

County Councils of Ireland which have built them, especially in regard to what has taken place at Cork and Castlebar. The third has reference to a matter of smaller importance, but still of very great importance in so far as it is typical of a great and growing evil; I mean the frightful and ruinous delay to hundreds of poor tenants in Ireland of the sale of estates in the Land Court. In reference to this last point, I propose to call the attention of the Chief Secretary to the special case of the MacFarlane estate in South Tyrone. This delay is ruining hundreds of farmers, and leading, in many parts of the country, to hundreds of evictions.

Let me come to the case of Sergeant Sheridan. I was not surprised to hear the groans in some quarters of the House when this chronic case was brought up, but I think I am justified in again alluding to it, because since the last debate on the subject in the House I have discovered some very important new facts. The first of these new facts is that in the previous day's issue of the Dublin *Independent* newspaper there appeared two whole columns from Sheridan, giving his address in America as Lower Massachusetts, and renewing his defiance of the Castle authorities, asserting his innocence, and challenging the Government to take action. I ask is it to be tolerated that this man, who has been denounced by the head of the Irish Executive as a criminal of the darkest dye, and against whom they had ample civilian evidence, if they never put a policeman in the box, is to be allowed to remain in his safe retreat at Lowell, Massachusetts, continue his defiance of the Government, and assert that all the statements of the Chief Secretary are falsehoods, thus giving the Chief Secretary the lie? In this letter Sheridan goes through the charges against him *seriatim*. I am only giving a paraphrase of his words, but Sheridan winds up by saying that he was made the victim of a superior officer; that his sole offence was that he had reported five constables for drunkenness, one of whom was a Protestant. The officer—I suppose it was District Inspector Irvin—said, "You will suffer for this yet." Sheridan says—

"I wrote to my brother who is a head constable in Tubbercurry, asking him for advice, and he advised me against doing it."

Sheridan goes on—

"I am anxious to get a public hearing in the matter, and I hope to return home and be cleared of all the charges that have been made against me."

Sheridan, who gave the lie to the Irish Executive, is in Lower Massachusetts, which is just as much within the jurisdiction of the Government as if he were residing in Dublin. He asserted that he was an innocent man, and that the Government were afraid to put him on his trial. They had heard, in the course of previous discussions, of the case of Sergeant Keegan, who was one of the confederates of Sheridan, and was induced by the terms of indemnity to make a statement. Keegan was granted a compassionate allowance of £200. Now, Sergeant Keegan also, has something to say on this matter in the *Cork Examiner* on the 26th of July. A letter written by Keegan was published in that journal and it is quite *a propos* of this debate. Keegan, in that letter, described his connection with the Limerick (Hospital) case, and said—

"I am now prepared to give the facts in this case, together with the way in which this secret inquiry was conducted, either before a Court of Justice or any Special Committee composed of the most advanced Nationalist, Liberal and Conservative Members of the House of Commons, provided they are independent of the Irish Executive."

Here is a letter published in the *Cork Examiner*, and written by one of the policemen who received the indemnity. Here is an answer to the Chief Secretary, and the miserable crutch on which the right hon. Gentleman hobbled through the last debate is knocked from under him.

I ask the Chief Secretary, now that he is face to face with these conditions, what he means to do. We are told by the Irish Executive that they were debarred as a matter of honour from putting Keegan into the box. I should mention that Keegan is at present residing in Ballindary, within two or three miles of the town of Roscommon, and there is no difficulty in getting at him. But if these constables are not available as evidence, the Government has complete civilian evidence to obtain the evidence he requires. He can have it from a confederate of Sheridan, who says he is prepared to make a clean breast of the whole affair. But, even apart from the police evidence, the right hon. Gentleman can get ample

civilian evidence for the purposes of the case. It is perfectly true, and it may interest the House to know, that at the secret inquiry the witnesses who were examined were not confined to the police. On the contrary, a number of civilians came forward and gave most damaging evidence against Sheridan, and expressed their willingness to repeat it in a Court of Justice. The Chief Secretary has never referred to the civilian evidence. He has never told us why it should not be used if necessary. The Attorney General, it is true, gave a lame explanation by endeavouring to make out that the evidence of Dan Magoohan, one of Sheridan's victims, would not be sufficient. Dan Magoohan was sent to gaol for two years, but his evidence was quite sufficient to prove perjury. But he need not rely on Magoohan alone. I have a letter here from a trustworthy gentleman in the County Leitrim, in which he mentions the names of more than one civilian witness who gave damaging evidence against Regan and Sheridan. Yet the Chief Secretary makes no attempt to proceed with the case. The civilian evidence against Sheridan is, in my opinion, superabundant for the purposes of the case. I have it on the testimony of a respectable man, Patrick M'Loughlin, that Sergeant Sheridan took charge of Drumcowra police barrack in June, 1898, and that, from that date, a series of outrages occurred. The National School windows were broken, animals were mutilated, carts were broken, and Sheridan asked a man named Farrell to moonlight a man named Curran, a cousin of Dan Magoohan's, because Curran had gone about saying that it was Sheridan committed the outrages for which Dan Magoohan was arrested. M'Loughlin asks me in his letter to ask the Chief Secretary where was Constable M'Dermott, who was barrack orderly on the night Dan Magoohan was arrested by Sergeant Sheridan. Magoohan was brought into the barrack at 10.30 on the night of his arrest, and not as sworn by Sheridan at one o'clock, and I ask did M'Dermott make a false entry in the barrack books in order to corroborate the false evidence of Sergeant Sheridan. M'Loughlin further said that people were summoned and fined for drunkenness during the period of Sheridan's stay in this district, although they were well known to be teetotalers. This was a peaceable neighbourhood until this ruffian Sheridan came into it. Crimes broke out when he came, and it is absolutely free from crime ever since he left it.

I put this to the Government. I say that no matter how wearisome and disgusting to the House of Commons may be this case, it will come up again and again until we have a fair and satisfactory answer. Will the Government do either of two things—either will satisfy me—will they extradite Sheridan and use the evidence they have against him, or will they appoint a Committee of this House to investigate the whole matter? Can they maintain that a strong prima facie case is not made out, that the public mind is not full of suspicion, and that from the point of view of their own interest and that of the police force in Ireland, it is for their interest to leave this police force under a heavy cloud of suspicion? I cannot help contrasting the attitude of the Government in this matter with their attitude at the time of the Parnell Commission, when the forgers were at work in an endeavour to blot the character of the Irish representatives. Although the charge against the Irish Members rested upon lying and forgery, the Government forced through this House of Commons the appointment of a tribunal to try the charges, and denied to us the commonest justice and fair play, so much so that the whole Opposition protested against the action of the Government. Now here is a crime affecting their own honour and the whole character of their administration in Ireland. Here is a criminal whom they admit to be a criminal, who left the country with their connivance, who is still in their power, because he can be extradited, who defies them and challenges them, and says they are afraid to touch him. The Government display, what I think I am justified in saying is a most sinister and suspicious unwillingness to open up this matter and let the public mind be satisfied as to this case. I tell the right hon. Gentleman, in the interest of his own Government, he should abandon that attitude and let the light of day in upon those proceedings. What is he afraid of? He may be perfectly satisfied that the

public in Ireland and a large section of the public in this country will be convinced, unless he takes that course, that there is a mass of dirt and evil involved in the whole of this Sheridan business which the Government are afraid to allow the House of Commons to unearth.

Now, Sir, the next point to which I desire to address myself is the policy of the right hon. Gentleman in refusing the County Council the use of the Court-houses. I was amazed when I heard the right hon, Gentleman get up and declare the other day that an outrage had taken place in the city of Cork because the County Council of Cork gave their Council Chamber for the purpose of a political meeting. Had not these Court-houses been used for years for Orange and Unionist meetings by the old Grand Juries, and are they not still used for political meetings? Why, I have addressed many political meetings in the Court-houses of Ireland myself. Political meetings in the agitation for the redress of the financial relations were held in Court-houses, and I spoke in Longford in the Judge's seat at a political meeting held in the Court-house and a great many meetings on the Catholic University question have been held in Court-houses also. But now suddenly the Chief Secretary for Ireland sends down a High Sheriff to clear out the County Council and their friends the moment they do anything of which he does not approve. Was there ever anything, even in the annals of the Irish Government, more outrageous, more gratuitously offensive, more idiotic than what happened in Castlebar? In that Court-house last week the County Council and the District Councils had arranged to present Mr. William O'Brien with an address. I am perfectly confident if the proposal was to present the Chief Secretary with an address we would have no Sheriff and no police. This was not a political meeting. It was a meeting of the County and District Councils. Just as they arrived in the Court-house they discovered Lord Bingham, who arrived from Bryanston Square, in London, and who had been kicked over to Mayo to perform this job by the Chief Secretary. They found him in possession, and all the galleries and stairways and half the Council Chamber in possession of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and packed, in this small town of 2,000 inhabitants. The Chairman of the County Council requested Lord Bingham to withdraw, and Lord Bingham refused. He was asked what was his business there, and he said, "My business is to clear you out if you indulge in political work." The Chairman asked Lord Bingham, "Who is the judge of what is political work?" "I am," said Lord Bingham. Here was set up a tribunal as compared to which anything in Russia sinks into insignificance—Lord Bingham, with 300 police at his back, watching the County Council of Mayo to pounce upon them when, in his opinion, they said anything political. Out of Alice in Wonderland, was there ever anything like this? Now, this action of the Chief Secretary in reference to the Court-house was a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Irish Government. Could anything be more silly, or more calculated to bring the Government of Ireland into contempt, than this action of the Chief Secretary? How would the Chief Secretary deal with Mayo, or any other County Council who wished to present me or any other Member of Parliament with an address, if they did not give public notice of their intention? Lord Bingham would not be there; the disaster would take place, and I suppose the British Constitution would collapse. But let me make good my contention that the Government were guilty of a breach of faith. This question of the Court-houses was debated at considerable length on the Local Government Bill of 1898, and the Attorney General claimed that the custody of the Court-houses in Ireland should be put into the hands of the High Sheriff for one reason, and one reason only. He said if it was not in the hands of the High Sheriff, it might be in the power of the County Council to deny facilities for the holding of Courts of Justice. That was immediately met, by saying we were quite willing to have provision put into the sections securing that that could not be done; and then the late Irish Secretary, Mr. G. Balfour, said—

"Hon. Members appeared to be under the impression that the Government were endeavouring to take away from the County Council powers which had been exercised by

the old Grand Juries. That is not so. What we are doing is to give them the management of the Court-houses in exactly the same manner as the Grand Juries managed them."

The Grand Juries were never interfered with when they held political meetings, and these were the words upon the faith of which this House gave its consent to the portion of the Act dealing with the control of the Court-houses. And it goes on—

"For some of these other purposes—"

these had been mentioned in the debate as political debates and charity concerts—

"application would be made to the Sheriff, and the Sheriff would naturally grant the necessary leave."

I went on to say in a subsequent speech—

"We were told the Sheriff would grant the necessary leave. We know he would do so to his own friends, but when we ask for the Court-houses for the purpose of holding Nationalist meetings, of course we will probably be refused."

Well, I say now that faith has been broken. It is almost inconceivable that the Government should be guilty of such an outrage. These Court-houses were built by the ratepayers' money, the Government contributing nothing to them; and nothing is more calculated to provoke passion and ill-feeling than that gentlemen like Lord Bingham should act in this way. And when the Chief Secretary begins to lecture us about devoting our oratorical gifts to inflaming the passions of the people, I throw back the charge that by such proceedings as this he is doing far more in that direction than was ever done by all our oratory.

The other matter I have to refer to is the MacFarlane (Co. Tyrone) Estate. I asked the other day what was the cause of the delay in the sale, seeing that a Receiver had been appointed in 1883, and the Chief Secretary replied that the obstacle was the obstinacy of three tenants, who refused to agree to the reservation of the sporting rights. One-fifth of the whole rent of Ireland, £800,000 a year, was collected by receivers, of whom we have had a sample in Mr. Studdert, let loose on the unfortunate people, with the Court at their back. I take this case because I want to give one instance which shows the intolerable evils of the system which keeps these people in the Land Court for thirty years, not for the sale of the land but for the collection of the rents. These Courts were created for the purpose of selling the land, and they had been perverted now to rent-collecting Courts. I do not attach undue importance to this case, but I give it as a specific illustration of a crying and intolerable evil. I have the correspondence between the solicitor who carried through the sale and the solicitor acting on behalf of the tenants. [The hon. Member read two extracts from the correspondence stating that Mrs. Judge Ross could not be induced to buy her portion of the property unless the entire shooting rights were secured to her.] What does that mean? It means that it is absolutely untrue to say that the refusal of any one tenant blocks the sale of the estate. The sale of the estate is blocked because this person who has the shooting will not allow the estate to be sold unless the shooting is assured to the family. Inasmuch as the person who has the shooting over the estate is Judge Ross himself, I say it is nothing short of a scandal. Without pursuing the subject further, I think I am entitled to urge the Chief Secretary to bring this matter under the notice of the Land Judge's Court, and that, unless a proper assurance is given that such transactions will not be repeated in future, he should give facilities next session to a measure putting an end to the monstrous scandal of the Land Judge's Court in Ireland.

(6.18.) MR. DUFFY (Galway, S.) called attention to the case of a policeman named Muldowney, who twenty years ago was committed to prison for a political offence. It could not be denied that many of the crimes committed at that time were terrible and abominable, but he hoped, if he made out a reasonable case for reconsideration, hon. Members would not allow their feelings to prevent a generous view being taken of the matter. If one thing more than another had been proved by the history of British rule in Ireland, it was that if a man identified himself with the cause of the people, and endeavoured to combat the powers that be, he was at once marked out by the Crown as an object of attack; whereas, if he chose the path of the slave or cringing hireling, he was elevated into the position of a demi-god or an immaculate saint. The facts of this particular case were that on November 2nd, 1881, an agrarian murder was committed

in the parish of Craughwell. The usual means were resorted to by the Government to secure a conviction, and after the accused had been dragged to a distant county they were, after a second trial, convicted, and the dread sentence of death was passed upon them. That sentence was not carried out. No doubt, powerful reasons induced the Lord Lieutenant to commute the sentence, but if the man to whom he desired particularly to refer was guilty, he ought to have been hung; while if he was innocent, he should have been liberated, and in that case no man had ever suffered a greater cruelty at the hands of the British Government than this unfortunate policeman. The conviction was secured on the suborned testimony of two dissolute characters—one a drunken tailor who had never been sober, and the other a degraded creature who was out of employment because he thieved his masters' property. Under the circumstances which existed twenty-three years ago, it was preposterous to suppose that a policeman would enter into a conspiracy with two such degraded creatures to take the life of another man. But there was another aspect of the case. A great deal had been said about Sergeant Sheridan, but he ventured to say that the hand of another Sergeant could be traced through this Craughwell business. Recently one of the men concerned was liberated on ticket-of-leave, and was accorded a public welcome at Craughwell, where he declared he was absolutely innocent of the charge for which he had been sentenced. This unfortunate man, who knew perfectly well what he was talking about, believed that the entire case was concocted and thrown together by a policeman, and in that belief he did not stand alone, because the entire countryside believed that this man procured and coached and taught these informers to swear away the lives of those unfortunate men. Why did he say that? [Ministerial cries of "Hear, hear!" and Nationalist cries of "Order!"] There were some very good reasons upon which he based that opinion. There was a gentleman named Sullivan who prepared a map of the district where the alleged murderers had been that night. Sergeant Reddington pointed out to Sullivan where the informer was alleged to have been ambushed. It was a most extraordinary thing that from the place pointed out by Sergeant Reddington it would be as easy for a policeman to see the British House of Commons as it would be to see the place where Muldowney and his confederates were ambushed. Sullivan was sent down again, and was told by Sergeant Reddington that on the first occasion he had made a mistake; and he took him to another spot, which exactly suited his purpose. There was another mistake made by the Sergeant, in which he said the informer was sitting upon a certain stone on the night of the murder. He did not know where Sergeant Reddington went after securing the conviction of these persons. In the light of the statement made by the poor prisoner after his release, it was a wonderful and extraordinary coincidence that this same Sergeant Reddington, whom the unfortunate prisoner alleges was instrumental in securing his conviction and that of the other unfortunate man now putting in a life term of imprisonment, was a district inspector in the barracks on the night that Sergeant Sheridan brought in the cow's tail. It might appear to Members on the Ministerial side a matter not worthy of their attention; but there was a suspicion throughout Galway that this affair, from start to finish, was started and carried on by the police.

He hoped the Chief Secretary would take some steps to find out what the relationship in this matter was between Sergeant Reddington and Sergeant Sheridan. Assuming that the prisoners in this case were really guilty, it was a very significant thing that seven men were brought to trial in Sligo twenty years ago, and five of them were let off scot free, though the same evidence was forthcoming against them all. At the first trial the jury disagreed, but during the interval between the first and second trials the Crown were apprehensive that they would not be able to secure a conviction, and they caused a message to be sent to the unfortunate men in gaol who had been tried in the first trial that if they would plead guilty to the crime alleged against them they would be leniently treated and let off with a nominal sentence. These men were perfectly innocent of the crime alleged against them, and, of course, they scorned the idea of pleading guilty. They said that, no

matter what happened, they would stand their trial, and they went into the dock, and the dreadful sentence of death was passed upon them. Assuming that the men were really guilty, surely, in face of the feeling all over the district, not only in Galway, but throughout the country, eighteen years imprisonment ought to have been considered sufficient for this crime. In the face of this kind of thing they blamed Irishmen for not being loyal to the Crown, and not assisting in the administration of the law, but how could they expect Irishmen to revere or respect the law when such things as this conviction for murder could be carried out within the administration of the law. What was the state of public feeling in the county of Galway? All the public bodies had moved in the matter throughout the ength and breadth of the county, headed by the County Council. He had not yet touched upon a remarkable incident which threw a flood of light upon the strength and sincerity of public opinion in regard to this matter. At the last general election in Ireland, when the candidates were being selected for the constituency which he now had the honour to represent, a person was selected, but the fact that he was a felon precluded him from taking his seat. That man came before the electors and denied all knowledge or complicity in that frightful crime. Quite recently the Government released one of these prisoners, and the very first thing he did was to deny all knowledge of the crime, and on emerging from the prison, this man swore an affidavit that he knew no more of the crime than a child unborn. In Ireland, the conviction was universal that this unfortunate policeman was absolutely innocent. Why did the Government differentiate between the two prisoners? Why not extend equal clemency in both cases? He asked the Chief Secretary to make it his business to investigate the matter, and if he could see any reason to suggest to the Lord Lieutenant that the sentence should be commuted, hon. Gentlemen in this part of the House would be very grateful indeed. He understood that a sentence for life generally meant twenty years. He would appeal to the right hon. Gentleman to consider whether this man, who had already been in prison eighteen years, had not now been sufficiently punished. The continuance of this punishment could only have for its object the wreaking of vengeance on an individual, and not the purpose of being a deterrent. There were special reasons for making this appeal at the present moment. In a day or two London would witness a marvellous outpouring of the nation's sympathy towards the King. No matter what the views of hon. Members from Ireland might be in regard to the laws or the administration of Ireland, he ventured to say that they were glad to see that a good sportsman had been restored to health. On such occasions he understood it was usual for an incoming monarch to signalise his accession to the throne by acts of mercy and compassion. If the Government hearkened to his appeal on behalf of this unfortunate man he was perfectly certain that it would have a profoundly good effect upon the hearts of the people in the west of Ireland.

Mr. TULLY (Leitrim, S.) supported the appeal made on behalf of Muldowney, and expressed the hope that the Chief Secretary would not be prejudiced against this man because he was a policeman who was convicted of an agrarian outrage. The murder took place at Craughwell on 2nd November, 1881. It was a mysterious murder, and fourteen months after it took place Sergeant Reddington succeeded in working up what he conceived to be a chain of evidence, and the policeman Muldowney was arrested. From interviews he had had with the relatives of Muldowney he was convinced that the man was illegally convicted, and that he was innocent of the crime for which he had been eighteen years in prison. The evidence against Muldowney was discreditable evidence. The first man put up was an informer named Rattray, who had been dismissed by his employer because he had been guilty of theft. Another witness was a discharged soldier, who was drummed out of the Army and actually branded with the letters "B.C." Muldowney was tried at Sligo at the Spring Assizes, but the first jury disagreed because it seemed to them such an incredible thing that a policeman, who had no connection with that part of Galway, should be one of those concerned in

the shooting of a land-grabber in the district. It was only when Sergeant Reddington had had an opportunity of amending the case that at the second trial this man was found guilty with Finnigan. The case was put before Lord Spencer, who was Lord Lieutenant at the time. If he had been sure that Muldowney and Finnigan were guilty of this terrible assassination, they would have been hanged. Lord Spencer was not convinced, and the sentences were commuted. Finnigan was released the other day, and on his release he immediately declared his innocence. He had investigated the case of Sergeant Sheridan. He went over the ground with Dan Magoohan where the cattle were houghed. Anyone who saw the ground and compared the facts with the evidence could see at once that Sheridan's story was a "fake," and that Magoohan was innocent. Who was the district inspector there? He was told it was Reddington, who had formerly engineered the Muldowney case. He thought that probably explained some of the mystery in the Sheridan case. Why was Sheridan not extradited? He had no hesitation last winter in bringing forward this connection of Sergeant Reddington and Sheridan. The result was that he was brought up under the Crimes Act and sent to prison for an offence of which he was not guilty. He had been sent to prison six times, and on four of those occasions he was not guilty. The hon. Member condemned the constabulary system in Ireland by which rewards and promotion were given to the men who were most active in getting convictions in agrarian cases. The Chief Secretary spoke of Sheridan as a man of great ability, who dazzled the constables under his charge. The information he had about Sheridan from those who knew him intimately was that he was not a man of great ability. He was what the people called a "bad rogue" and not a clever rogue. The Government were keeping up in Ireland a system by which a premium was placed on the manufacture of outrages by the police. He thought it was quite clear that if the case of Sheridan were properly probed to the bottom very much would come out that would not be pleasant for the Castle system of Government in Ireland.

(7.0.) THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): The speech delivered by the hon. Gentleman opposite consisted of an appeal to me for the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown in the case of Muldowney. I will not attempt to argue upon the merits of a trial that took place twenty-one years ago. Mr. Reddington's name has been mentioned, and I think it is most unfortunate that a plea for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy on behalf of Muldowney should be based upon the insinuations against other men. Much of the matter introduced has been for the purpose of prejudicing the case, but I think we ought not to be swayed the one way or the other by these irrelevancies. It has been suggested that doubt in Lord Spencer's mind led him to commute the death penalty to a life sentence; but in fact it was because the Judge who tried the case recommended the convicted man to mercy on the ground that he was a young man, and had been inveigled into joining a secret society and instigated to the commission of the dreadful crime. That plea of the Judge was entertained, mercy was accorded, and the death sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. A commuted sentence is never treated upon all fours with a sentence of penal servitude. In the latter case a prisoner can earn some diminution of his punishment, but when a man is sentenced to be hanged and that sentence is commuted, the same rule does not apply. Such cases are separately considered, but they are considered, and at long intervals they are brought up under a general rule and the whole circumstances are investigated. It is not for me to say how the prerogative of mercy should be exercised; but I may say that I deprecate most earnestly, most sternly, some of the pleas that have been urged. The hon. Member for East Mayo has once more raised the oft-debated question of Sergeant Sheridan, complaining that my statements on the subject have been inadequate. What the hon. Member means is that the course taken by the Government was unsatisfactory to himself and his friends. But my statement has been full. I have stated everything that the Government have done and what they have not done. That statement may be objected to, the

hon. Member may think things have been done that should not have been done, and things should have been done that were left undone, but it cannot be said that I have not laid minutely before the House everything that has or has not been done.

MR. DILLON: What I said was that I characterised the reasons given as inadequate.

MR. WYNDHAM: The hon. Member was not satisfied with the course taken, and was therefore not satisfied with the statement. If new facts were adduced no man would be so obdurate as to refuse to consider them, but the hon. Member has not adduced any new facts. The civilian evidence to which he has alluded had been before the Government, and they have taken their course with full knowledge of that evidence which upon examination proved to be not actually evidence, but the assertion of strong suspicion of certain people in relation to events that occurred a year ago. One "important fact," as the hon. Member termed it, was a letter from Sergeant Sheridan published in a newspaper. I do not call that a new fact; in all probability, and I may even say with certitude, it is fiction. I attach no importance to an assertion of innocence on the part of Sergeant Sheridan and I am sorry to find the hon. Member balancing the question of Sheridan's guilt or innocence. I believe Sheridan to be guilty, and in that belief the Government have taken a course for which they may be blamed, but for which I have given a defence. And I refuse to balance between the proof of Sheridan's guilt and the proof of Sheridan's innocence. The next subject to which the hon. Member referred was that of the use of Court-houses in Ireland.

MR. DILLON; The right hon. Gentleman has not referred to the all-important fact that Sergeant Keegan has published a letter expressing his willingness to give evidence before a Court or a Committee.

MR. WYNDHAM: That is not a new fact. It is a letter from a police officer who has accepted the stigma of retiring from the force and now wishes to try the officers who conducted the secret inquiry. The secret inquiry may have been right or wrong, but it would certainly be wrong, having taken the course of holding that inquiry, to subject that inquiry to investigation by Committee. To take that course would prevent a secret Departmental inquiry being again held. [Nationalist cries of "Oh, oh!"] I cannot hope to satisfy hon. Members, and must be content to remain under the ban of their disapproval. The hon. Member has complained that there was a breach of faith in supporting the high sheriff in the custody of the Court-house vested in him; but if this is an accusation against the Government for having passed the Bill giving that authority, so is it against Members opposite who accepted it. Section 72, Subsection 3, of the Act declares that the Court-houses are to be given to the County Councils for the execution of their duty, and for no other purpose. Even on that narrow issue, the execution of their duty, there is an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant if the high sheriff thinks that the other purpose for which the Court-house exists, the administration of justice, would be likely to be trenched upon by the duties of the County Council. This was accepted by hon. Members opposite, and clearly it was never contemplated that the Court-houses should be used for political demonstrations. No change has been made in the status of County Councils as successors to grand juries, and in 1867 a judicial decision declared that Court-houses are vested in the high sheriff. I cannot pass from this subject without paying a tribute to the discretion and firmness displayed by Lord Bingham. I should like to note the terms in which Lord Bingham has been referred to by hon. Members. Lord Bingham is an Irish gentleman who not many weeks ago walked into the office of the Congested Districts Board and, without being solicited, said he would be prepared the moment he was vested with control of his estate to sell it to the Board in order to effect some amelioration in the land system of the county in which he lived. Lord Bingham has done more to solve the land difficulty in Mayo than all the hon. Members opposite. As to the other points raised by the hon. Member, I have to say that it would be improper for me to review the action of the Land Judge or the slowness or speed with which the business of his court is conducted. If the special case brought forward has

in the Court for many years, that not prove that the case came ı the fortieth section, but, having within it, all the tenants agreed to rangement with the exception of who refused to buy unless they ed the sporting rights. They have enjoyed the sporting rights; no ten- er had. The House extended the of the Exchequer to assist tenants quire their farms, and because ts are not to have shooting rights ansaction is not to go forward and ourt is to be held up to obloquy? case needs no argument. If a ly were needed it can be provided in ill which has been introduced.

. ASQUITH (Fife, E.): There is a ge in the speech of the right hon. eman which I cannot pass unnoticed, ence in which he alluded to the case rgeant Sheridan. The right hon. eman is under a complete misappre- on if he supposes the dissatisfaction the course taken by His Majesty's nment, and with the reasons as- l for taking that course, is not shared any other than Irish Members on ide, and, as I suspect, by not a few g opposite. What is the case the hon. Gentleman has now once more before the House? In its present ion it is a most extraordinary case. lan was, according to the right hon. eman, a guilty man. Over and over he has reiterated his belief in the guilt; and it must be assumed that a responsible Minister made such a nent there were good grounds for it. eridan was assumed to be guilty, in age not a whit too strong, in view nature of the crimes attributed to why, I ask again, was he not to be cuted? Sheridan was at large, but hereabouts were known; he is said in a country with whose Government ave an extradition treaty, and un- edly there was *primâ facie* evidence he had committed an extraditable e. Why was not an effort, at least, to bring Sheridan to justice? That uestion which I must put again and until a satisfactory answer is re- d. The Chief Secretary has spoken difficulty of securing legal proof of dan's guilt. It seems that in the nstances which the right hon. Gentle- has disclosed, there was sufficient rial evidence to secure the conviction of Sheridan. But, at any rate, in a matter which affects the very foundations of justice, it is better to have tried and failed than never to have tried at all. Here is a man guilty of offences as fatal, not only to the administration of justice, but to all respect for law in Ireland as it is possible to conceive, walking about scot-free and unpunished. That is serious enough. But in addition to that there is the suspicion that the Government are afraid to bring Sheridan to trial, lest in the process of securing his conviction other disclosures should be made, which would throw a still more lurid and condemnatory light on the Irish administration. I believe these suspicions to be unfounded, but so long as the Government pursue the extraordinary course of allowing Sheridan to remain at large they will be rife in Ireland. I appeal once more to the Government, in the interest of public confidence in the just administration of the law in Ireland, to put into operation against this man, who, on their own showing, was guilty of the most nefarious crimes, the ordinary machinery of justice.

*MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) complained that the Congested Districts Board of Scotland was remiss in carrying out one of the objects for which it was constituted—the assisted migration of crofters and Cottars in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. In the Island of Lewis there were 30,000 people, and the congestion was alarming. The Lord Advocate had said the Congested District Board was doing admirable work, but as a fact it did nothing at all until disturbances had occurred and the law defied. Not a single man, woman, or child had migrated in Lewis. All that the Board had done was to buy seven acres of land and divide it into twenty-eight quarter acre holdings.

It being half-past seven of the clock, the debate stood adjourned till this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

[SECOND READING.]

Order read, for resuming adjourned debate on Question [6th August], "That the Bill be now read a second time."

Question again proposed.

*(9.0.) MR. WEIR, continuing his speech, complained of the inaccuracy of the Deer Forest Returns, asserting that one forest of 75,000 acres was returned as containing only 35,000 acres. Surely steps ought to be taken to secure greater accuracy. On one occasion he appealed to the Secretary for Scotland to take action with regard to a farm in Ross-shire which it was proposed to convert into a deer forest. That farm formerly supported many a crofting family, and he suggested that instead of allowing it to be converted into a forest it should be acquired by the Congested Districts Board. The Secretary for Scotland on the 29th April last, said he knew nothing about the matter, and did not propose to make any inquiries! Was it fair to Members of the House that when they obtained information, and laid it before the Department, they should be thus treated? Surely they had a right to complain of such apathy and indifference on the part of the Scotch Office. The Congested Districts Board had £60,000 in hand for purposes such as this, but do not use it, and the consequence was that dissatisfaction and poverty were increasing in the Highland districts. He hoped that before long they would have a Secretary for Scotland with a seat in the House of Commons, so that they would be able to deal with him directly. He hoped, too, that in future the Lord Advocate would not charge him with "vague declamation" when he was bringing forward real cases of grievance. Again, in the matter of the suppression of illegal trawling the Department was guilty of a lack of energy. They had a few cruisers at their disposal, but they were seldom at sea, and too often remained in harbour. What use were they there? Take the case of Stornoway. When a cruiser visited that district, she was usually in harbour, where it was absolutely impossible for her to see the trawlers in Broad Bay which came there on their illegal errands, especially on Sunday. The cruisers, if they were to do any good, ought to be out of the harbour. Now the war was over there were a good many small vessels free which might be usefully employed in watching the operations of trawlers, and he would suggest to the Scottish Office that it should make application to the Admiralty with a view to secure the services of additional cruisers. His complaint was that not enough trawlers were captured. The waters around Scotland were simply infested with them. The British trawler was excluded—and rightly so—from the Moray Firth, but the law, unfortunately, allowed free access to the Firth of foreign trawlers. Some time ago, a number of Grimsby trawlers arranged to sail under the Norwegian flag, and they were now infesting the Moray Firth. Had any steps been taken by the Scottish Office? for this was a matter of serious importance to the fishing industry. He thought they ought to have some information as to the Hydrographic Conference which sat at Christiania in 1901. Did that Conference do anything, or did the whole thing end in smoke? Again, he wanted some information as to the Copenhagen Conference, and what was done there. Did any of the foreign Powers subscribe to the cost of the North Sea Fisheries Scientific Investigations, or was Great Britain alone bearing the burden? Next, there was the question of harbour accommodation. He had time after time appealed for the construction of more harbours. In 1891 a Parliamentary Commission was appointed for the purpose of inquiry into the harbour accommodation on the north and north-west coasts of Scotland. It reported that a suitable harbour of refuge might be constructed at Portnaguren, Island of Lewis, at a cost of £30,000, but nothing whatever had been done. Was it not the business of the Secretary for Scotland to make representations to the Treasury for funds to carry out these necessary works? A quarter of a million was readily voted for the support of the blacks in the West Indies. Why was not something done for the starving populations of the Highlands? What they wanted were larger harbours for the larger boats which are coming into use. He did hope that in the future the Scottish Office would display more energy in this matter. As to Ness Harbour, it was gradually silting up, and the fishing industry was being ruined. It was the duty of the Government to assist that industry, and to encourage the growth of the fishing population, for in the event of our being engaged in

naval warfare it would supply good recruits. Passing on to the Scottish Local Government Board, he complained that, contrary to law, parochial medical officers were appointed who did not hold the diploma of Public Health. An inquiry had been promised into the case of the Ben Nevis and Fort William observatories, but it was necessary to press matters forward, as those establishments were to be closed on October 1st for want of funds. Admirable work had been done at Ben Nevis, and he hoped funds would be provided so that it need not be closed. Travelling farther afield, he had to complain that, although the Kowloon hills in the New Territory were secured some years ago for the purpose of protecting Hong Kong, not a single gun had yet been put on them, and they were still unfortified. He would like some information as to the naval defence of Hong Kong, and also as to the hospital accommodation there for British soldiers. His final point was as to the hut tax in Rhodesia. Formerly it was 3s. per hut exclusive of the number of occupants, now it was 10s. per adult male, and he considered that the impost was too heavy and likely to lead to disturbances.

MR. WYLIE (Dumbartonshire): I should like to make a few remarks with reference to the new Commercial Treaty with China. The hon. Member for the Barnsley Division used his customary stereotyped phrases of disparagement of the action of the Government in connection with China, but the fact that our trade has very largely increased is, I think, sufficient proof that the policy has been a reasonable one. The Government has maintained the principle of the open door and have quite recently concluded a new Commercial Treaty, which I believe will be of the greatest benefit to this country. The treaty abolishes the Likin duties and I think that a step in the right direction. The hon. Member for Barnsley seems to be under the impression that the other Powers get special advantages over this country, but that is not so. These Likin duties have been a serious drawback to English trade with China, and I believe that their abolition has been cheaply purchased by the surtax of 6¾ per cent. The Foreign Office deserves the greatest credit for the action it has taken. It is also to be commended upon the abolition of the sugar bounties, which have exercised a very prejudicial effect, not only on the West Indies, but on the working men of this country, for they have taken the bread out of the mouths of tens of thousands of families, and have rendered desolate and uncultivated enormous tracts of land in our West Indian dependencies. Successive Governments have endeavoured to get these bounties abolished, but they have feared wounding the susceptibilities of the so-called Free Traders. I am glad to see that better counsels have at last prevailed, that the present Government have taken the matter up in the most energetic fashion, and have arranged that the bounties shall cease in 1903. The credit for this must be shared with the Foreign Office by the Secretary of State for India, who in 1899 carried the Indian Tariff Act, which imposed a countervailing duty on sugar in our Indian dependencies. Continental countries knew that if we restored this weapon to our armoury, and applied it on a larger scale, the game was up. So long as we were able to resort to such practical measures, there was no danger of the re-imposition of these duties. In the debate on the West Indian subsidy, doubt was cast on the capacity of the West Indies to prosecute the sugar industry successfully. I think the success of the United States, where they are in possession of countervailing duties, proves the contrary. I believe that there is in store for the British West Indies, and for the workmen connected with the sugar-refining industry, and all trades relating thereto, a very bright future indeed. It is a great satisfaction to the people of this country that in two years the Foreign Office has been able to secure the abolition of the sugar bounties and of the likin in China. Both these reforms will confer the greatest benefits on the trade of this country and its dependencies.

There is another matter, not connected with treaties, but closely connected with our comfort and convenience, to which I wish to draw attention, and that is the ventilation and sanitation of this House of Commons. It is a subject intimately connected with the health of each and all of us; and immediately before the Easter recess I called attention to the matter, and moved a Resolution that a Committee should be appointed to investigate the subject. That was assented

to by the First Commissioner of Works. That Committee has been sitting for some time investigating the subject, and I believe that the result of its inquiries will end in much practical good. The practical suggestions which I made in the Easter recess have not been attended to, but in the interval between now and the Autumn some of these matters might be carried out. The atmosphere of the House under the present circumstances, with the windows open above us, is not seriously incommoded with microbes; but when there is a large attendance, the air becomes very much deteriorated, and when you ascend to the Press gallery it is worse, and in the ladies' gallery still worse. In October the windows will be closed. I suggested that there should be electric fans, which would improve the air in all parts of the House. The library and dining-room would be much better for the same treatment. But it is not so much to the condition of the House itself that I desire to call attention as to certain sanitary arrangements attached to the House. I have no hesitation in saying that if Parliament was subject to the Factory Acts one of the first duties of an inspector would be to see that the House of Commons was placed in a proper condition in respect of its sanitary arrangements. Bacteria, so detrimental to the health of hon. Members, could be destroyed by a plentiful supply of fresh air. Occasionally the House is subject to stormy gusts of passion, and, according to the science of bacteriology, this is due to deleterious and defective material surroundings. By better means of ventilation, the temper of the House would be so improved that the new Rules of Procedure as to apology and suspension would be rendered superfluous.

(9.10.) MR. M'KENNA (Monmouthshire, N.): I desire to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to the Report of the Committee on Military Education, which contains a general condemnation of the system of education now prevailing at Sandhurst. I should not have found it necessary to trouble the House this evening but for the fact that it has been, in my opinion, shown that there is no intention on the part of the Government to take action upon this Report. It appears to me that there were two reasonable courses which might have been taken by the right hon. Gentleman. The Secretary of State might have suppressed the Report on the ground that he disagreed with it or because he considered the conditions did not admit of his acting upon it, or he might have published the Report and have acted upon it. That he should take the third course of publishing the Report and not acting upon it, appears to me to be an action that is not reasonable, and which I think I shall show the House is not the course that should have been taken on a Report of this kind. By publishing the Report and not acting upon it, the charges contained in it are reduced to the level of mere gossip. But these charges destroy the discipline of the military colleges, which become extremely onerous to the persons incriminated, and incapacitate them from doing their work, and bring our system of military education into disrepute. This is not the only instance in which this policy has been followed. There have been indications before that the action of the present Secretary of State for War tended to stir up all things in the War Office, and reform nothing. The right hon. Gentleman has brought before the House, on more than one occasion, several reforms, but they have not been followed by persistent or consistent action with a view to giving them effect. What was the charge alleged in the Report of the Committee with reference to military education? With regard to Woolwich the Report was fairly satisfactory, but with reference to Sandhurst the condemnation was complete. The Report states on page 2—

> "In the course of their investigations, the Committee have been impressed by the widespread dissatisfaction—a feeling expressed by practically all the witnesses—with the present state of education, both military and general, among the officers of the Army as a class."

That is a general summary of the conclusions of the Committee. We are told that there was no inducement to work, and that, in consequence, the students did not work; that there was no inducement to instruct, and that consequently the instructors did not instruct. On page 28 the Committee state that the evidence laid before them brought out in the strongest light the grave fact that the military education of junior officers in the Army was in a

most unsatisfactory condition. It is further stated—

"The witnesses are unanimous in stating that the junior officers are lamentably wanting in military knowledge, and, what is perhaps even worse, in the desire to acquire knowledge and in the zeal for the military art. The Committee have been informed on very high authority that the majority of young officers will not work unless compelled; that "keenness is out of fashion"; that it is not the correct form; the spirit of fashion is rather not to show keenness; and that the idea is, to put it in a few words, to do as little as they possibly can."

There could be no stronger condemnation of the system of education at Sandhurst than that. The Committee proceed—

"By no part of the evidence laid before them have the Committee been more impressed than by that which shows in the clearest manner the prevalence among the junior commissioned ranks of a lack of technical knowledge and skill, and of any wish to study the science and master the art of their profession."

We cannot be surprised at the recent episode which occurred at Windsor, when we are told by a responsible Committee, in language such as I have quoted, that the system of education at Sandhurst cannot be too severely condemned. In view of that Report, it would have been expected that the Secretary of State for War would have assured the House that it was the immediate intention of the War Office to reform that system, and that the recommendations of the Committee would be acted on. What I have quoted refers perhaps, more to what may be described as book learning at Sandhurst, than to practical work; but the Report also states that practical work, such as training in musketry and revolver practice, and riding, has as little opportunity for education given to it as the other branches of educational work. There is in the Report the extraordinary statement that even for candidates for the cavalry branch, only thirty-nine hours a year on the average is given to practising riding, and that, in spite of the fact that not more than a fifth of the students had even ridden before they entered the College. It is, therefore, expected that for four-fifths of the students, thirty-nine hours practice in the year is sufficient to enable them to learn the art of riding and the management of horses under fire. That is only one of many illustrations in detail of the evil methods pursued at Sandhurst.

The Report of the Committee contains many suggestions. I will only refer to one or two, because they have a direct bearing on the work of public schools in the country. There is in most schools a class which specially prepares boys for Woolwich or Sandhurst, and all these schools have to alter their syllabus in order to meet the requirements which, for the time being, exist at the military colleges; and they are waiting to see whether the Secretary of State will adopt the recommendations of this Committee. That Committee suggested that the number of subjects of examination should be reduced; that the examinations for Sandhurst, Woolwich, and the Militia should be amalgamated; that the age should be raised; that Woolwich and Sandhurst should be enlarged; and that the course at Sandhurst should be extended from one to two years. Each of these recommendations vitally affects the action of the schools. This Report is flung at their heads, and they are uncertain as to what is going to happen. Not only the military colleges, but the schools throughout the country are, therefore, concerned. I would ask the Secretary of State to give the House some definite assurance that it is his intention, having published the Report, to act upon it, and to give immediate effect to the recommendations which have been made.

(9.57.) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): The hon. Member has touched upon a very important subject in rather a controversial manner. I do not in the least complain of the hon. Member's bringing before the House the Report of the Military Education Committee. Although that Report took the Committee many months to consider and to compose, the hon. Member falls foul of me because, that Report having been presented in March last, I have not already pronounced judgment upon it. I have no apology to make for that. I am not going, at the bidding of the hon. Member, to deal with a subject that vitally affects the whole future of the Army, and which may change the whole system of education which has existed in the Army during the last thirty or forty years, merely because, in the opinion of the hon. Member, it reflects on my character that I have not in a few weeks come to the conclusion to make drastic changes. I

cannot imagine anything which would have a worse effect on education in the Army than, without deliberation, to decide matters of such grave importance as those touched upon in this Report. When we consider the question of the education of officers of the Army, we have a great deal to consider besides the mere system as it stands. There have been great changes in the habits of the class who enter the Army in this country. There has been enormous progress in the education of that class. In one respect alone there is a very important item which, I suppose, has not occurred to the hon. Member. As regards the various classes of officers who are involved in this Report, it is essential that we should know, not merely what is the opinion at which people may arrive as to their qualifications, but that we should know from those who are best qualified to judge what has been the experience with regard to the different classes of officers who have entered the Army either through Sandhurst, through Woolwich, through the Militia, or through other channels. I have had the advantage only within the last few days of seeing Lord Kitchener and obtaining his judgment upon some of these points. I think a Secretary of State would be gravely wanting who proceeded to devise a totally new course of education, to lay down totally new views as to what should be the system of promotion, and to what extent it should be left in the hands of the colonels and regimental authorities, or should be guided by examinations from without, without taking the opinion of the officer, who of all men in the British Army at this moment, having served as chief of the staff of an army of 240,000 men, and subsequently for a year and a half as Commander-in-Chief of an army in the field of the same number, was peculiarly qualified to give guidance on the subject. I should be gravely wanting in my duty if I had neglected to obtain that guidance which can be better secured from active service in the field than from the deliberation of any Committee, however excellent that Committee may be. Personally I have felt that among all the grave questions which have come before me since I took office there is none which so seriously affects the character of the British Army as that which materially concerns the class of officers to be obtained.

A great deal has been said in regard to Sandhurst. I admit that the opinion expressed by the Committee on the subject is one which leaves it very little open to us to form a different judgment. As a matter of fact, both Lord Roberts and I have formed a judgment with regard to Sandhurst. The hon. Member speaks as if the Government were to blame because they did not immediately reform Sandhurst in the middle of the term. I quite admit that, in the interval, events have occurred which justify the strictures passed by the Committee on the state of Sandhurst. I do not wish to enter into that unfortunate series of events, except to say that there was one point beyond controversy, and that was that four or five deliberate cases of fire occurred in the cadets' quarters, and that the state of discipline, or, I would rather say, of feeling, at the college was not such as to cause the cadets heartily to co-operate with the authorities in endeavouring to discover the origin of those fires. That, I think, justified the Commander-in-Chief in feeling that very severe measures ought to be taken in order to make men who were about to become officers of the British Army understand that they had a collective responsibility in taking care that such scandals did not take place in their midst without every effort being made on their part to discover the offenders. I hope that what the Commander-in-Chief has done has been effectual in that respect. At all events, we have been able to clear the great majority of those concerned, and, by means of these strong measures, to bring very closely home to others these unfortunate occurrences.

The hon. Member speaks as if I had been endeavouring to avoid speaking on this matter. I have never been asked before to give my opinion, and Members on this side, who realised the difficulties of the position, have been anxious not to force the Government to a premature decision. I fully realise that a very great change must be made in the organisation of Sandhurst. The Governor, some time ago, intimated his desire to retire from the command at Sandhurst. We shall begin the new term with a fresh Governor and a fresh second in command, and we shall also make considerable changes in the method of administration. But as to the actual educational changes necessary,

there are great divergences of opinion, and I am carefully weighing the question. I have had a number of personal interviews with those chiefly concerned, and I think one thing is clear, viz., that, as a number of cadets have gone through a certain course with a view to a certain examination, we cannot make any sudden changes in regard to them, and, for the next examination at all events, we must proceed on the old lines. It is a matter for consideration whether, even in the following examination, we ought not, in justice to the cadets, to proceed on the same lines; but, following upon that, there will be a great change. We are determined to make the education practical. I appeal to the House not to press us to give a premature decision on matters which require a really mature consideration. I make no apology for not having yet acted. This Report was signed four months ago. At that time we were actively carrying on the war, and were also engaged on the terms of peace. We have had since then to demobilise an army of nearly 250,000 men, and have had to pay attention to a variety of other matters of enormous importance. This question of the education of the Army is mixed up with a number of other subjects, such as the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of officers, and the question of the expense of living in the Army. These matters must be dealt with *pari passu*. It is not the slightest use opening the doors to men of good education, if at the same time the profession is not one which they would find it worth their while to pursue. There is also the question of how far we can, not merely through Sandhurst and Woolwich, but through the Universities and other seats of learning, obtain the men we require without unduly pressing them on the question of age. Sufficient time must be granted for the consideration of all these questions, but I will undertake that nothing shall be wanting in thoroughness and completeness in the decisions at which we arrive.

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY (Limerick, W.) rose to continue the discussion, when

MR. A. J. BALFOUR rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put."

(10.8.) Question put, "That the Question be now put."

The House divided :—Ayes, 199 ; Noes, 129. (Division List No. 379.)

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Allhusen, Augustus Henry Eden
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Arrol, Sir William
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn. Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Charles William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, Alexander H. (Shropsh.
Bull, William James
Butcher, John George
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V.C.W. (Derbyshire)
Cayzer, Sir Charles William
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Denny, Colonel
Dickson, Charles Scott
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Sir Michael (Lond. Univ.
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S.W.
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn. G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Groves, James Grimble
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashford
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.)
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside)
Hornby, Sir William Henry

Houston, Robert Paterson
Howard, John (Kent, Faversh'm
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Hutton, John (Yorks, N.R.)
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth)
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.)
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Middlemore, John Throgmorton
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Morgan, David J. (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn. A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Parkes, Ebenezer
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stone, Sir Benjamin
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E. (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell-(Birm.
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E.R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.)
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ambrose, Robert
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Atherley-Jones, L.
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Broadhurst, Henry
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burke, E. Haviland-
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Callinan, J.
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan)
Delany, William
Dewar, John A. (Inverness sh.)
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dillon, John
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Farrell, James Patrick
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flynn, James Christopher
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gilhooly, James
Grant, Corrie
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayden, John Patrick
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Kitson, Sir James
Langley, Batty
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leamy, Edmund
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
Lundon, W.
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
M'Crae, George
M'Govern, T.
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mather, Sir William
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Brecknshire)
Moulton, John Fletcher
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Paulton, James Mellor
Perks, Robert William

Power, Patrick Joseph
Price, Robert John
Rea, Russell
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roche, John
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Shipman, Dr. John G.
Soames, Arthur Wellesley
Strachey, Sir Edward
Sullivan, Donal
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thompson, Dr. EC (Monagh'n, N
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tomkinson, James
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Tully, Jasper
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Huddersf'd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Causton and Mr. John Sinclair.

Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time," put accordingly, and agreed to.

Bill read a second time, and committed for tomorrow.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Considered in Committee—

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7 :—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words, 'shall, where the local education authority are the council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, they may, if they think fit, appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

'(2.) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of foundation managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed (a) where the local education authority are the council of a county, one by that council and one by the minor local authority; and (b) where the local education authority are the council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

'(3.) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school.

'(4.) The "minor local authority" means the council of any borough or urban district, or the parish council or (where there is no parish council) the parish meeting of any parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned.'"—(*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted."

*THE CHAIRMAN: The Amendment standing in the name of the Member for East Northamptonshire has already been disposed of.

(10.25.) MR. CORRIE GRANT (Warwickshire, Rugby) said the Amendment he had to propose provided that the foundation managers should be selected by the local education authority from amongst the managers appointed by the trust deed of the school. One might assume that in most cases those managers would be members of the Church of England, but this Amendment would give some opportunity to the local education authority of securing on the working body of managers men who had some sympathy with education as well as a desire to secure denominational teaching.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended—

"In lines 10 and 11, to leave out the words 'appointed as provided by this Act,' and insert the words 'selected by the local education authority from amongst the managers appointed by the trust deed of the school.'"—(*Mr. Corrie Grant.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'appointed' stand part of the proposed Amendment, as amended."

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the Amendment of the hon. Member raised the question whether they should or should not provide machinery by which four denominational managers were to be selected. The hon. Member thought that this was a proper time to deal with

it, and that it was consistent with the general scheme of the Clause as they were providing the machinery by which the two elected managers were to be placed upon the board of management, so they ought in this Clause to provide machinery by which the denominational managers were to be provided. This was an Amendment convenient in neither form nor substance at that stage. There were many voluntary schools in which there were no trust deeds. In the case of these schools the proposal would be inapplicable and irrelevant, and some other provision would be required for the cases where there were no trust deeds. By the hon. Member's suggestion four persons were to be selected by the local education authority from amongst the managers appointed by the trust deed; but not only might there be no persons appointed by the trust deed, but where there were persons so appointed they might be fewer than four, so that in neither eventuality would the scheme furnish a way out of the difficulty. It seemed clear that the proper course to adopt was that which the Government recommended, which was to lay down clearly in this Clause that there should be four foundation managers, and to leave the machinery of their election or selection to a separate Clause. He was convinced that if they attempted to deal in one Clause with a question which, though simple in principle, was largely complicated by the great variety of the trust deeds where they existed, and by their absence in many cases where they ought to exist, but did not, they would only load themselves with hopeless controversies and lose sight of the fundamental, essential, and central principle of the Clause. This was simply to lay down that out of those six managers, increased as they might be by subsequent Amendment on the part of the Government, which they were prepared to accept, there should be a proportion of four foundation managers representing the denomination to which the school belonged to two selected by a popular vote. That was the essential principle of the Clause, and that was what they were driving at, and he was sure that they would only complicate the discussion by introducing an elaborate arrangement such as that which had been suggested. This question was too complicated to be dealt with in this Clause, and he hoped the Committee would agree to defer this question to a later stage of the Bill.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) said that the right hon. Gentleman could not avail himself now of the argument that his fundamental principle was to respect the trust deed. The Committee had hitherto been told that to depart from the trust would be an act of spoliation, but what did they find in the last Amendment which the right hon. Gentleman had put down? That the trusts were nothing at all. They were to be set aside if they did not happen to suit the framework of the Bill. The right hon. Gentleman's new Amendment began by saying that the trust managers of the school shall be managers appointed under the provisions of the trust deed of the school. That did seem to respect the trust. But supposing the trust contemplated only the parson and the curate as school managers, they would not amount to four, and, although in such cases the trust deed of the founder desired the management to be exclusively clerical, the Amendment then would set aside this intention.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Which Amendment?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: The Amendment you have put down.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That is not what we are on now.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said it was not, but it had been ruled over and over again that they could not put the words "as provided by this Act" into a Clause, unless they had before them and could consider what was to be subsequently provided. He was entitled to consider what the subsequent provision was which the Government undertook to put into the Bill, and he said that this subsequent provision was a provision which set aside the trust altogether and left it to the Education Department to frame denominational trusts which had not been framed by the founders of the school. To devolve on the Education Department in the absence of trusts the duty of framing a new trust was, from

the point of view of the right hon. Gentleman, a most objectionable thing, because he had always maintained that they must respect the denominational founders' wishes; and yet they had here a whole series of provisions relating to four managers, in which the original trust might be set aside altogether. He indicated who are to be the managers, how they are to be constituted, and said that "if the provisions of the trust deeds as to the appointment of managers are in any respect inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, or insufficient or inapplicable for the purpose, or that there is no such trust deed available, the Board of Education shall make an order under this section for the purpose of meeting the case." Therefore there might be no trust deed at all; there might be trust deeds which contemplated something different from what the Government contemplated. The Education Department was to frame a trust deed to alter the trust deed where there was one. Therefore the view of respect for the trust deed entirely disappeared. They did not respect the trust deed at all. The Committee could not consider the provision of these four managers without considering in what manner they were to be provided.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That is not the Amendment.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOUT said it was the Amendment which the First Lord of the Treasury was going to put into the Bill under the words "as subsequently provided in this Act." They could not say that they were going to have four gentlemen subsequently provided without considering how they were to be provided. Therefore before they parted with those four persons they ought to consider upon what principle and upon what grounds these four persons were to take part in the management.

(10.40.) MR. LLOYD GEORGE (Canarvon Boroughs) said it was a pity the right hon. Gentleman did not see his way to accept substantially the principle laid down in his hon. friend's Amendment. All the First Lord wanted was that the denominational character of the schools should be guaranteed, and therefore they would discuss the question from that standpoint. Granted that the denominational character of the schools was guaranteed, he thought the education authority ought to have some right of selection amongst the persons who were suggested. After all, these were the men who had to administer the funds placed at the disposal of the managers, and he thought the education authority ought to have some control over the *personnel* of the managing body. With regard to the four managers, the Prime Minister provided that the whole of the machinery for the election of managers should be postponed to a subsequent Clause. They had got elaborate machinery for the election of the four, but when they came to the election of the minority of the same body the right hon. Gentleman proposed to set up other machinery. Why should he not introduce the machinery of which he had given notice after Clause 15 into Clause 7, for it would be perfectly logical, or else take the other alternative and eliminate all questions of machinery altogether from this Clause. The whole machinery should be dealt with in a different clause. He submitted that it was bad drafting. He trusted the Prime Minister would see his way to eliminate all questions of machinery from this clause, so that the Committee might go on to discuss the matters of real principle laid down in the Clause.

MR. CHANNING (Northamptonshire, E.) said that he had on the Paper an Amendment which raised the point now before the Committee in a slightly different way. The object in both cases was very much the same, namely, that while the denominational character of the school and the appointment of the managers under trustees should be maintained, there should be some association of the education authority with the view to the salient fact which ought to govern the whole of these considerations, namely, that they had to provide one body of managers not merely for the denominational interest in the school, but for the whole educational machinery of the school. He thought the right hon. Gentleman might very well consider the adoption of one or other of the suggestions made with the view of covering this point. He did not think the Committee knew from

anything that had fallen from the right hon. Gentleman whether these managers when appointed would be responsible in the same sense as the managers appointed under the first subsection were responsible to the education authority.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that, according to his view, the Committee were at this moment engaged more on a question of form than on a question of substance. On the question of form, he earnestly pressed on the Committee the consideration that it was hopeless to endeavour to discuss a subsequent clause in the Bill upon this clause. The Government had put down a new clause, which dealt with the machinery by which the four denominational or foundation managers were to be selected. That was a difficult and complicated matter, not because the principle underlying it was difficult or doubtful, but because the variety of trustees in many cases, and the absence of trustees in other cases, made certain complicated provisions necessary. The suggestion which had been made was that the Committee should endeavour on this Clause, which dealt with principles and not with details, to discuss a question of detail and not of principle. It had been said that if they insisted that all machinery for dealing with the four foundation managers was to be placed in a subsequent Clause, by what logical process did they attempt to force down their throats the machinery for dealing with the two non-foundation managers? He thought he could offer some justification for that policy, but he admitted that there was a discrepancy of treatment; and that, while they did attempt to eliminate from this Clause all machinery dealing with the foundation managers, they did attempt to introduce machinery dealing with the elected managers. That was possibly illogical and inconsistent from a drafting point of view. What they wanted the Committee to do was to come to an issue not on details, but upon principle. What they wanted to decide was whether or not they were to lay down the broad principle that the denominational or foundation managers should be as four compared with the elected managers, who were to be two. That was the essence of the Clause; everything else was machinery, and if he had any reason to believe that they could come to an issue upon the substance of the Clause and defer the discussion of machinery to a later date he should regard that as perfectly consistent with the Government plan. If it really would meet the convenience of Gentlemen on both sides that that should be fought out fairly with reasonable discussion at a reasonable hour before the natural rising of the House, he, for his own part, would not stick out upon a drafting point. He should not endeavour to thrust upon the House his own views as to the actual mode in which the Clause should be drawn. He should be quite prepared to accept any arrangement by which they would be able to carry on in a reasonably and relatively concise manner a debate upon what was, after all, apart from machinery, the real issue between them. He did not know whether that suggestion, made in the interests, not indeed of peace but of interesting debate, and of bringing before the House and the country the real issues of the Bill, would be acceptable. Hon. Gentlemen might think they could not have a better cry with which to go to the country than this inequality of management. They on their side might take the view that, looking to the whole framework of the Bill, this was the only just and possible method of arriving at a national system of education. Those were the two opposing points of view, and if it would conduce to having these fought out to a clear issue on the present occasion, he should be content to drop the question of machinery and have that issue fairly debated and divided upon.

(10.58.) MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.) said that if he understood the Prime Minister's suggestion, it was that when they arrived at a certain point in the Clause the right hon. Gentleman should propose that they should relegate all questions of machinery to a later stage. That was for the right hon. Gentleman to settle, but he did not think it made any difference to the substantial question with which they had to deal. He considered that they were entitled to some further declaration from the right hon. Gentleman as to what he meant before they parted with the Clause. He hoped the Committee would see that they were entitled to know what the relation of the foundation managers in non-provided schools was to be to those appointed by the local authority, and whether the

local education authority was to have the power of removing them from time to time.

MR. BOUSFIELD (Hackney, N.) thought a great many Members on both sides of the House would be glad to fall in with the suggestion of the Prime Minister. He understood that the view of hon. Gentlemen opposite was to defer discussion to a later period of the year. He did not know exactly what advantage they hoped to gain, but what the Prime Minister had said would, to a certain extent, have that effect. If the suggestion was adopted, the Committee would settle a question of principle, and go into detail in the autumn. He would suggest that the Committee would be carrying out the view of the right hon. Gentleman if they accepted the Amendment which had been proposed and in-inserted after the word "appointed" the words "as hereinafter provided."

SIR WILLIAM MATHER (Lancashire, Rossendale) said he understood the right hon. Gentleman's suggestion to be that the Committee should decide as a matter of principle whether, in future, in schools not provided by the local authority, four managers should be provided by the foundation and two by the local authority.

SIR EDWARD GREY (Northumberland, Berwick) agreed that it was unsatisfactory that they should deal with a question of principle and a question of machinery at the same time, and he would ask the First Lord whether he could not adopt the suggestion first made from his own side of the House by the hon. Member for North Hackney.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON (Oxford University) thought there was force in the objection of the hon. Member for Carnarvon that it was not desirable to leave the machinery for appointing the foundation managers to stand over while they defined the machinery by which the managers were to be appointed by the local authority. He believed that if the discussion were confined to the mere question of the proportion of representation, it would not only diminish debate, but also modify—he would not say the acrimonious—but the severe character of the discussion which had taken place during the last ten days.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER (Cheshire, Northwich) said he desired to know particularly from the right hon. Gentleman what was to happen with regard to a school where there were no trustees now. Was the Board of Education to be empowered to appoint trustees? He wanted very much to know whether in the case of schools where there were trustees, these trustees were to be allowed freedom to appoint the managers in years to come. And was it the intention of the right hon. Gentleman that where there were no trustees, trustees were to be fixed at the will of the Board of Education?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that the hon. Gentleman who had just sat down seemed to have in his mind a special case in which a man had built a school. He quite admitted that in such a case the builder of the school was the owner. Surely the interpretation of the hon. Gentlemen and other hon. Members showed how very inconvenient the present method of discussion was. He again suggested that the discussion of all details with respect to trustees and the management of schools which had not trustees should be deferred until the Clause dealing with them was reached. For his part he was perfectly willing to fall in with any arrangement by which all discussions on machinery would be deferred and the attention of the Committee concentrated, in the time now at their disposal, on the main question of principle, and that there should not be deviations into less important points. That being the view, as he gathered it from speeches on both sides, he believed the proper way to do it was to cut out all the words after "two" in line 11, and to put in the words "representing local authorities also as appointed by this Act." The Subsection would then run as follows—

"All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of foundation managers not exceeding four, as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two representing the local authority, also appointed as provided by this Act."

The result of that would be to put the two classes of managers absolutely on an equality so far as drafting was concerned, and would leave for future discussion the machinery by which these classes were to be appointed. Then all that would

be necessary would be to safeguard the question of the grouping of schools and also the question of the extension of six to some larger number to meet particular cases, but still keeping the joint proportion which had been laid down by the rest of the Clause. These two principles must be safeguarded, and he thought it would be easy to safeguard them. With that qualification he thought it would be easy to discuss the whole principle of this Clause with the changes he had suggested. If the House considered that that would conduce to the clearness and decisiveness of the debates, he for his part should be glad to fall in with their view.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said that what the right hon. Gentleman said amounted to this that they should determine the question for or against two, and let the manner in which they were to be appointed be determined hereafter. The right hon. Gentleman wanted to pass this Clause without telling the Committee or the country what was essential to the Clause itself. The right hon. Gentleman ought to say that he would not ask the House to pass the Clause as a whole until he had dealt with the manner of the appointment of the four and the two respectively. The right hon. Gentleman said it might be necessary to increase the number of managers beyond six. They wanted to know in what proportion they were to be increased.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that the right hon. Gentleman quite misunderstood him. When he said he wanted to safeguard the principle of increasing the six to a higher number he had in his mind an Amendment in the name of an hon. friend which proposed that where the circumstances of a school required it the number of managers should be increased, but the proportion between the denominational and the non-denominational managers should remain the same. That, therefore, did not touch the question of machinery. He appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to discuss the Bill in divisions; they could not discuss ambiguities. The Government put their cards on the table and said quite plainly and openly what they meant.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said the right hon. Gentleman stated that the principle of the Bill was to give four denominational managers, but he had not said so in the Bill. ["Oh, oh."] What was put first was trusts, and then foundations, but the Government had not put "denominational" in the Bill.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I did not put "denominational" in, not because I was afraid of the term, but because there are voluntary schools which are not denominational.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said then it depended on the word "trust," and therefore he insisted again that the Amendment was one to give power to the Education Department to set aside the trust. If the foundation of the Bill was not denominational, but trust, how was it that the Government did not determine now how to deal with the trust? The Amendment would enable the Education Department to deal with the old trust and to create a new trust. He did not see how the Committee could deal that evening with the question of four and two managers. The Committee could not dispose of Clause 7 until the Government had explained how they meant to deal with the trusts.

(11.23.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 235; Noes, 101. (Division List No. 380.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Bathurst, Hon. Allen Benjamin
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Charles William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, Alexander H. (Shropsh.
Bull, William James

Butcher, John George
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Cullinan, J.
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Delany, William
Denny, Colonel
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fison, Frederick William
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flower, Ernest
Flynn, James Christopher
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby- (Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Greene, W. Raymond- (Cambs.)
Groves, James Grimble
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Hardy, Laurence (Kent, Ashford
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Haslett, Sir James Horner
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Heaton, John Henniker
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Howard, John (Kent, Faversham
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Hutton, John (Yorks. N. R.)
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Knowles, Lees
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth)
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Majendie, James A. H.
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Mildmay, Francis Bingham
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
Mooney, John J.
Morgan, David J (Walthamstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Mount, William Arthur
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Parkes, Ebenezer
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Pym, C. Guy
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Hon. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stroyan, John
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hon. J G (Oxf d Univ.
Thompson, Dr E C (Monagh'n, N.
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Tully, Jasper
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Warr, Augustus Frederick
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A C E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell- (Birm.
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Wilson-Todd, Wm. H. (Yorks.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES

Abraham, William (Rhondda)
Ashton, Thomas Gair
Asquith, Rt Hon. Herbert Henry
Atherley-Jones, L.
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John

Broadhurst, Henry
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cremer, William Randal
Dalziel, James Henry
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dewar, John A. (Inverness-sh.
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Evans, Sir Francis H (Maidstone
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (Berwick)
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Helme, Norval Watson
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kearley, Hudson E.
Kitson, Sir James
Langley, Batty
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington)
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Levy, Maurice
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
M'Arthur, William (Cornwall)
M'Crae, George
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mather, Sir William
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Moulton, John Fletcher
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
Norman, Henry
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Price, Robert John
Rea, Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roe, Sir Thomas
Shackleton, David James
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soames, Arthur Wellesley
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings)
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tomkinson, James
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W.R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Williams, Osmond (Merioneth)
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W.R.)
Woodhouse, Sir J. T (Huddersf'd

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Corrie Grant and Mr. Charles Morley.

*THE CHAIRMAN: The Amendment standing in the name of the hon. Member for Montgomeryshire will not read, because a third of four is not a possible number. The second Amendment standing in the name of the hon. Member for East Northamptonshire is in order.

*(11.45.) MR. CHANNING said his Amendment was to insert after "Act" the words "and removable by the education authority." The point of the Amendment was perfectly simple. It concerned the relations of the managers of denominational schools to the education authority, and it was a point which required a thorough elucidation. He had no doubt that the right hon. Gentleman sincerely intended the Bill to be an educational measure, and that he also sincerely intended that the voluntary, as well as the provided schools, should be brought into one coherent and co-ordinate system; that there should be an equal standard of efficiency throughout; and that both classes of schools should be brought into educational relations with each other. But it was extraordinary that during all these discussions, so far there had been no declaration as to the position of managers of these schools, though it was repeatedly stated that the managers of the provided schools should be the creatures of the education authority. It seemed to him essential that the status of managers of denominational schools should not be of a wholly different character from the status of managers of provided schools. If they were to have one system carried out rationally and coherently, the position of the managers of the denominational schools should be similar to that of the managers of provided schools. It was stated in Clause 8 that the local education authority should have complete control over the secular instruction carried out in the schools; but he did not think that that really touched the point he had in view. According to the statement of the right hon. Gentleman, the managers of the schools provided by the local authority were to have exactly the same status as managers appointed by a School Board under Section 15 of the Act of 1870. What he now asked was that they should adopt the same principle, *mutatis mutandis* if necessary, with reference to the managers of denominational schools. Were they to be removable by the education authority or not? As far as he understood it, Clause 8 provided that where a dispute arose between the education authority and the managers of a denominational

school on a question affecting secular instruction, it was to be referred to the Board of Education. He wished to know if the managers of denominational schools were to remain as a sort of minor autonomous authority, and occupy a position which would enable them to defy the education authorities. The Amendment raised a very serious and important question in a very definite and concrete form. It provided that substantially the managers of denominational schools should be subject to the provisions of Section 15 of the Act of 1870, and should therefore be removable by the local education authorities.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment, as amended—

"In line 11, after the word 'Act,' to insert the words 'and removable by the local education authority.'"—(*Mr. Channing.*)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted in the proposed Amendment."

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said it was quite clear that it would be impossible for the Government to allow the local education authority to have the power of dismissing managers of denominational schools. That might be right or wrong, but it was an essential part of the principle of the Clause. Denominational managers were after all a quantity that could be exhausted, and the education authority would only have to go through the simple process of dismissing them all in certain localities where the number of eligible denominational managers might be limited, and the schools would cease to be denominational. The principle of the Clause was that denominational managers were not to be under the control of the education authority so far as their own functions were concerned; but so far as secular education was concerned, they would not be able to violate the wishes, run counter to the policy, or interfere with the schemes of the local education authority. The one was equally as fundamental a principle of the Bill as the other; and if the hon. Gentleman did not think that the latter was carried out by the Clause already passed, he thought it would be possible to frame words which would make it even clearer still. It should, however, be understood that it was their view of the Bill that the education authority was to be supreme in all matters of secular education, but that they could not have the power of dismissing denominational managers, because that would carry with it the logical consequence that they would not only be supreme in secular education, but in religious education also. That was not the principle of the Bill; and it would, therefore, be clearly impossible to accept the Amendment.

MR. ROBSON (South Shields) said he thought the right hon. Gentleman ought to carry his point further, and explain how, if the local education authority were to be supreme in all matters of secular education, it could enforce that supremacy when it had no power to appoint or dismiss either managers or teachers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said it would have the power to veto the appointment of teachers.

MR. ROBSON said it would have no power either to appoint or dismiss teachers. It would have the power to veto the appointment of teachers on educational grounds if they could be defined, and it had the power to appeal to the Board of Education to dismiss teachers, also on educational grounds; but it had no power to appoint teachers, and no power to dismiss teachers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he thought it would have that power.

MR. ROBSON said that it would not have power to dismiss teachers except in a qualified way. How then was it to enforce its will with regard to the management of secular education. It was now clear, as indeed it had been clear all along, that the phrase in the Bill giving the local education authority the management of secular education was a mere phrase put in with a political object. It was not a phrase by any means inserted in order to facilitate education, but simply and solely for the purpose of facilitating the platform defence of the Bill.

MR. TREVELYAN (Yorkshire, W.R., Elland) said he did not know where the Prime Minister found in the Bill that the local education authority had power to dismiss teachers.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he thought that power was in the Bill.

MR. TREVELYAN said it was satisfactory if the right hon. Gentleman understood that, and would make it definite.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that he had always stated that the policy of the Government was that in secular matters there should be a veto on the appointment of teachers and the power of dismissal.

MR. TREVELYAN said if that was necessary in the case of teachers in order to give control, why should it not also be given in the case of managers whose action, by the Bill as it stood, was entirely uncontrolled by the education authority. The control provided by the Bill was a sham. Supposing the managers of a school refused to dismiss a teacher they had been ordered to dismiss by the local authority, or supposing they insisted on appointing a teacher they were told not to appoint, or supposing they refused to use a particular school syllabus, or a certain school book, how were they to be compelled to obey the local authority There was no means provided in the Bill except by refusing grants; and if they refused grants they would not be able to keep the school up to its proper efficiency and another school might have to be provided in the district. That was a nice prospect for the ratepayers, and was an alternative too monstrous to maintain. He ventured to think that when they came to discuss the clause which provided that alternative schools might be built the right hon. Gentleman would find that there would be a very great deal of objection to building up in the villages a series of religious schools to suit different sects. Therefore, he maintained that some means should be found by which the local authority should have control over recalcitrant managers.

* MR. DUKE (Plymouth) said the spirit of the discussion which had followed the attempt of the Prime Minister to introduce concord into the proceedings gave the Committee an indication of what they might expect during the next few sittings. They might expect a strong partisan discussion upon matters on which partisanship should be out of the question. It was easy for hon. Members opposite to talk about the hardship to the ratepayers and taxpayers of providing here and there a new school, but it did not occur to those hon. Members that the only alternative to this Bill would be to provide thousands of new schools. One main object of the Bill was to prevent the necessity of the taxpayers and ratepayers having to provide schools in the place of the present voluntary schools. As to the suggestion made by the hon. Member for South Shields, that the Bill did not provide an effective control over the managers as regarded secular education, it was perfectly obvious that the hon. and learned Gentleman had not read Clause 8 of the Bill. That Clause provided that the authority for secular education should be the local authority, and that if any question arose between the local education authority and the managers of the schools, that question should be determined by the Board of Education, and that compliance with the orders of the authority should be one of the conditions of any such school obtaining a grant. In view of these provisions, and the assurance the Committee had received that if they were inadequate they should be strengthened, it was a little hard on the Prime Minister to be told that when he talked about local and popular control, he did so for platform purposes. The real object of the Amendment—as was, perhaps, the object of other Amendments—was to prevent the passage of the Bill as a consistent measure by the introduction of absurd provisions.

(12.0.) MR. DILLON said he was strongly opposed to the Amendment, and would not have intervened in the debates were it not for a remark which fell from the First Lord of the Treasury which raised what appeared to him to be, perhaps, the most vital question of the entire Bill —namely, the relations between the managers and the local education authority. He was amazed to hear that the local education authority was to have a veto on the appointment and dismissal of teachers on secular grounds. Who was to be the judge of what secular

grounds were? If the local education authority was to have the power to veto the appointment or the dismissal of teachers, and to prescribe the syllabus and the books to be used, he did not see where the managers came in at all. When the proper time came, he hoped that hon. Members who represented the interests of the Catholic schools would have a great deal to say on the question of the relations of the managers to the local education authority, and would make a strong claim that the managers should have some substantial share of control in voluntary schools.

MR. WHITLEY (Halifax) said that the argument in favour of the Amendment could be best presented in the form of an illustration. In a certain village in the Midlands a manager entered a school a short time ago—it was the only school in the village—and asked all the children who went to chapel to stand up. Upon the order being obeyed, the manager lectured the children and told them that they were on the straight road to damnation. [Several hon. Members: "Name!"] He would not give the name, because his informant was a parent of one of the children, and he knew only too well what Nonconformist children in such circumstances had to suffer. He did not say such cases were frequent, but hon. Members opposite knew as well as he did that they existed in a number of the smaller villages. What he wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman was whether, under the Bill, a manager would be at liberty to enter a school and act in such a manner, and yet be absolutely irremovable by the local education authority. The illustration he had given was an ample argument in support of his hon. friend's Amendment.

SIR WILLIAM MATHER said he thought the Prime Minister did not, if he might say so, appreciate the position. There appeared to be no doubt in the mind of the Prime Minister that the local education authority was to be absolutely supreme as regarded secular education. If that was the case, what would happen if managers of schools not provided by the local authority disobeyed any injunction or did not thoroughly carry out the instructions of the local education authority? Would the local education authority simply inform them that they must not have anything to do with secular instruction, or could they be debarred from having any control over such instruction? It was no answer to say that the local education authority could appeal to the Board of Education. Imagine the circumlocution that would ensue! It would be impossible to appeal to the Board of Education on the 101 trivial cases that would arise in connection with the management of the schools. What they asked for was that the managers should be under the local education authority, as was provided in the Act of 1870.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said he desired to point out that this discussion could be far more conveniently carried on upon Clause 8. He had informed the Committee that the principle of the Government was that the local education authority should be supreme in secular education; and if the machinery for that purpose was not sufficient, that was not the clause on which it could be improved. He would remind hon. Gentlemen that the Education Department since 1870 had had no other control over the schools of the country but the financial control, and that that had been found quite adequate. [HON. MEMBERS: No.] Well, they had always got their way. [HON. MEMBERS: No.] If that was disputed, he would not argue it any further. If the Board of Education said a thing was to be done, it was done, or the grant was withheld. That was precisely the power the local education authority would have.

MR. BRYCE said that it might be that Clause 8 would be the most convenient clause on which to discuss this point; but they regarded it as a very serious blot on the Bill that there was no power on the part of the local education authority to compel recalcitrant managers to submit, except by the supreme step of refusing the grant. That meant depriving the children of education in the meantime, and, in the last resort, providing another school. Whether the question was to be decided now or later, they looked upon it as one of great importance; and they thought that some more effective control over managers should be given than that contained in the Bill.

MR. BROADHURST (Leicester) said the Prime Minister seemed to him to have

accepted substantially the principle of the Amendment. The right hon. Gentleman seemed to recognise the fact that the managers would be the supreme authority, not only for the control of education, but for the appointment and dismissal of teachers. It was all very well to say that the local education authority would be provided with power to object to the appointment of teachers on educational grounds, but the managers would be supreme. That was only natural. The local education authority would be an authority at a distance; the managers would always be on the spot. If the Prime Minister recognised that that was a weak point in the Bill, and would give a definite pledge to deal with it on Clause 8, that would satisfy the supporters of the Amendment.

MR. JOSEPH A. PEASE (Essex, Saffron Walden) said that there was one point which had possibly escaped the Prime Minister's attention, and that was the way in which the local education authority, under the Bill, would work They would work through Education Committees, and they had been told by the Vice-President of the Council that such Committees need not ask for confirmation of their acts from the County Council or the local education authority. That being so, the Amendment was necessary, in order to carry out their view that the local education authority should have control over education. On Friday last he gave an illustration, with chapter and verse, similar to that which had been given by his hon. friend the Member for Halifax, in which a parson and his curate told Nonconformist children that they were on the road to destruction. They should insist on such managers being removable.

MR. BRYN ROBERTS (Carnarvonshire, Eifion) said that cases of the kind referred to by the hon. Member for Halifax were constantly being brought before the Minister of Education, and his invariable answer was that the Education Department had no control so long as the conscience clause had not been infringed. It was time for such a state of things to be brought to an end. Were these managers to be for ever irremovable? Supposing a manager left the neighbourhood, was he still to be a manager? It was absolutely necessary that there should be some power of removing such managers and substituting others.

*MR. H. J. WILSON (Yorkshire, W. R., Holmfirth) thought that some better explanation of the difficulties which had been raised ought to be given. Suppose the managers and the local authority were at loggerheads, and an appeal was made to the Education Department, but its decision not complied with. The only thing that could be touched was the Parliamentary grant, and in that case the school and the children would suffer. The Prime Minister ought to explain how the decisions would be ultimately enforced.

MR. WHITLEY asked whether, if a manager made a statement such as he had quoted to the children, the local education authority would have power to remove him from his office?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the hon. Gentleman would see that the case mentioned must be dealt with on Clause 8. Before an authoritative opinion could be given more details were necessary, but, as the hon. Gentleman had narrated the case, he had no hesitation in saying that the matter was a scandal.

MR. CORRIE GRANT asked the Prime Minister to say that on Clause 8 he would accept an Amendment to provide for the removability of clerical managers who acted unreasonably, and give the ratepayers control without dilatory and unsatisfactory appeals to the Department in London. The provision as it stood was perfectly futile, as it would not deal with the kind of difficulty that would arise. The disputes would be trifling and peddling matters, as a rule, such as recently occurred in a village in Yorkshire. The local temperance society had arranged for some lectures to be given in the Church school with the leave of the managers. Suddenly the managers objected to temperance lectures being given in Lent. The Parish Council called a meeting in the same school-room to discuss the action of the managers, whereupon the vicar and churchwarden demanded a fee of a guinea for the hire of the room. That was in 1901, and ever since communications had been passing between the local body and the Education Department and the Local Government Board, each of the Government Departments saying it was a matter for the other, and the grievance remained unsettled. Such

matters ought to be capable of settlement immediately on the spot, without having recourse to such cumbrous methods involving delay of months.

MR. WHITLEY asked whether, in the event of this Clause being passed without the question of the removability of managers being dealt with, it would be possible to raise the matter on Clause 8.

*THE CHAIRMAN: If the Committee now decide that the managers are not to be removable, they will not be able to go back on that decision.

SIR WILLIAM MATHER remarked that he had placed Amendments on the Paper dealing with this matter under Clause 8.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said in that case, as he could not possibly accept it, it would be to the interest of the hon. Member that the present Amendment should be withdrawn. To promise something in connection with matters which arose on a subsequent Clause was an inconvenient method of procedure, and would also prejudge questions which would come up at a later stage.

MR. BRYCE put it to his hon. friend whether it would not be wise to withdraw the Amendment, as the matter could be better discussed on Clause 8, and the importance of the question had been admitted.

*MR. CHANNING said there were various reasons in favour of withdrawing the Amendment, but in taking that course he desired to emphasize its importance. It raised the question of the inequality of treatment of the schools. It would be a monstrous thing that the board schools which had a real local management should be deprived of their local independence, while the denominational schools should have their managers given a permanent autonomy.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

(12.30.) MR. LLOYD-GEORGE pressed the First Lord of the Treasury not to proceed further with the Bill this evening. The next Amendment was a very important one, and would necessarily take a long time. He moved to report progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress; and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Lloyd-George.*)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said his only desire was to conduct the discussion of the Clause in a businesslike manner. He had expressed his intention to shorten the Clause and to make it more logical by eliminating all the machinery parts of it. Under those circumstances he believed that the Committee would be ready to come to a decision on the Clause tomorrow. He hoped they would have a long Parliamentary day tomorrow, and the main business would be the Education Bill. If it was the general view of the Committee that it would deal with the important questions which still remained before it separated to-morrow night, he was prepared to assent to the Motion.

MR. BRYCE said it it would be the general wish of the Committee that they should begin the discussion of this important question at a time when it could be properly debated. If the right hon. Gentleman wished to move an Amendment eliminating the machinery part of the Clause, it would be perfectly simple for him to do so, but that did not appear to him to be in the nature of a compromise.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that, although he objected to the word compromise, he would be ready to move an Amendment to eliminate the machinery part of the Clause, in the belief that the Committee would be able to finish the discussion next day. The discussion would be resumed on the question of proportion between the managers. The Bill would be taken at the afternoon and evening sittings tomorrow.

Committee report Progress; to sit again tomorrow.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS (REMISSION OF DEBTS).

Resolution reported :—

"That it is expedient to authorise the Remission of certain Debts due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, in pursuance of any act in the present Session relating to Local Loans."

Resolution agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL

Considered in Committee.

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) took the chair.]

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 agreed to.

Clause 4 :—

(12.40.) MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.) moved the omission of Clause 4. He thought the defence which they had had from the Secretary to the Treasury about one of these loans was not at all satisfactory, for he contended that the claims of the Treasury against Richard Cosh ought to have been proceeded with. He therefore moved that Clause 4 be omitted.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (MR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire, E.) admitted that very regrettable loss had followed from the making of the Cosh loan referred to by the hon. Member. The Treasury had had to make the best of a bad job, and they had decided to write the amount off. The hon. Member had asked why they did not proceed against Cosh, to whom this loan was granted, but the only reason was that the Commissioners found that he had no property. And they thought he was not worth powder and shot, and, as he was a man of straw, there was no chance of recovering anything from him. If he thought there was the slightest chance of ever getting hold of this man and wiping off the loan he should be very reluctant to relieve him of the obligaition, but that was not the case. He adm tted that in one sense the explanation was not satisfactory, because it was an admission that the whole transaction was a bad one, but he hoped the hon. Member would be satisfied and that he would not divide the House. The Commissioners had advanced £540,000 under the Act of 1866, and this was the only bad debt they had made on the whole of that sum. They had pleaded guilty to an error of judgment in this case. The Committee might feel assured that they did not make loans recklessly.

MR. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid.) said it was not the practice to write off bad debts in the way now proposed. The liability was continued against the debtor, so that it might be recovered if possible if at any time he should turn up. Why should they discharge the debt in this case? He urged that the liability should be left in the same way as when Irish tenants did not pay the advances made to them.

MR. WHITTAKER (York, W.R., Spen Valley) called attention to the provisions of the Act of 1866, and asked why a loan of considerably more than half the value had been made.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said that was one of the regrettable things in connection with this transaction. Unfortunately, the Commissioners made a mistake.

Clause agreed to. Clause 5 agreed to.

Clause 6 :

MR. FLYNN (Cork Co., N.) called attention to the proposal with regard to the sale of the Derry Central Railway to the Northern Counties Railway Company, and asked why that Company should get the advantage of £15,000 on a transaction of £100,000.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN stated that when the Commissioners

foreclosed they offered the railway for sale. They failed to get a satisfactory offer. Tenders were then invited, and they accepted the highest. The bargain was carried out on the best terms that could be obtained. The property had been sold to the highest bidder, and they were not now releasing the Northern Counties Railway Companies of anything they undertook.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.), said that the Government stuck fast to the mortgage on the line. Nobody looked after it, and the whole of the permanent way was stolen. [Cries of "Oh, oh!"] Well, he knew as a matter of fact, that a station was stolen.

MR. FLYNN said he did not know that "stolen" was the proper word, but it had disappeared altogether. Under the circumstances he would not press the Amendment of which he had given notice.

Clause 6 and remaining Clauses agreed to.

Motion made and Question proposed that the Schedule stand part of the Bill.

MR. DILLON moved the omission of all the lines on pages 5, from line 16 to the end of Part II, (1); and on page 6 from line 1 to line 16. This part of the Schedule covered the loans made to small tenant farmers in Ireland under the Land Act of 1881. Here was a system of making loans of public money to the small tenants for the purpose of improving their holdings, and when the holdings were improved the landlords took possession of all improvements because the rent had not been paid. That was an extremely good illustration of the way in which the Land Act was worked. In some cases the landlords robbed the State, in other cases they robbed the tenants, and in yet other cases they robbed both the tenants and the State. That gave one a conception of the untold millions which had been stolen by the Irish landlords by the process of eviction.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said that when he looked into this question last year, he had been very much tempted to see whether he could not do what the hon. Gentleman opposite had suggested, and introduce some Amendment of the law with the general assent of the House, which would make the loan chargeable on the landlord's interest, but the difficulty was the inclusion of the losses. He would consult with the Irish Government and give the matter further consideration.

MR. DILLON said he wished the hon. Gentleman to understand that he did not desire to obstruct the landlords improving their estates. The very reverse was the case. He begged leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

(1.15.) MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.) thought they ought to be supplied with more information about the men to whom this money was advanced, and in the information published they ought to give the district as well as the county where these men resided.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said he did not think there would be any difficulty about doing that.

MR. CALDWELL asked if these Votes were being given at the present moment, and to what extent? In 1881 the circumstances were quite different. He wished to know to what extent money was being granted under this Act.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said he was afraid he could not give the hon. Member the details, but he might say that on the whole the losses were not very heavy. As a rule the tenants made every effort to pay, and it would really be placing an obstacle in the way of necessary improvements if they adopted any other course.

MR. DILLON thought it would be a very great mistake to limit the issuing of these loans to improvements.

Everybody knew that the discouragement to undertake improvements had been so great up to the present time that there was a great deal of room for improvement in regard to small holdings. His object was to direct attention to abuses, and to show the real causes which had led to the mistakes which had occurred. He might say in passing that the British Treasury had lost nothing by these loans, for he understood that they had made a profit, because the interest was put sufficiently high to cover contingencies, and when one tenant was in default, the other tenants, by paying a little more, made up the loss. He wished to allude to the case of Mr. John O'Brien, who got an advance from the Treasury of £666, of which £470 16s. 7d. was now proposed to be written off. Therefore on that transaction the State lost £470. In this case the State advanced to the landlord a sum largely in excess of the total value of the holding. The interest of the tenant was more than half the total value of the holding; but what was being done in many cases was that pressure was put upon the tenant, and money was advanced upon the total value of the holding as it stood. The result was that, on account of the way in which these transactions were carried out, the security to the State was lost and done away with. That was what had happened in this case, with the result that it had been seized upon by the landlord, who had disposed of the estate. This transaction was only one of a considerable number of a similar character. It was a transaction in which the Land Commission departed altogether from the principle on which land purchase ought to be conducted with the result that they did away with the margin of security. He did not bring up this case, as the Chief Secretary had said, to show that the process of land sale in Ireland was unsafe to the State, because past experience had shown it to be one of the safest transactions which the State had ever made. He believed that land purchase was the only possible solution, and he was jealous of the maladministration by which these losses were incurred, and the Commissioners ought not to lend money under the pressure of needy landlords. It should be remembered that it was the duty of the Land Commission to the whole community to secure that this margin of security was safeguarded, for upon this depended the whole success of the system. He was convinced that if this principle was carried out, no such cases of default, as he had alluded to, would ever arise. For these reasons he begged leave to move his Amendment.

Amendment proposed—

"In Schedule, page 7, to omit Part III."—(*Mr. Dillon.*)

MR. FLYNN said he had worked out the case alluded to by the hon. Member for East Mayo, and he found that it amounted to twenty-nine years purchase. That was a very extravagant sum to pay for a holding in Ireland, and it was quite double its proper value. He thought his hon. friend had rendered a public service to the cause of land purchase in Ireland by drawing public attention to this important case, because, if such instances were not exposed, such cases might occur in larger numbers, and thus the whole system of land purchase in Ireland might be undermined. There was a great tendency to inflate the value of land on the part of the Irish landlords, and if they could only get any backing from the Government of the day, no doubt a great blow would be struck at the system. This case would never have occurred if the original burden placed upon the tenant had not been more than he could possibly bear. The real value of this example would be to warn the Land Commissioners and the Treasury that in sanctioning loans of this character they ought to make it quite clear that there was ample security for what the State was advancing. He trusted that many cases of this kind would not crop up, but if the present tendency went on, he ventured to prophesy that in future sessions, instead of having one case, they would probably have many other cases involving thousands of pounds.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN said he could not agree with the hon. Member in regard to the arguments he had put forward with reference to this particular case. The tenant in the first instance got a very considerable immediate relief which ought to

have put him in a good position to commence with. He did not wish to argue now a point of controversy, for he was only dealing with the principle with which he understood the Secretary to the Treasury agreed. In this case their failure to obtain better land was largely owing to the dilapidations, because the holding had not been let for some time, and consequently the value of the farm had very much deteriorated during that time. This accounted for the loss which had been sustained by the State.

MR. DILLON said that after the statement of the Secretary to the Treasury he would not pursue the matter further, beyond making a request that he should give them in future the name of the county or parish or district of the borrower, and the name of the vendor. He did not know much about the actual facts of the last case, but on a previous occasion he exposed in the House a case in which there had been collusion, where one relative sold a farm to another at a grotesquely outrageous price. Under the present law in Ireland, such transactions were possible, and cases were common where a relative let a big farm to a son at a fictitious rent for the purpose of coming on the British Treasury to scoop in a large sum of money. He objected to these collusive transactions, and while he had not sufficient evidence in the case, he had mentioned to warrant him in believing that there had been collusion, he urged the Secretary to the Treasury to give them the name of the vendor in the future in order that they might make inquiries to ascertain whether the transactions ought to be allowed or not. He begged leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill reported; as amended, to be considered tomorrow.

LICENSING BILL.

Lords Amendments considered.

Lords Amendment:—

"In page 2, line 40, after 'wife,' insert 'Provided that instead of making an order in pursuance of paragraph (*a*) of this sub-section the Court may, with the consent of the wife, order her to be committed to and detained in any retreat licensed under the Inebriates Act, 1879, to 1900, the licensee of which is willing to receive her; and such order shall have effect as if she had been admitted to the retreat under section 10 of the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, as amended by any subsequent enactment, and the Court may order an officer of the court, or a constable, to remove her to the retreat accordingly.'"

The first Amendment, read a second time.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*)

(1.40.) Mr. GROVES moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned," but Mr. SPEAKER, being of the opinion that the Motion was an abuse of the Rules of the House, declined to propose the Question thereupon to the House.

Question put, and agreed to.

Lords' Amendment in page 3, agreed to.

Lords' Amendment in page 4 ("Interpretation of 'public place'"):—

MR. CONINGSBY DISRAELI (Cheshire, Altrincham) said he should like to know the opinion of the Home Secretary upon the Amendment, because the difficulties of knowing a drunken person would be very considerable. Was the Home Secretary prepared to support the Amendment?

*MR. RITCHIE: I think my hon. and learned friend will see the object of this Amendment. Section 3 ought to apply in whatever place the persons are found. This provision has been put in by the House of Lords with general consent, and I think it ought to appear in that way.

Subsequent Lords' Amendments, as far as the Amendment in page 9, line 8, inclusive, agreed to.

Lords' Amendment—

"In page 9, lines 23 and 24, leave out 'seven days of' and insert 'three days before.'"

*MR. RITCHIE: Since the Bill left this House the term has been altered to three days. When the Bill was before the Committee seven days was put in, because it was thought that when there was no petty sessional court within seven days of the time when the licence was required it might be very inconvenient if some other means was not provided for the granting of occasional licences. It was provided that under those circumstances two justices might determine such a case. The Lords have struck out seven days and put in three. If this Amendment were accepted it might very well be that instead of an applicant going to the Petty Sessions he might in the case of every application go before the two justices, and the idea was that this privilege should only be used when no opportunity existed of going to the petty sessional court. There are licensing sessions nearly all over the country every week. I do not propose to move to disagree with the Amendment of the Lords, but presently I will move a consequential Amendment, which will secure that in the ordinary course of things the Petty Sessional Court should be resorted to, and that these two justices can only be resorted to when the other Court is not available.

MR. CONINGSBY DISRAELI said he wished to say a few words upon this Amendment. He was sorry that his right hon. friend had given in to the alteration of this seven days to three. Whatever change might be brought about by the consequential Amendment now suggested, it was much clearer to have seven days in the Clause, and he was afraid the Amendment suggested by the Home Secretary would leave a loophole, which was the very thing they wished to avoid.

Lords Amendment, agreed to.

A consequential Amendment made in the Bill:—

"In page 9, line 24, by inserting after the word 'required,' the words 'and it is shown to the satisfaction of the justices hereinafter mentioned that it was not practical to make an application to a petty sessional court.'"—(*Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*)

Mr. Ritchie.

Subsequent Lords Amendments, as far as the Amendment in page 11, line 29, agreed to.

Lords Amendment:—

"In page 11, line 40, after 'club,' insert '(7.) In the application of this section to Oxford, the Registrar of the Court of the Chancellor of the University shall be substituted for the clerk to the justices in the case of any club mainly composed of Members past or present of the University."

Motion made and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*)

MR. GALLOWAY said he did not understand why the right hon. Gentleman had not explained this Amendment, which was not moved when the Bill was before the House of Commons. He did not wish to delay the House, but he could not understand why they should make a special exemption with regard to the University of Oxford. He had not heard any reasons why this exemption should be made, and for his own part he was of the opinion that all these matters ought to be dealt with by the petty sessional court. There ought to be no exemption made in one particular case which did not exist in regard to any other University. It might be argued that other Universities did not wish to exercise this exemption, but he strongly objected to making an exemption for one particular university for no cause shown without, any discussion, either in this House or before the Government Committee. Unless the right hon. Gentleman could give the House some satisfactory reason for this Amendment he should divide the House upon it.

*(2.0.) MR. RITCHIE: The hon. Member is quite right in saying that this Amendment was not moved when the Bill was before the House, because I thought it was not desirable that an Amendment of this character should be taken without the House having notice of it, and therefore it was not pressed. I would remind the House that there is a living, moving Court which keeps a sharp eye upon the undergraduates, and it was thought, that being so, that this one question of clubs which are composed in the main of Members of the University ought not to be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Vice Chancellor's Court. The reason why no other University is put in is because they have not put forward a claim, or that they do not desire it.

SIR WILLIAM ANSON (Oxford University) said he wished to make it quite clear that the University of Oxford was not by this Amendment asking for any new privilege. The only object of the proposal was to retain the existing jurisdiction in order to prevent a conflict of jurisdiction, and to ensure the continuance of certain disciplinary powers. The Proctors and the City Police worked harmoniously together and they had no difficulty in maintaining order. If there was anything which called for petty sessional jurisdiction there was the Vice Chancellor's Court, which exercised petty sessional jurisdiction under the Act of 1886. The Vice Chancellor could deal with any matter in which the members of the University or their clubs were concerned. For these reasons he hoped the House would not think for a moment that they were asking for anything which was improper or exceptional, and the reason why other universities did not go in for similar privileges was because they did not want them, and because they had not the machinery for exercising those privileges.

MR. CONINGSBY DISRAELI said the hon. Member for Oxford University had just given them a long apology for introducing antiquated machinery into this Bill. This Amendment introduced by the Lords was what Cambridge had done away with long ago, and he was sorry to see this machinery revived in the new century.

(2.8.) Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes, 118; Noes, 18. (Division List No. 381.)

Subsequent Lords Amendments agreed to.

AYES.

Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir. Alex. F.
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks-
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Caldwell, James
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cross, Herb. Shepherd (Bolton)
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley-
Delany, William
Dickson, Charles Scott
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants. W.)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Gordon, J. (Londonderry, S.)
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Greene, W. Raymond-(Cambs.)
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Horniman, Frederick John
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Keswick, William

Knowles, Lees-
Langley, Batty
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Levy, Maurice
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. A. R.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S.
Lough, Thomas
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Crae, George
Majendie, James A. H.
Malcolm, Ian
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfries-sh.
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Morgan, David J (Walth'mstow
Morrell, George Herbert
Mount, William Arthur
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
Platt-Higgins, Frederi k
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Purvis, Robert
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Reid, James (Greenock)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roe, Sir Thomas
Rutherford, John
Scott, Sir S. (Marylebone, W.)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B (Isle of Wight
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G (Oxf'd Univ.
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Valentia, Viscount
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh., N.
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Channing, Francis Allston
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Grant, Corrie
Groves, James Grimble
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harris, Frederick Leverton
M'Govern, T.
Murnaghan, George
Nannetti, Joseph P,
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
Priestley, Arthur
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Spear, John Ward
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Walker, Col. William Hall
Weir, James Galloway

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Galloway and Mr. Disraeli.

MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston) said he had been requested to thank the Home Secretary, on behalf of the workmen's clubs, for what he had done in this Bill. The right hon. Gentleman had satisfied the clubs in the West End of London, as well as those in the East End, and the workmen's clubs throughout the country.

FRESH WATER FISH (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Lords Amendment considered :—

In page 2, line 13, leave out from ("lochs") to ("or") in line 14, and insert ("all the proprietors of which have agreed to permit such fishing").

MR. M'CRAE (Edinburgh, E.) said the Amendment introduced by the Lords was contrary to the spirit of the Bill as passed by the House of Commons. He would not, however, oppose it, as, at this period of the session it might be fatal to the measure to do so.

MR. CALDWELL also protested against the Lords Amendment.

Amendment agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-five minutes after Two o'clock, a.m.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, 7th August, 1902.

NEW PEERS.

JOHN BLAIR BALFOUR, Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, having been created Lord Kinross of Glasclune, in the County of Haddington—was (in the usual manner) introduced.

SIR FRANCIS KNOLLYS, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Private Secretary to His Majesty the King, having been created Lord Knollys of Caversham, in the County of Oxford—was (in the usual manner) introduced.

PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

GREENOCK AND PORT GLASGOW TRAMWAYS (EXTENSION) ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL [H.L.].

Returned from the Commons agreed to.

FLEETWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL BILL,

LONDON UNITED TRAMWAYS BILL.

Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to.

YARDLEY CHARITY BILL.

Read 2ª (according to order): Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended) committed to a Committee of the Whole House forthwith: House in Committee accordingly: Bill reported without Amendment; read 3ª, and passed.

EDINBURGH AND LEITH CORPORATIONS GAS ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

Read 3ª (according to order), and passed.

PRIVATE BILL STANDING ORDERS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (The Earl of MORLEY): My Lords, I beg to move the Amendments to the Standing Orders which appear in my name on the Paper. I do not think they will require much explanation. The first Amendment relates to Standing Order No. 22, which refers to the consents given by local authorities in the case of Tramway Bills before they are allowed to be introduced into Parliament. It has been found that there is a good deal of delay in giving these consents, and that in consequence Bills are late in coming before Committees. The object of the Amendment is to provide that these consents must be given before the 18th day of January, on which day the Examiners begin to perform their duties. The second Amendment relates to the deposit of Bills at the Treasury and other public Departments. At the request of the Board of Education I have introduced certain Amendments to give effect to their wishes with regard to Bills that are deposited with that Board. The third Amendment relates to Orders in pursuance of the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1889. As the House are aware, Scottish Orders, if the Chairman of the Committees of this House and the other House think fit, are proceeded with as Bills. Under the Scottish Act Orders may be presented, not merely in December, which is the usual time, but also in the month of April. In the case of Orders presented in the latter month and turned into Bills it is almost impossible, unless they are unopposed, that they can pass into law during the current session. The object of this Amendment is to save the promoters the expense of issuing fresh notices, and to provide that the notices given in April shall hold good in respect of the Bills to be introduced in the following session. I think these are the only explanations necessary with regard to the Amendments. I have put down other Amendments with regard to the housing of the working classes, but I do not think the House has had time to properly consider a question of such importance, and I have therefore postponed these Amendments till a later period.

On Question, Amendments agreed to.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TRADE REPORTS: ANNUAL SERIES.

No. 2,873. Norway.

No. 2,874. Roumania (1900 and 1901).

COLONIES: ANNUAL.

No. 358. Malta (Report for 1901).

An Asterisk (*) at the commencement of a Speech indicates revision by the Member.

NATIONAL GALLERY, IRELAND.

Report of the Director to the Board of Governors and Guardians for the year 1901.

PRISONS (IRELAND).

Twenty-fourth Report of the General Prisons Board (Ireland), 1901–1902.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Report of the progress of the Ordnance Survey, to the 31st March, 1902.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Annual Report on the distribution of grants for agricultural education and research in the year 1901–1902, with statements respecting the several colleges and institutions aided; the experiments conducted; and the expenditure on agricultural instruction provided by County Councils in 1900–1901.

STATISTICS.

I. (United Kingdom)—Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1887 to 1901. Forty-ninth number.

II. (Foreign Countries) — Statistical abstract for the principal and other foreign countries in each year from 1890 to 1899–1900 (as far as the particulars can be stated). Twenty-eighth number.

RAILWAYS.

General Report to the Board of Trade on the capital, traffic, and expenditure of the railway companies of the United Kingdom, for the year 1901.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS (BOARD OF TRADE, LABOUR DEPARTMENT).

Report on the strikes and lock-outs in the United Kingdom in 1901, and on conciliation and arbitration boards.

GAS AND WATER ORDERS, SESSION 1902.

Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, during the session of 1902.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

Shipping casualties which occurred on or near the coasts, or in rivers and harbours, of the United Kingdom, from 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901: and shipping casualties which occurred to British vessels elsewhere than on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and to foreign vessels on or near the coasts, or in rivers and harbours, of British Possessions abroad, reported during the same period; with charts and appendices.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890; with appendices (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 733]).

MERCHANT SHIPPING (LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA).

Return, showing the lives lost by wreck, drowning, or other accidents in British merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom during the years 1881 and 1891-1901, inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 8537]).

TRAMWAY ORDERS.

Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Tramways Act, 1870, during the session of 1902.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Orders made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade.

I. Authorising the construction of light railways: (1) In the urban districts of Worsborough and Hoyland Nether, and in the parish of Taukersley in the rural district of Wortley, in the West Riding of the county of York; (2) In the urban district of Llanelly and in the rural district of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen; (3) In the city of York, and in the North and East Ridings of the county of York from Floss Islands to Cliff Common; (4) In the county of Ross and Cromarty at Dingwall, and between Conan Station on the Highland Railway and Cromarty; (5) In the county of Durham in the borough of Darlington, and thence to Cockerton and Haughton-le-Skerne in the rural district of Darlington.

II. (1) Authorising the deviation and extension of light railways authorised by the Doncaster Corporation Light Railways Order, 1899, and for other purposes; (2) Amending the Colne and Trawden Light Railways Order, 1901; (3) Authorising the construction and working as a light railway under the Light Railways Act, 1896, of the railway authorised by the Vale of Rheidol (Light) Railway Act,

1897, and amending the Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (Aberagran Extension) Order, 1898.

CENSUS (SCOTLAND), 1901.

Eleventh Decennial Census of the Population of Scotland, taken 31st March, 1901; with Report (Vol. 1).

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (SCOTLAND).

Forty-sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland (Abstracts of 1900).

Presented (by Command), and ordered to lie upon the Table.

NAVY.

I. (Naval Savings Banks)—Account of deposits in Naval Savings Banks and the payments thereof, and of interest thereon, of all investments under the Naval Savings Banks Act, 1866, and the application of the interest or dividends accruing in respect thereof and of the proceeds of any sale of any stocks, annuities, or securities during the financial year 1900–1901.

II. (Naval Prize Money) — Account showing the receipt and expenditure of Naval prize, bounty, and salvage, and other monies between 1st April, 1901, and 31st March, 1902.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.

Minutes by the Board of Education sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act—(1) For the county of Essex (fourth minute); (2) For the county of Pembroke (third minute); (3) For the county of Stafford (fifth minute).

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (PURCHASE OF LAND (IRELAND) ACT, 1891).

Return of advances under the Act during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1877, AND SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ACTS, 1885-1889.

Rules made by the Secretary for Scotland: (1) Appointing police cells at Dunoon, in the county of Argyll, to be a legal prison for the detention of prisoners for a period not exceeding three days before, or during, or after trials; (2) The new prison, lately erected at Inverness, a legal place of detention for all description of criminal and civil prisoners, and providing that all rules and orders applicable to the present prison of Inverness shall be applicable to the said new prison; (3) As to the appointment of a visiting Committee to the police cells prison at Dunoon.

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

RICHMOND BRIDGE.

Account for the year 1900; delivered (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. considered (according to order), and suspended for this day's and to-morrow's sittings.

HOUSE OF LORDS OFFICES COMMITTEE.

Second Report from the Select Committee considered (according to order), and agreed to.

ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) BILL.

Read 3ª (according to order), and passed.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

House in Committee (according to order): Bill reported without Amendment: Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended), Bill read 3ª, and passed.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE BILL [H.L.].

A Bill to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts—was presented by the Lord Chancellor; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª tomorrow. (No. 178.)

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª to-morrow: (The Earl of Denbigh). (No. 176.)

LANDS VALUATION (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª; to be printed; and to be read 2ª to-morrow: (The Lord Balfour). (No. 177.)

FRESHWATER FISH (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Returned from the Commons with the Amendment agreed to.

MARINE DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

LORD MUSKERRY: My Lords, I rise to call attention to the present very unsatisfactory constitution of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, and, having regard to the great importance, from a national point of view, of the Merchant Navy, to move to resolve that a Royal Commission be appointed, or a Committee of both Houses, to inquire into and advise what steps should be taken to make this Department thoroughly efficient. In bringing this Resolution before your Lordships, I propose to deal first with the Return of the nautical advisers, consultative staff, and marine surveying staff, furnished to the order of your Lordships' House last year. In looking at this Return, I find that of nautical advisers there is only one. There are five principal consultative officers, only one of whom has had any experience in the command of ships, viz., the Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates. There are two engineers who have been to sea, but the Return does not give the qualifications of the remaining two — the Principal Shipwright Surveyor and the Principal Surveyor of Tonnage—so it is to be assumed they have had no practical experience at sea. I would very much like to know if these principal consultative officers are consulted by the Board of Trade at frequent and regular intervals, and especially whether the one nautical principal consultative officer is called in for advice and assistance. I have good reason to believe that this is not the case. There are nine principal district officers. These are the officers in charge at the different leading ports. Four of these have had experience as masters in the Merchant Service. I would again like to know whether it is a fact that formerly these principal district officers were summoned to London once a year to consult with the professional member of the Board of Trade, and whether, since the present adviser has been appointed, this excellent practice has been abolished. There are seventy-four engineer and shipwright surveyors. Such a title is utterly incorrect, and the Board have no right to use it. The engineer and the shipwright have entirely different occupations. These Board of Trade styled "engineer and shipwright surveyors" are simply and solely engineers, and have no defensible claim to the term "shipwright," neither do they make it; it is conferred by the Board of Trade. All these gentlemen have had experience in a ship's engine-room, and are thoroughly well qualified to perform the engineering survey. Their efficiency in their own particular sphere is undoubted. There are thirty-one shipwright surveyors, but the Return only shows the capacities that four of them served in, and the capacity of one of these is put down as a fourth and third engineer. I cannot understand the reason why the column was left blank in the case of the remaining twenty-seven.

From a statement received from the Secretary of the Associated Shipwrights' Society, the terms "shipwrights" and "ship carpenters," are synonymous. This official statement of the Society in question says--

"No student of history would require to go very far back to find the time when the shipwrights (sometimes otherwise called ship carpenters) were practically the only artisans employed in the construction of vessels, or other floating structures, and erectors of structures, temporary or otherwise, required during the process of their construction. . . . The shipwrights prepare the berth for the vessel, lay and secure the keel blocks, and erect the uprights at the required breadth for the necessary staging. While in wood vessels they manipulate the wood composing the component parts of the keels, stems, and stern-posts, in iron, steel, or other material, they lay, erect, fix, level and shore keels, stems and stern-posts in their places. In wood vessels they *build* and erect the frames, beams, etc., plank, caulk, and make the vessel watertight. In iron or steel vessels they erect the frames, fixing and placing beams, etc., plumb, horne and shore them in position, put on all ribbends, do all shoring to keep the vessel in required form and position, and do all lining off. So that shipwrights continue to do the constructive and erective work in the building of iron or steel vessels, upon which, therefore, they still have work, even if there was no wood used in the composition of the vessel. In the several yards of the shipwrights employed, there is, according to the class of vessels building, from 25 to 50 per cent. of their number constantly occupied at other than purely woodwork. Shipwrights, to erect and keep a vessel in proper form and shape, must have a general understanding of the component parts of a vessel, and how its form is *obtained* and *maintained*, also a practical training in ship construction and some knowledge of the science of naval architecture."

It remains for the Board of Trade to prove that this is incorrect. Also by

calling "nautical" and "engineer" surveyors "shipwrights" they are deliberately making a mis-statement in order to comply with the obsolete clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act. Is it not about time that they had the courage to take up the Amendment of clauses which lead an important Government Department to stultify itself and to officially countenance its servants being appointed under misnomers? The hull of the ship obtaining a passenger's certificate must, according to the Act, be surveyed by a shipwright surveyor. Will my noble friend, on behalf of the Board, explain why this important duty is carried out by an engineer, who is defined as "one who constructs engines," the "manager of an engine," "one versed in and who practises engineering?" The hull of a ship is not an engine, neither are very many other parts connected with a ship. The duties of the engineer surveyor are rightly interpreted by the Official Regulations, which say they are to survey the "machinery" of the ship. Why, then, do the Board go behind these regulations? I have been informed that engineers are given a text-book on shipwrights' duties to read up, and having passed an examination on that book they are then called "engineer shipwrights," but I would ask your Lordships to say what possible practical experience the study of this book could give in shipwrights' duties. The question of efficient surveying of the hulls of ships and their fittings apart from the machinery urgently requires attention. According to the regulations, one of the duties of the shipwright is to see that the compass of a ship is properly placed, and also that it is adjusted to his satisfaction. It must require an easy conscience on the part of a shipwright to deal with a matter of this sort, when he has not had that practical training which fits him for the duty. The knowledge of the compass and its working is a matter of long and close study. No shipwright can be held competent to certify that this instrument upon which the ship depends is in proper working order; therefore, the Board of Trade have no right to relegate such work to him.

Then we come to the shipwright nautical surveyors, of whom there are fifteen. These, again, are not shipwright surveyors; they are, in the strictest sense of the term, "master mariner surveyors." All of these gentlemen have had service at the sea of from fourteen to twenty-eight and a half years. Nine of them possessed extra masters' certificates of competency. As master mariners they must have a most comprehensive knowledge of everything pertaining to a ship. Their duties extend from keelson to truck; they have a scientific practical knowledge of the navigational appliances of a ship; are conversant with the loading and unloading of all manner of cargoes; know exactly what effect each particular cargo has upon the working of the ship; can form a proper opinion upon the manning of a ship; whilst they are the only men who can have that thorough practical knowledge of the management of life-saving appliances, which, for the safety of life at sea, it is imperative should be brought to bear in the survey of every ship proceeding to sea. And yet, out of 119 of the General Survey Staff, they only have a representation of fifteen. When the present system of surveys, which now covers all matters connected with ships, came into force, the responsibility was at once removed from the shipowner and master on to the Board of Trade, and, this being so, it is imperative that the Board should make these surveys efficient, which, as at present conducted, they certainly are not.

There is no doubt but that the costly and inefficient system now in vogue is a disastrous failure. In the matter of the "Oceanic"- "Kincora" collision, James Fitzgerald, one of the survivors of the "Kincora," said—

> "We could not get a boat out, as they were all stiff and jammed."

A leading London shipping journal, commenting upon this, remarks—

> "It is pretty certain that the Life-Saving Appliances Act has become relegated to the ornamental portion of shipping legislation. To prove this, it is altogether unnecessary to wait until a collision shows that the boats are 'stiff and jammed'; a cursory examination in the vicinity of the various docks will convince the most sceptical."

I am informed that the marine staff of the Board of Trade is at present in a state of hopeless disorganisation, and that discontent and dissatisfaction prevail all through. The minimum of efficiency is therefore obtained, and the Board is more responsible than others for the degeneration of the service, owing to its own lethargy and its disinclination to make

any effort to shake it off. The responsibility resting on the Board for safety of life at sea seems to lie very lightly on their shoulders. I do not desire to cast any aspersions on the surveyors themselves. They appear to be an extremely able set of men, but they are the victims of the Board of Trade in being placed in false positions. I will, therefore, not quote any cases which might reflect on particular persons. It is one thing to build a ship, and quite another to manage and handle her. It is one thing to build a lifeboat, and quite another to see that she is properly stowed on board ship. Special provisions are made in the Life-Saving Appliances Act for dealing with boats, their tackles, their masts, and their lifelines—but what do we see? Such vitally important duties are undertaken, at the direction of the Board of Trade, by engineers and so-called shipwrights, who have had absolutely no practical experience in such work. Apart from their stowage on board ship, and the mechanical appliances for lowering, etc., the boats must be fitted with a mast or masts, with at least one good sail and proper gear, and also with an efficient compass. How can engineers and shipwrights be expected to know of the proper gear for masts and sails and efficient compasses? Lifeboats and life-rafts must also be fitted with a sea-anchor. How are engineers or shipwrights able to judge of the efficiency or otherwise of sea-anchors?

The Board of Trade have power to detain a ship which is improperly loaded. Do they take such a serious step on the theoretical opinion of an engineer or a shipwright, or upon the practical statements of a nautical surveyor whose ideas are based on years of ripened experience in this work? There are twenty detaining officers, and seventeen of them are engineers and shipwrights. This supplies its own answer. The Board are liable for compensation for improper detention; therefore detentions amount to nil, because the surveyor dare not take the responsibility on his shoulders owing to lack of practical knowledge and experience. Is an engineer or a shipwright competent to advise the Board of Trade upon manning, ballasting, the carriage of deck cargoes, the navigational instruments of a ship, including the compass and chronometer? Decidedly not, and every honest and candid engineer and shipwright would admit it. The master mariner is the only man competent to act for the Board of Trade and in the public interest in such matters, inasmuch as he is the only man having practical knowledge of them. There is not a single nautical surveyor on the Eastern Coast of Scotland, and therefore all the ships sailing out of such ports as Aberdeen, Dundee or Leith are surveyed solely by engineers and so-called shipwrights. On the Western Coast of Scotland, where we find ports such as Greenock and Glasgow, there is one nautical surveyor, who is therefore the solitary nautical surveyor in the whole of North Britain. In the whole of Ireland there is only one nautical surveyor, and he is carefully put out of the way at Queenstown. All ships sailing from Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and Cork are surveyed by engineers and so-called shipwrights. At ports such as Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Hull, Grimsby, Plymouth and Bristol, with their outlying districts, the entire surveys are undertaken by engineers and shipwrights. At other ports the nautical expert element is deplorably inadequate. This discloses a grave condition of things, and some alteration must be made. The absurdity and impossibility of the position is perfect, when it is known that engineers are required by the Board of Trade to conduct the survey of sailing vessels preparatory to their leaving for sea.

An argument which has been used by the Board of Trade in defence is that the newly-appointed surveyors are instructed in duties such as the survey of boats, etc., by others of their more experienced surveyors. Such an argument will not bear examination for a moment. In the first place, it is equivalent to an admission that men are appointed who do not know how to survey a boat, and such like; and, in the second place, the instructor is usually an engineer or a shipwright who himself is merely a theorist in these matters. I trust that the remarks I have made will not be taken as reflecting in any way on engineers or on shipwright surveyors. This country is proud of its engineers, and there is no more capable body of men existing. As surveyors to the Board of Trade they are valued public servants, and rather than countenance any decrease in their number, I would advocate an increase equally as the increase in British

tonnage demands it. Again, the remuneration of the Board of Trade surveyors should be more compatible with the responsible duties they exercise. A salary of £200 a year, with an annual increment of £10, is utterly unworthy of the Board. Returning to the surveying question, no ship can be considered as properly surveyed unless she has had a thoroughly efficient inspection of her engines and machinery, her hull, and her life-saving appliances, navigational instruments, and matters connected with nautical work generally. These are entirely different branches and must necessarily be looked after by three different people, viz, the nautical surveyor, the engineer surveyor, and the shipwright surveyor, who has a real practical knowledge of the building and construction of the hull of a ship. It would then follow that three surveyors would survey each ship, and the number of surveyors should be increased to allow of this. Nautical matters must be dealt with by up-to-date nautical men, and the Board of Trade, who are ready enough to punish offenders amongst them, must also recognise that it is their duty to offer them every encouragement in the way of recognising their importance to the country, and the importance of their practical and exclusive knowledge of maritime affairs. The Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships stated in their Report that—

"Some additional nautical assistance is requisite for the due performance of the duties now entrusted to the Board."

This powerful and cogent advice has been quite ignored by the Board, and despite the gigantic difference in the British Merchant Navy between 1874, when the Commission sat, and the present time, they have preferred to go on without acting, as was their duty, upon this recommendation.

The government of the vast shipping interests of the country is in the hands of one or two autocrats who do not appear to perceive that as the trade advances so also must they offer facilities and inducements for further progress. The Marine Department of the Board of Trade is practically in the same position as it stood years and years ago; it is clogging the wheels of progress; obsolete laws, regulations, and restrictions which should have been wiped out are still working in full force as against the shipowner and shipmaster. Now, my Lords, the reason is not far to seek. There is no proper Marine Department of the Board as there should be. Its controlling authorities are not modern men of modern methods. The whole system requires a thorough reorganising, so that the confidence of a public shall be restored, and the pessimistic views, which have been so frequently expressed of late regarding our mercantile marine, allayed. The Board of Trade must march with the times, and must have that technical advice and assistance which will enable it to do so. Since first drawing attention to the matter I have been inundated with communications from various well-informed quarters—all pointing out the bad systems and defective constitution of the Board of Trade, which, as a matter of fact, is not a Board at all, but under the autocratic domination of one man, who could not possibly have the specialised knowledge which is requisite for the efficient performance of his duties. The necessity for reform or reconstruction of the Board of Trade Marine Department is not simply the opinion of any one section of shipping interests, but—what is a very rare thing—they are all emphatic and unanimous in their condemnation of the Board. In his evidence before the Steamship Subsidies Committee, Mr. George Renwick, M.P., a very large shipowner, declared that we ought to have a Minister of Commerce and Shipping, and, in regard to this proposal, he said that—

"Practical men who understood business were wanted for this Department."

The leading organ of the shipowners pungently states that—

"The greatest enemy of British shipping is the Board of Trade, though it is fair to say that that Department is only what Parliament makes it, and what Parliament requires or allows it to be."

From this it is evident that the remedy rests in Parliament's own hands. One of our most prominent shipowners, Mr. T. V. S. Angier, of London, has written his views in the public Press. After, as he says, a life spent in shipping and careful study of the subject, he declares that—

"A further provision has become necessary by the vast development of our mercantile marine, and the want has long been felt by the trade, and pointed out to successive Governments by individual Members and the

general community of shipowners, who equally have their country's safety and weal at heart. What is wanted is a separate Department of State for the Mercantile Marine with a responsible Minister. The Marine Department of the Board of Trade is in no way adequately constituted to deal with and control this very technical and vast interest any more than it is to deal with and control the Navy. It seems to me far more reasonable to form a Mercantile Marine Department of the Admiralty to watch over our merchant shipping. A separate Department is really necessary, with shipowners, navigators, engineers, shipbuilders, and engine-builders having adequate control and responsibility on the Board."

To show the curious and extraordinary way in which appointments to important positions are made, I would mention a recent case where a third-class surveyor of customs, late a laboratory chemist, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of Mercantile Marine, Receiver of Wrecks, Registrar of Shipping, Registrar to the Royal Naval Reserve and Collector of Customs at Middlesbro'. I will leave it to your Lordships as to whether such a man —able as he might be—is competent for such duties, which require regulating by a man of pratical experience and with a full knowledge of the technicalities of ships and shipping. A further illustration of "round pegs in square holes" is furnished by a letter received from a captain who occupies a foremost position in the Mercantile Marine, and whose word is worthy of absolute credence. The captain says—

"Just a word with reference to the survey which is now being done by engineers, as our cloth appear to have sunk so low that their services at this work are very little required. The engineer who surveyed this vessel passed a deep sea lead line fifty fathoms short, and also a hand foghorn which would not blow. These are very small details compared to the fact that most of the gear required for boats, etc., is kept in store and brought out for the engineer surveyor to inspect; it is then promptly returned into store. This, I believe, is taking place daily. You, I am sure, will admit that something ought to be done to remedy a state of affairs which is a gross scandal and ought to be done away with."

On the 8th of February, 1875, the House of Commons ordered a Return to be printed "showing the steps taken by the Board of Trade with respect to the appointment of Inspectors under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1875." In reference to this Return the remarkable feature is that it has been seriously ignored in many respects by the Board of Trade, and that they have totally disregarded most important recommendations therein. In a letter directed by the then President of the Board of Trade, now a Member of this House (Lord Norton), to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 2nd of November, 1875, appear the following very pertinent remarks, which do not seem to have been acted upon by his successors as should have been the case—

"It appears most advisable that the officers entrusted with special authority under the Act of 1875 should be some of the most experienced men on the present staff of the Board of Trade, together with others selected from men experienced in Mercantile Marine command, and acquainted with the general construction and repairing of all kinds of merchant ships, their loading and equipments. No others could be safely entrusted with authority to stop ships going to sea in cases in which time failed for previous reference to the Board of Trade."

Captain Sir Digby Murray, the then nautical adviser to the Board of Trade, in dealing with the necessity of surveys being carried out without putting shipowners to unnecessary expense, reported as follows—

"Unfortunately mistakes have occurred, and the shipowners complain that they have been put to great expense through the want of practical knowledge of some of the Board's surveyors. I regret to say that there is some foundation for these complaints, but it is only fair to the officers concerned that I should add that the want of practical knowledge complained of ought properly to be charged to the system in force rather than to the officials themselves."

These words are equally true today. Captain Sir Digby Murray suggested an "assistant professional officer of the Marine Department." This suggestion was made in 1876, but no such official appears to have been appointed even yet. Under the Return of 1876 there were to be fifty-one engineer surveyors and twenty-two nautical surveyors. Now there are seventy-five engineer surveyors and fifteen nautical surveyors—a reduction of seven in the latter. There were also to be ten principal officers at the different ports, seven of whom were to be nauticals and three engineers. The position now is that there are five nauticals and four engineers—a reduction of two nauticals. The strength of the surveying staff is about equal to what was proposed in 1876, and this despite the fact that the tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in the United Kingdom has increased by over 25,000,000 tons. This is ample evidence that the

Board has not kept pace with the times, and, consequently, is quite inefficient for it purposes.

And now, my Lords, I have done with the question of the Surveying Department of the Board of Trade, and I think your Lordships will see from the evidence I have brought before you that there is considerable need for reform. I will now deal with the larger and broader question of the constitution of the Marine Department as a whole. I would ask your Lordships, is it not an extraordinary thing that a Department which has the management and control of the very varied interests that are comprised in what I am safe in describing, at present at all events, as the very largest Mercantile Marine in the whole world, and the one that is so vital to the interests of the country—equally as vital in its way as the Royal Navy—is it not a most extraordinary thing that this Department should be relegated to the position of a sub-Department of another of the great Departments whose duties are multifarious and varied. Is it not extraordinary that this Department should be presided over by one who has, or may have, absolutely no knowledge whatever, not only of maritime affairs, but also of commercial affairs, and that the sole maritime advice should be given by one man who, however capable and able he may be to advise on purely maritime matters, possibly has no knowledge of the various commercial interests that are so inseparably connected therewith, and an intelligent appreciation of which is necessary to encourage and foster our maritime commerce. I would, therefore, my Lords, strongly urge that a Royal Commission be appointed to consider the advisability of separating the supervision of our shipping industry from the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade have many other duties. Leave the Board of Trade to those duties; let them have their own trade unionists methods and advisers, but so far as the Mercantile Marine of England goes, which is so vital to the safety of the Kingdom, I hope, my Lords, you will agree that it requires, and is worthy of, a separate Department, the constitution of which would lie with the Commission to advise. But certainly I think that the shipowners, shipmasters, and the whole of the commercial community should have some representation in the framing of those restrictive measures which so vitally affect not only their own interests but those of the nation at large.

Moved to resolve, "That a Royal Commission be appointed, or a Committee of both Houses, to inquire into and advise what steps should be taken to make the Marine Department of the Board of Trade thoroughly efficient." — (*Lord Muskerry.*)

THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (The Earl of DUDLEY): My Lords, it is really very difficult to reply to a Motion of this kind. My noble friend has put down on the Paper a vague notice expressing dissatisfaction with a large Department which is charged with all kinds of manifold duties, and has a mass of administrative functions to perform, and, having done that, he proceeds to make a number of suggestions which are perfectly and absolutely unindicated within the four corners of his notice. I will do my best to answer, as far as I can, the points which have been raised by my noble friend; but I would really point out to him that if he wishes anybody in my position to come to anything like close quarters in arguing this kind of question, he ought to be a little more explicit in his notice, both as to the matters to which he wishes to draw attention and also the reforms he desires to support. I hope the House does not think me unreasonable in pointing this out to my noble friend. For the last three-quarters of an hour, he has had what I believe at sea is called "a good old growl," and it is, perhaps, my turn now to make a little complaint. The first point raised by my noble friend was with regard to the surveyors who act under the Board of Trade in the survey of passenger ships, and he asked whether the principal surveyor was consulted in these matters. The consultative staff are a body of principal surveyors who reside in London, and whose function it is to advise the Secretary to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade upon technical subjects which have to be decided. I can assure my noble friend that there is constant communication between the Marine Department and the consultative staff, and that

he is perfectly wrong in thinking, either that the consultative staff is in any way neglected, or that any friction exists between them and their head. My noble friend then commented upon the fact that certain surveyors are termed "engineer and shipwright surveyors," and said he did not think it possible that any one man could combine those two offices. The fact is that engineer surveyors are trained and examined in shipwright's work, and are certified as being qualified to perform shipwright's surveys by the principal shipwright surveyors under the Board of Trade. Once these men have passed the examination to the satisfaction of those officers, they can call themselves engineer and shipwright surveyors.

I would point out to the House that the kind of work which surveyors have to perform now is very different from the work which they had to perform twenty or thirty years ago. As your Lordships well know, steam vessels have replaced sailing ships, and iron has to a great extent taken the place of wood. Therefore, the engineer surveyor now plays, and necessarily plays, a far more important part in the survey of ships than he did before this change took place. It arises from that that the number of purely nautical surveyors, in whom my noble friend evidences such a keen interest, has decreased rather than increased during the last twenty years. Twenty years ago the emigration work in this country used to be spasmodic, and to be undertaken to a great extent by sailing vessels which had not previously been surveyed until they were to become emigrant ships. That spasmodic trade has now given place to a regular trade, in which the work is carried on by steamers instead of sailing vessels. Therefore, it has become possible to decrease the number of nautical surveyors to whom this class of work was principally relegated. There must, I suppose, always be a certain amount of jealousy between the various classes of surveyors, and each class wish their numbers to be increased. The reason why my noble friend evinces such an interest in the nautical surveyors is that behind him in this matter are a body of people called the Merchant Service Guild, which is composed of ships' captain and officers who are naturally desirous that their particular branch of the service should be fortunate enough to receive more appointments among nautical surveyors. I do not blame my noble friend for championing their particular view of the question, but there are other considerations to be taken into account besides finding employment for members of the Merchant Service Guild. The apportionment of surveyors around the coast is a question which is very carefully watched indeed by a number of responsible, and, I think, perfectly satisfactory officers, who, up to the present, have discharged their duties without any dissatisfaction to the great shipping interests concerned.

I would ask the House to remember that there exists what is called a Survey Court. When any shipowner is dissatisfied with the manner in which his vessel has been surveyed, or with the decision arrived at by the Board of Trade or its officer, he can, on his own application, have a Court of Survey summoned, to whom an appeal will lie and who have the power of reversing the decision of the Board of Trade. Is it not presumable that, if there was anything like complete dissatisfaction amongst the shipping community with the manner in which the Board of Trade regulated their surveys, a Survey Court would be a thing of constant occurrence? But for the last seven or eight years there has not been one instance of a Survey Court being called; and, so far as I know, there have only been two or three summoned since the Act establishing them came into force. My noble friend alleges that nobody but nautical officers can satisfactorily survey life saving appliances. I believe that to be a perfectly erroneous assumption. The survey of boats, life-belts, life-buoys, and things of that kind surely do not require any great technical knowledge. A young officer who has been trained carefully by an old and experienced officer in these matters can obtain sufficient information and knowledge with regard to them-whether he be an engineer, or a ship, wright, or a "nautical." I believe it to be the fact that we have never had any complaints, nor do we know of any case in which loss of life has occurred through the negligence of the Board of Trade surveyors in surveying life saving appliances. My noble friend quoted the case of the collision of the "Oceanic." I do not remember at this moment the facts of that collision. The noble Lord said that

The Earl of Dudley.

in that case the davits were so rusty that the boats could not be swung out. That is a thing which has happened on more than one occasion, and it does not prove that the Board of Trade surveyors have been either careless or incompetent in surveying the vessel. After all, it is perfectly impossible, even if you survey a vessel for six, eight, or twelve months, to ensure that things like that will not become rusty, unless the officers on board take care to see that they do not become so; and there is absolutely nothing in my noble friend's illustration to prove that, in this particular case of the "Oceanic," the captain and other officers were not to blame in allowing the davits to become in the state in which my noble friend says they were. I should like to know whether, at the inquiry that was held after the accident, any blame at all was attached by the court to the surveyors of the Board of Trade. I think, if he looks into the matter, my noble friend will see that the court found that the ship was fitted, according to the Act, with life-saving appliances; that those appliances were in a fit and proper condition to be used, but that, owing to the carelessness of the officers in allowing the davits to become rusty, the boats that were there, and which it was the business of the Board of Trade to see were there, could not be used.

My noble friend says that responsibility for loss of life rests very lightly on the shoulders of the Board of Trade. I think that is a perfectly outrageous suggestion. I do not know on what ground he makes it, or what right he has to put forward an allegation of that kind. So far as my experience goes—and I have been seven years at the Board of Trade—there is no Department in that office which is better administered than the Marine Department, and I believe that the officers of that Department are most conscientious and hard working, and that, taking it as a whole, the rather difficult duties which have been devolved by Parliament upon the Marine Department are harmoniously and satisfactorily administered. I think that is all I need say with regard to the surveyors of the Board of Trade. There was one other point raised by my noble friend. He suggests that a separate Department of State, under what he calls a responsible Minister of the Crown, should be set up to supervise merchant shipping questions and commercial questions in general. I confess that, though I listened to my noble friend with great attention, I fail to understand what public advantages would accrue from the establishment of any such office. My noble friend seems to contemplate a Government Department presided over in the ordinary way by a Minister, but a Minister who would be confined in all his actions by a consultative body composed of ships' captains, officers of the Mercantile Marine, and shipowners. I cannot contemplate a more awful situation for an unfortunate statesman than to be surrounded in that way by a representative body of the shipping interest, who should permanently take up their quarters in his office in London. Anything more impracticable, I think, could hardly be contemplated.

My noble friend says that the Marine Department is an antiquated body, with antiquated methods, and that it very much needs the addition of modern men with modern ideas to give it practical advice. I am, in that connection, surprised to see that, although my noble friend takes the Marine Department to task for being antiquated and out of date he, in the next breath, finds fault with it for not having put into force the recommendations in a Return presented to the House of Commons in 1876. It is a little difficult, I think, to be up to date if you are to carry out recommendations made in 1876. However, I would point out that the chief Act which the Marine Department has to administer is the Merchant Shipping Act, which was passed in the year 1894, and, although we know that matters in this connection move rapidly, I do not think that it can be legitimately argued or urged that Clauses which Parliament inserted into a Bill in 1894 have already become antiquated and out of date. I do not mean to say, for one instant, that if time were at our disposal there are not many ways in which we, at the Board of Trade, should like to amplify and extend the Act of 1894; but my noble friend realises, I am quite certain, that all we have to do is to administer the Act as Parliament has passed it, and that we have no more power than he has to pass Acts of our own, or to alter the legislation which already exists. There are points, no doubt, in regard to which we share the wish that time for amendment could be found. But that time has not yet arrived, and I do think it is a little hard for my noble friend to

say that the greatest hampering influence on the shipping interest is the Board of Trade, when he knows perfectly well that all that the Board of Trade has to do is to administer the Acts of Parliament as they exist. I hope, in these circumstances, that I have said enough to show that there is absolutely no need for any inquiry, either by a Royal Commission or a Committee, and on behalf of the Government I must ask the House to resist the Motion if my noble friend persists in it.

On Question, resolved in the negative.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR—TRANSPORT HOME OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS—THE "DRAYTON GRANGE."

EARL CARRINGTON: My Lords, I rise to ask the Under Secretary of State for War what is the registered tonnage of the Government hired transport ss. "Drayton Grange," what is her carrying capacity for passengers, and what number of troops were embarked on her last passage from Durban to Australian ports. This transport left Durban about three weeks ago carrying Australian troops, including one of the best regiments that Australia has furnished—namely, the 3rd New South Wales Bushmen, who started in very good condition and were at the time, to use the expression of their commanding officer, fit to go anywhere and do anything. A report has reached this country that all was not well on board. Since I put the Question on the Paper more information has been received. We were informed that three deaths had occurred on the homeward passage, and that several invalids had been landed at Albany, the first port at which the vessel touched. A later Reuter telegram stated that the principal medical officer at Durban declared that the vessel was fitted out to accommodate forty officers and 2,000 men, that she left Durban with forty officers, seven warrant officers, and 1,930 men, and that provisions had been put on board sufficient for six times the number of men who sailed in her. Another telegram from Melborne which came this morning states that the ship had arrived off that port; that five deaths had occurred since she left Albany; that there were ninety cases of enteric, measles, and pneumonia on board; that thirty of the patients were seriously ill, and that four more were in a critical condition. I would like to know the name of the P.M.O. who passed the ship at Durban, and by whom she was inspected and certified as fit to carry forty officers and 2,000 men; whether this transport was originally a passenger ship, a cargo boat, or a cattle boat; whether any officer of the Royal Navy was on board, or whether she was in charge of the skipper; and also how many invalids were left behind at Albany. It is my opinion, which is shared by many in this country and in Australia, that this is hardly the treatment for men who, in time of stress and storm, left their professions and country to fight so gallantly for the Empire.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (The Earl of HARDWICKE): My Lords, in the absence of my noble friend the Under Secretary for War I have been asked to reply to the noble Earl's Question; but I think it would have been more convenient if he had given the War Office private notice of the supplementary Questions to which he has asked me to give a direct answer. I came prepared to reply fully to the Question on the Paper, and will give the noble Earl what information I can with regard to the extra Questions he has put. I may say at once that Mr. Brodrick is prepared to make any inquiry that may be necessary into the statements that have appeared in the Press regarding this ship, and, therefore, if the information I can give at this moment is not sufficient, the War Office will be able to convey privately to the noble Earl anything he wishes to know. The "Drayton Grange" belongs to the Houlder Line, and is a twin-screw vessel of 6,592 tons gross, built in 1901, 450 feet long and 55 feet beam. Including her shelter deck, which was utilised on this occasion, her tonnage was 8,000. She is a large cargo ship, carrying on her ordinary trade forty-four first-class passengers only, and she has a Board of Trade certificate for that number. She is not a hired transport, but a freight ship engaged at rates per head for the voyage. She was surveyed by the naval authorities at the Cape, passed for forty officers and 2,000 men, and her 'tween decks were fitted up as usual, in accordance with the Transport

Regulations, each man having a hammock berth, and the usual hospital accommodation being provided. The principal transport officer in South Africa, and the principal medical officer at Durban, deny categorically that there was any overcrowding, and the latter further states that all the troops embarked in good health, and that no case of infection was on board. The actual number embarked at Durban were forty-one officers, seven warrant officers, and 1,934 men. As the noble Earl stated, reports have appeared in the Press of an outbreak of measles on board. The only information the War Office have of that is a telegram from the owners of the "Drayton Grange," to the effect that the vessel had arrived at Albany, and that an outbreak of measles had occurred. We have no information with regard to the deaths to which the noble Earl referred.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH: My Lords, I am glad to hear that the War Office intend to inquire very thoroughly into the matter, because it is not a solitary case, complaints having been made with respect to other transports, notably the "Britannia," which conveyed troops from South Africa to New Zealand. In the latter case, complaints were made of overcrowding, and it was also stated that the men were not only packed like sardines but were very badly fed. In that ship also, there was an outbreak of measles. There were, in all, fifty-five cases of serious illness—mostly measles — requiring treatment in hospital, and it is said that the hospital accommodation was insufficient, and that three deaths from pneumonia occurred on board. The question was brought before the New Zealand House of Legislature, and the acting Premier said he would take care that a full inquiry into all the facts of the case was made in New Zealand, and he further promised to communicate at once, by cable, with the home Government to secure that, in future, greater care should be exercised in the conveyance of our colonial troops from South Africa to their respective homes. All will agree that it is most desirable that these colonial troops should not be allowed to go home with what I may call a bad taste in their mouths. It is claimed—I hope rightly claimed—that the effect of the war in South Africa has been to draw closer the ties between the colonies and ourselves. That operation has, I am afraid, been rather an expensive one; and it would indeed be foolish to spoil the good work that has been done by any false economy in the equipment of the transports.

LICENSING BILL.

Returned from the Commons with the Amendments agreed to, with a consequential Amendment to the Bill.

Commons Consequential Amendment considered (on Motion).

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (The Earl of HALSBURY): My Lords, I beg to move that this House do agree with the House of Commons in the consequential Amendment which has been made in this measure. The nature of the Amendment is this, that whereas, under the Amendment that your Lordships agreed to, an occasional licence might be obtained from two magistrates when the circumstances were such that the parties had not previously applied in time, the consequential Amendment is that the magistrates should have jurisdiction to consider whether the parties ought to have applied to the regular meeting of the magistrates, and not, as it were, have a selected tribunal for themselves. I think your Lordships will agree that the Amendment is a very proper one, and I move that the House do agree with it.

Amendment agreed to.

House adjourned at Six o'clock, till Tomorrow, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 7th August, 1902.

The House met at Two of the clock.

PRIVATE BILL STANDING ORDERS.

THE CHAIRMAN OF WAYS AND MEANS (Mr. J. W. LOWTHER, Cumberland, Penrith): In moving the addition to the Standing Order which stands in my name on the Paper, I may briefly explain

that the effect of the Amendment is that any Bill which deals with a trust in the nature of an educational charity will in future have to be deposited at the Office of the Education Department as well as with the Charity Commission as heretofore.

Standing Order No. 33, relating to Private Business, read and amended, by adding, at the end of sub-section (12), the words, "and at the Office of the Board of Education."

That the following new Standing Order 134*e* should follow Standing Order No. 134*d*—

"It shall be competent to the referees on private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the petitioners, being the Conservators, constituted under Act of Parliament, or under a scheme or an order of the Board of Agriculture, having the control, regulation, or management of any forest, common, or open space alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill."

MR. HERBERT LEWIS (Flint Boroughs) asked what provision there was in the Standing Order to enable a society like the Commons Preservation Society to have a *locus standi* ?

*MR. J. W. LOWTHER said that the Commons Preservation Society *per se* would not have a *locus standi* under this Standing Order; but the Order met their requirements, having been suggested by themselves.

New Standing Order, to follow Standing Order No. 134*d*—

134*e*. Resolved, That it shall be competent to the Referees on Private Bills, if they think fit, to admit the Petitioners, being the Conservators, constituted under Act of Parliament, or under a scheme or an order of the Board of Agriculture, having the control, regulation, or management of any forest, common, or open space alleged to be injuriously affected by a Bill, to be heard against such Bill.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of the House.

Standing Order No. 255, at end, add—

In the case of Petitions for Provisional Orders deposited on or before the 17th day of April, which are directed to be proceeded with as Bills, the substituted Bills may be deposited on or before the ensuing 17th day of December, and all Notices given, or other proceedings taken, in respect of such Petitions and substituted Bills, shall be applicable to such Bills.

*MR. J. W. LOWTHER explained that under the Scotch Private Bill Legislation Procedure Act the Lord Chairman and himself had to meet and decide what Bills were to go forward as Provisional Orders, and what as Bills. This Standing Order would provide that, in cases in which it was decided that a Provisional Order should go forward as a Bill, the Provisional Order deposited in the Scotch Office should be dealt with as if it were a Bill, and the Notices deposited should be treated as if they had been deposited in regard to a Bill and not a Provisional Order.

Standing Order No. 255 read and amended by adding, at the end thereof, the words—

"In the case of Petitions for Provisional Orders deposited on or before the 17th day of April, which are directed to be proceeded with as Bills, the substituted Bills may be deposited on or before the ensuing 17th day of December, and all Notices given, or other proceedings taken, in respect of such Petitions and substituted Bills, shall be applicable to such Bills."—(*The Chairman of Ways and Means.*)

NEW WRIT.

New Writ for the Borough of Belfast (South Belfast Division), in the room of William Johnston, esquire, deceased. —(*Sir William Walrond.*)

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to: Yardley Charity Bill, Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation Bill, Isle of Man (Customs) Bill, Pacific Cable Bill, without Amendment.

Amendment to: Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8) Bill [Lords], Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [Lords].

Amendments to: Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [Lords], Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Bill [Lords], Great Northern and City Railway Bill [Lords], Birmingham and Midland Tramways Bill [Lords], Devonport Corporation (General Powers) Bill [Lords], Devonport Corporation (Water) Bill [Lords], Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways Bill [Lords], Ystradfellte Water Bill [Lords], Wigan Corporation Bill [Lords], North Staffordshire Tramways Bill [Lords], Mexborough and Swinton Tramways Bill [Lords], Liverpool Cathedral Bill [Lords], Swansea Corporation Bill [Lords], Nottingham Corporation Bill [Lords], Margate Corporation Water Bill [Lords], Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill [Lords], Dover Harbour Bill [Lords], Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited, Bill [Lords], Menai Bridge Urban District Council Bill [Lords], Whitstable Improvement Bill [Lords], without Amendment.

PETITIONS.

EAST INDIA (COST OF MAINTENANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS).

Petition from Bombay, for readjustment; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: From Deptford; Peterborough; and Swindon; to lie upon the Table.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions for alteration: From Shrewsbury; Blackburn; Crewe; and Ossett; to lie upon the Table.

PLUMBERS' REGISTRATION BILL.

Petition from Harrogate, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 1889.

Copies presented, of Minutes sanctioning the subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of the Act, for the following counties: county of Essex (fourth minute), dated 29th July, 1902; county of Pembroke (third minute), dated 29th July, 1902; county of Stafford (fifth minute), dated 24th July, 1902; [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

TRAMWAY ORDERS.

Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade of their Proceedings under the Tramways Act, 1870, during the Session of 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the urban districts of Worsborough and Hoyland Nether, and in the parish of Taukersley, in the rural district of Wortley, in the West Riding of the county of York (Barnsley and District Light Railways (Extensions) Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the city of York, and in the North and East Ridings of the county of York, from Foss Islands to Cliffe Common (Derwent Valley Light Railway Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, amending the Colne and Trawden Light Railways Order, 1901 (Colne and Trawden Light Railways (Capital and further Powers Amendment) Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the urban district of Llanelly and in the rural district of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen (Llanelly and District Light Railway Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade,

authorising the construction, in the county of Durham, of light railways in the borough of Darlington, and thence to Cockerton and Haughton-le-Skerne in the rural district of Darlington (Darlington Light Railways Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the deviation and extension of light railways authorised by the Doncaster Corporation Light Railways Order, 1899, and for other purposes (Doncaster Corporation Light Railways (Deviation, etc.) Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAYS ACT, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction of light railways in the county of Ross and Cromarty at Dingwall, and between Conan Station on the Highland Railway and Cromarty (Cromarty and Dingwall Light Railway Order, 1902) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LIGHT RAILWAY BILL, 1896.

Copy presented, of Order made by the Light Railway Commissioners, and modified and confirmed by the Board of Trade, authorising the construction and working as a light railway of the railway authorised by the Vale of Rheidol (Light) Railway Act, 1897, and amending the Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (Aberayron Extension) Order, 1898 (Vale of Rheidol Light Railway (Amendment Order, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

Copy presented, of Return showing the lives lost by wreck, drowning, or other accident in British merchant ships registered in the United Kingdom during the years 1881 and 1891 to 1901 inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 8537]) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS ACTS, 1882 and 1890.

Copy presented, of Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the Working of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 1882 and 1890, with Appendices (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper [C. 733]) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

GAS AND WATER ORDERS.

Copy presented, of Report by the Board of Trade of their proceedings under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, during the session of 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES (1900-1901).

Copy presented, of Abstract of the Returns of Shipping Casualties which occurred on or near the coasts or in the rivers and harbours of the United Kingdom from the 1st July, 1900, to 30th June, 1901, and of the Returns of Shipping Casualties to British Vessels elsewhere than on the coasts of the United Kingdom, and to Foreign Vessels on or near the coasts, or in rivers and harbours, of British Possessions Abroad, &c., with Charts and Appendices [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 25th June; *Sir Howard Vincent*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 338.]

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND, 1901.

Copy presented, of Eleventh Decennial Census of the Population of Scotland, taken 31st March, 1901, with Report (Vol. I.) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES (SCOTLAND).

Copy presented, of Forty-sixth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland (Abstracts of 1900) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

Copy presented, of Rule made by the Secretary for Scotland appointing the Police Cells at Dunoon, in the county of Argyll, to be a legal prison for the detention of prisoners for a period not exceeding three days before or during or after trial [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 339.]

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

Copy presented, of Rule made by the Secretary for Scotland as to the appointment of a Visiting Committee to the Police Cells Prison at Dunoon [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 340.]

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).

Copy presented, of Rule made by the Secretary for Scotland appointing the new prison lately erected at Inverness a legal place of detention for all descriptions of criminal and civil prisoners, and providing that all Rules and Orders applicable to the present prison of Inverness shall be applicable to the said new prison [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 341.]

DEATHS FROM STARVATION OR ACCELERATED BY PRIVATION (LONDON.)

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 24th February; *Mr. Talbot*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 342.]

TRADE REPORTS (ANNUAL SERIES).

Copies presented, of Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, Nos. 2873 and 2874 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

NAVY (EXCEPTIONS TO KING'S REGULATIONS).

Copy presented, of List of Exceptions to the King's Regulations as to Pay, Non-effective Pay, and Allowances during the year 1901-2 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

NAVAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Account presented, of Deposits in Naval Savings Banks, and the payments thereof, and the interests thereon, etc., during the financial year 1900-1901 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 343.]

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Account presented, showing the Receipt and Expenditure of Naval Prize, Bounty, Salvage, and other Moneys between the 1st April, 1901, and 31st March, 1902 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 344.]

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Copies presented, of Two Orders entitled respectively "The Jersey (Animals) Order of 1902," and "The Alderney (Animals) Order of 1902" [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.

Papers laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the House—

1. Inquiry into Charities (county of Lancaster).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 8th August, 1898; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]: to be printed. [No. 345.]

2. Inquiry into Charities (Administrative county of Durham).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 14th February, 1900; *Mr. Grant Lawson*]; to be printed. [No. 346.]

3. Inquiry into Charities (county of Wilts.).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 9th August, 1901; *Mr. Griffith Boscawen*]; to be printed. [No. 347.]

4. Charitable Endowments (London).—Further Return relative thereto [ordered 2nd August, 1894; *Mr. Francis Stevenson*]; to be printed. [No. 348.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CIRCULATED WITH THE VOTES.

Cab Accidents.

SIR HOWART VINCENT (Sheffield, Central): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department if the Returns of the Public Carriage Department of the Metropolitan Police afford any information as to the number of accidents last year in hansom cabs; and if, by legislation or otherwise, some improvement can be brought about in the arrangement of the window so as to secure greater safety to the passenger, and bring it, as in Manchester, under the latter's control instead of that of the driver.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) The number of accidents in hansom cabs brought to the notice of the police in the course of last year (1901) was ninety-four. Of this number thirty-nine were caused by collisions; forty-three from the horse falling; and twelve from various causes, such as the breaking of harness, a wheel breaking, etc. In no case reported to the police does it appear that injury was caused by the arrangement of

the window; and though the present vehicle is doubtless not perfect, it would hardly appear that any legislation is demanded in the direction suggested in the Question. If any effective substitute for the present window is suggested, the Commissioner of Police would have it brought to the notice of proprietors, as is invariably done when attention is drawn to desirable improvements. The adoption of these improvements, however, is a matter for the makers and the owners of these convenient and popular vehicles, who would promptly respond to any public demand for alteration. Every care is taken to see that the licensed hansom cabs are fit for use.

Civil Service—Assistant Abstractor Clerks.

MR. NANNETTI (Dublin, College Green): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether the scheme for improving the increments, but not the initial salary, of new class assistant clerks (abstractors) of the Civil Service will be shortly communicated to the Department; and whether the benefits will be extended to those clerks who have entered the service since the class was formed seven years ago, by placing them on a salary to which their number of years' service would entitle them under the new rules, and thus place them on a level with those who now enter.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) (1) The Departments concerned were informed of the scheme on the 21st ultimo. (2) I can hold out no hope that the retrospective benefits referred to in the Question will be given to assistant clerks appointed before 1st April last.

Deep Sea Fishermen's Mission—Tobacco.

SIR JOHN COLOMB (Great Yarmouth): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether, as tobacco is permitted to be shipped duty free on board vessels of the Deep Sea Missions to Seamen, while the men serving on lightships have to pay duty on the tobacco they consume, the case of these men can be considered with a view to enable them to have tobacco for their own consumption duty free while actually employed on board these ships.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The shipment of tobacco, free of duty, as ship's stores, is governed by Section 126 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, which restricts the practice to vessels which are not less than forty tons burthen, and which are proceeding to parts beyond the seas. The vessels of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen are allowed to take tobacco on board, duty free, under this section, for sale to fishermen engaged on the North Sea fishing grounds—the Board of Customs being advised that such vessels can properly be considered as vessels proceeding to parts beyond the seas. Lightships, however, stand on an entirely different footing, since, lying as they do at anchor, they cannot be said to be vessels proceeding to parts beyond the seas. Most of them, in fact, lie within the territorial waters of the United Kingdom, and approach in character to coasting vessels, to which the Board have no power under the law to allow the shipment of tobacco free of duty.

Castlebar (Mayo) Post Office.

DR. AMBROSE (Mayo, W.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, what progress has been made in the erection of the new post office at Castlebar, County Mayo.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Board of Public Works expect to invite tenders for the erection of the new post office at Castlebar very shortly.

Armour Orders for New Cruisers.

MR. JAMES HOPE (Sheffield, Brightside): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether any orders have been given out in respect of the armour required for the cruisers authorised under the Estimates of the last financial year.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) No armour has yet been ordered for the cruisers referred to, but the tenders have been under consideration and the orders are now about to be placed.

Keyham Naval Engineering College—Students' Coronation Holidays.

MR. BOND (Nottingham, E.): To ask the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he is aware that the students in the Royal Naval Engineering College at Keyham have not been granted an extra week's holiday this year in celebration of

the Coronation; and, having regard to His Majesty's expressed wish on the subject of all schools, whether an extra week may be granted to them at Michaelmas or Christmas.

(*Answered by Mr. Arnold-Forster.*) It is not intended to grant any extra vacation either to the engineer students or the naval cadets this year in celebration of the Coronation, as it would not be in the interests of these young officers to curtail their period of training. His Majesty's wishes on this subject are understood as having reference to schools, and not to institutions in which officers of the Royal Navy are undergoing instruction.

Indian Cantonment Code—Supposed Extension to Hyderabad.

MR. H. J. WILSON (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth): To ask the Secretary of State for India if he will state why Section 204 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, was extended on 27th June last to the city of Hyderabad, and to 109 villages in the vicinity of the Hyderabad Cantonment; and will he state the area so affected.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) I have received no information on this subject, but I may point out that Section 204 of the Code cannot operate in the city of Hyderabad and 109 adjoining villages as suggested by the Question. These localities are outside the jurisdiction of the Governor General in Council.

Coronation—Cost of Entertaining Indian Guests and Troops.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.E.): To ask the Secretary of State for India if he can state the result of the communications which he has held with the Treasury with regard to the payment of the expenses of the guests and troops invited from India to the Coronation, and of their entertainment; whether the Government of India have expressed any opinion with regard to the levying of the whole or any part of those charges from the Indian Exchequer; and if he will place upon the Table of the House copies of the correspondence between himself and the Treasury as well as any that may have taken place between the India Office and the Government of India on the subject.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The communications are still proceeding, but with every prospect of arriving at a satisfactory decision. When the correspondence is concluded I will consider if it should be published.

Merchant Shipping—Arrest (in Civil Proceedings) of Foreign Vessels causing Collision.

MR. BRYN ROBERTS (Carnarvonshire, Eifion): To ask the President of the Board of Trade whether he is aware that a foreign ship that has caused the loss of life to a British sailor by negligent collision cannot be arrested in this country at the suit of the relatives in an action for compensation; and whether he will take steps to amend the law so as to enable in such case proceedings to be taken *in rem.*

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) I believe the law to be as is stated. I cannot give any promise as to legislation.

Buenos Ayres—Arrest of British Subject J. A. Evans.

MR. BRYN ROBERTS: To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that a British subject named John A. Evans, a native of Holyhead, was in March last arrested at Buenos Ayres on a false charge of passing as base coin a Jubilee English sovereign, which he had received in payment of his wages from a firm of English shipowners, and confined for fifteen days in a prison without proper sanitary arrangements or sleeping accommodation, in the company of prisoners of the lowest class, and ultimately, through the intervention of British merchants, tried and acquitted without having received any assistance from the British Consul, to whom he appealed on his arrest; and whether His Majesty's Government will demand compensation for this young man.

(*Answered by Lord Cranborne.*) A complaint has been received from Mr. Evans of his alleged arrest and imprisonment by the Brazilian authorities at Para, not Buenos Ayres, on a charge of tendering false money. Steps are being taken to verify the facts of the case and to obtain a Report upon it. Until this Report is received it would be impossible to consider the question of compensation.

Irish Land Purchase — Apjohn Estate, Grean, Limerick.

MR. LUNDON (Limerick, E.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether any advance has been made for the sale of the estate of the late Michael Marshall Lloyd Apjohn, in the parish of Grean and county of Limerick, since January last; will he state how matters stand in regard to it, and take measures to ensure an early sale.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) I am informed that the final notice to tenants is now ready for service and that the rental will be settled in November. The sale might have been completed long since but for the fact that several of the tenants withheld payment of their rents.

Finlay Estate, County Cavan.

MR. M'GOVERN (Cavan, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is he aware that the tenants on the Finlay estate, in County Cavan, made an agreement with the receiver and owners in April, 1898, to purchase their holdings, and that the receiver did not lodge these agreements in court but continued to collect the old rent off the tenants, although the terms were that the tenants were only to pay one half-year's rent to May, 1898, and interest on purchase money after that date; is he aware that the tenants were obliged to make an application to the Land Commissioner in November, 1901, to stop legal proceedings against them, and to compel the receiver and owners to carry out their agreement of April, 1898; and, seeing that the Land Commissioner made an order to have the agreement of 1898 carried out notwithstanding the opposition of the receiver, and that the receiver on the 24th July, 1902, asked the Land Commissioner to set aside this order, although three-fourths of the tenants had already complied with it, will he direct inquiries to be made as to the reason for the agreements to purchase, which were signed by the tenants, not being lodged in court.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) In respect to the first paragraph I would refer to my reply to the hon. Member's previous Question of the 14th March last.† The Land Commission has no jurisdiction such as is suggested in the second paragraph. The Commission has not made and has no power to make such an order, nor was such an order made by the Land Judge in whose court the estate is administered. On the 30th July Mr. Justice Ross issued directions as to the amount of rent each tenant is required to pay, as a condition precedent to the completion of the sales. The provisional agreements made with the tenants were taken into consideration in arriving at these sums. In default of payment, the receiver has been instructed to take proceedings for recovery of the moneys.

† See (4) *Debates*, cv., 48.

Tottenham Estate, County Leitrim.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that eviction notices have been served on the Tottenham estate, County Leitrim; can he state the number of such notices; how long has this estate been in the hands of the Land Courts in Ireland; whether the tenants have made applications to purchase; and whether he would endeavour to stay evictions pending a settlement of the estate.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Ejectment decrees have been obtained against twenty-seven tenants on this estate. A receiver over the property was appointed two years ago, since when no rent has been paid by the tenants, although he was authorised to take two years' rent and give a clear receipt to November, 1900 In view of the attitude of the tenants I understand that the Land Judge will not take any steps with a view to facilitate the sale of the estate, but will direct the receiver to enforce payment of rent. I have no power to intervene in the manner suggested.

Local Government (Ireland) Act, Rules and Orders.

MR. T. M. HEALY (Louth, N.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he would, as soon as the Local Gove nment Bill becomes law, at once issue a Return of the Rules and Orders under the Local Government Act (in continuation of Parliamentary Papers, No. 360, of Session 1899, and Nos. 359 and 360, of Session 1900).

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The Return will be issued in the event stated. Its preparation, with an index, must, however, occupy some little time.

Kerry County Council Finance.

MR. MURPHY (Kerry, E.); To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will take the necessary steps to enable the Kerry County Council to effect a saving by consolidating their outstanding loans, and cause the Local Government Board to sanction the proposed arrangement.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) It is open to a County Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to borrow money for consolidating the debts of the county. The Kerry County Council objects to the condition contained in Article 22 (4) of the Schedule to the Local Government (Application of Enactments) Order, 1898, requiring that all money reborrowed shall be repaid within the period fixed for the discharge of the original loan, and has asked the Board to seek powers to alter this provision. The Board has informed the Council that the period for the repayment of loans is fixed in each case on consideration of the probable duration and continuing utility of the works for which the loan is obtained.

Irish Land Act, 1887—Statistics.

MR. T. M. HEALY: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland how many leaseholders have fixed fair rents, and how many tenants have been turned into caretakers under the Land Act of 1887.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The number of leaseholders in whose cases fair rents have been fixed was 26,812 to the end of June last. The number of notices served under the 7th Section of the Act in the same period was 78,411. There is no information available showing the proportion of tenants included in the latter number who have been restored to the position of present tenants, but there is good reason for believing that redemptions have been of frequent occurrence. The percentage of actual evictions throughout Ireland under Section 7 of the Act, since it became law, on the total number of notices served under the section is only 9 per cent.

Irish School Teachers—Case of Mr. T. Coleman.

MR. FLYNN (Cork, N.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can say why Mr. Thomas Coleman, who entered Drumcondra Training College in 1898 as third class teacher, and passed with special distinction in 1900 into the first division of second class, and who was subsequently appointed principal of Lahain National School, County Cork, District No. 56, Roll 3,548, has since been paid only the salary attached to the lowest division of third grade, notwithstanding that the Commissioners of National Education have promised special consideration to such cases.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Prior to Mr. Coleman's admission to the training college in 1898 he had been merely recognised as monitor. On leaving the college at the end of the course in 1900 he passed the final examination, as stated, with "special distinction." He was appointed teacher for the first time on the 17th September, 1900, and became as regards emoluments subject to the following rule, which is taken from the Code presented to Parliament in July, 1900, viz.:—"Future teachers recognised for the first time will rank on appointment in the third grade only." No promise of "special consideration" was given by the Commissioners that is applicable to his case.

Labourers' Dwellings—Cavan Urban District Council.

MR. M'GOVERN: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is he aware that the Cavan Urban District Council have applied for the sanction of the Local Government Board to borrow the sum of £1,400 to build houses for artisans and labourers, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act; and, seeing that it was proved at the inquiry that twenty-seven families in the town of Cavan had been evicted within the last month owing to the insanitary condition of their houses, that some of these families had to occupy houses condemned by the sanitary authority, and

that the opposition to the scheme was confined to one landlord, can he state the reason of the delay of the sanction of the Local Government Board to the application for this loan.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The local inquiry, which is an essential preliminary to the consideration of the issue of a loan in all such cases, was held at Cavan so recently as the 24th ultimo. A decision will be come to as soon as possible.

Constabulary—Allowances to Inspector Rogers, of Trim.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will explain why District Inspector Rogers, of Trim, who resides in the disused military barracks at a rent of £10 a year, receives a lodging allowance of £45 a year; and why he receives an allowance of 15s. per night once a month for inspecting a station in his district twenty-one miles distant to which he drives with his horse, for which he is allowed forage.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) District Inspector Rogers receives the ordinary lodging allowance payable to all officers of his rank, namely, £40, not £45 per annum. Officers in receipt of the allowance make their own arrangements for obtaining houses. A subsistence allowance of 15s. is payable to district inspectors for each night necessarily absent from home on duty.

Irish Teachers' Examinations.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, have any complaints been made to the Commissioners of National Education as to the difficulty of questions in algebra set to teachers at the July examination; was there any promise or hope that such difficult questions would not be set; and will he advise the Commissioners to moderate this part of their programme next session.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Complaints of this character have been received. They are at present being investigated, and the whole matter will be carefully considered by the Commissioners.

MR. HAVILAND-BURKE (King's County, Tullamore): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland when the results of the Fifth Year Monitor's Examination, held in April, 1902, under the Commissioners of National Education, will be issued; and what is the cause of the delay of nearly four months in publishing the results.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Lists of the successful candidates have been sent to the training colleges. Details of the examination will be issued to the candidates within a few days.

Essex Regiment—Badge of the Eagle.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, Chelmsford): To ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office, having regard to the fact that the 44th Regiment of the Line (now the Essex Regiment) captured a French Eagle at Salamanca in 1812, and in consideration of the services of the regiment in the Peninsular and for the last 100 years, whether it will now be allowed (in common with certain other corps) to bear the badge of the eagle on the blue serge, mess kit, and full dress uniform.

(*Answered by Lord Stanley.*) The Essex Regiment have the eagle on the mess jacket collar and on their regimental colour. Sanction has been given them to wear it on their mess dress buttons and on their full dress uniform.

Newton Burrows Rifle Range.

MR. D. A. THOMAS (Merthyr Tydvil): To ask the Secretary of State for War if he can say what amount has been spent by the Porthcawl Urban Council on Newton Burrows to meet the requirement of the War Office; what land has been acquired by the War Office in the neighbourhood; and when it is proposed to commence the construction of rifle ranges there.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) As regards the amount spent by the Porthcawl Urban District Council I have no information. The area of the land leased by the War Office is about 350 acres. The commencement of the work is delayed at present owing to the action of one of the lessors.

Reservists—Arrangements for remaining with the Colours.

SIR HOWARD VINCENT: To ask the Secretary of State for War if he

will state how many vacancies it is estimated will occur among the Officers, the non-commissioned officers, and men of the regular Army during the next three months; what steps are being taken to retain in the Army those returning from South Africa on the conclusion of their engagement for the war; and will their field service be allowed to count towards pensions.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) I am afraid it is impossible to estimate the possible vacancies at present with any degree of accuracy. I have thought it right, in view of the possible difficulty in obtaining employment when so large a number of men are being discharged, to allow reservists who desire to do so to remain with the colours, and it remains to be seen how large a number may decide to avail themselves of this permission. The last part of the Question is not understood; field service reckons like other service towards pension.

South Africa—Martial Law—Case of D. J. De Wet.

MR. KEIR HARDIE (Merthyr Tydvil): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether Mr. D. J. De Wet is still confined as a prisoner, without trial or charge preferred against him, in the Military camp at Matjesfontein; and, if so, what steps are being taken to have him set at liberty.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) I have no information in regard to this particular case, but I have no reason to suppose that he is being detained.

Return of Troops—Third Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment.

COLONEL STOPFORD-SACKVILLE (Northamptonshire, N.): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is able to give the approximate date when the 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment will return from South Africa.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) I am afraid it is at present impossible to fix the exact date for the departure of this battalion from South Africa. It is one of the last on the Militia roster, but it is expected to leave next month.

Canteen Committee's Report.

MR. REGINALD LUCAS (Portsmouth): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether the Canteen Committee has submitted its Report; and, if not can he say when it is likely to do so; and whether the decision arrived at in regard to that Report will be communicated to the House before any important alterations are made in the existing system.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The Committee is still taking evidence, and I am not, therefore, in a position to make any statement in reply to this Question.

Batta and Gratuities for Officers Serving in South Africa.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL (Oldham): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether his attention has been called to the fact that the same amount of batta is paid to all officers, irrespective of their length of service in the field in South Africa; and whether, since batta is intended to compensate officers for loss and wear of their uniforms and equipment due to conditions of war, he will endeavour to make some discrimination proportioned to length of service in the field.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) A war gratuity is given and not batta. It would not be practicable to re-adjust the gratuity after the conclusion of the war.

Sandhurst College Disturbances.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL: To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is yet in a position to state the result of the reconsideration of the cases of the three servants lately discharged from Sandhurst in connection with the recent incident at that College.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) A decision will be given within a few days on these cases.

South Africa—Repatriation of Boer Prisoners.

MR. HAVILAND-BURKE: To ask the Secretary of State for War whether his attention has been drawn to Article 20 of the Hague International Convention, which sets forth that after the conclusion of peace the repatriation of

prisoners of war shall take place as speedily as possible; and seeing that the possession of sufficient means is being made a condition for the return of Transvaal Republic or Orange Free State prisoners of war, now interned in Lisbon or elsewhere, to South Africa, and in view of the destruction of property in the Transvaal and Free State, will he say whether the imposition of such a test will be persevered with, and, if so, by what persons or tribunals the test will be imposed.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The hon. Member is under a misapprehension. There is no such condition as that mentioned in the question governing the return of prisoners of war.

Transvaal War of 1881—Medals.

DR. THOMPSON (Monaghan, N.): To ask the Secretary of State for War if he will now reconsider the decision of former Governments and grant a medal to the officers and men who served in the Transvaal War of 1881.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) It is not proposed to reconsider this question.

Notification of Soldiers' Deaths—Case of Private James.

MR. M'KENNA (Monmouthshire, N.): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he has any information as to the fate of No. 6,693, Private John James, 3rd South Wales Borderers, who is alleged to have been killed on the 25th February, near Klerksdorp; and whether he is in a position to give an official notification of his death.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) No official notification of the death of this man has been received, but inquiry is being made by telegram.

Taxation of Transvaal Gold Mines.

MR. BUTCHER (York): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, with reference to the tax of 10 per cent. on the annual net produce of gold mines in the Transvaal, imposed by the Proclamation of 5th June, 1902, the Government will reconsider the provision whereby, in estimating such net produce, an allowance or deduction is to be made in respect of the exhaustion of the mines; whether the attention of the Government has been called to the difficulty of estimating the life of a gold mine, and to the fact that in most gold mining companies, profits can be, and are, distributed amongst the shareholders without making any provision for the exhaustion of the mines; and whether, assuming that the allowance in respect of the exhaustion of the mines is maintained, he will consider the advisability of such allowance being computed on a 5 per cent. basis, instead of a 3 per cent. basis, as provided by the Proclamation.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) I am aware that the Proclamation has been criticised on the ground stated, but I am not prepared to reconsider it until experience has shown how far it requires Amendment.

Pauper Domicile—Pontefact Mohill Dispute.

MR. TULLY (Leitrim, S.): To ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he is aware that the Pontefract Board of Guardians decided on Saturday last to continue paying outdoor relief to John and Bridget Gilmore, who are now residing in Mohill Union, Ireland; and whether, as this aged couple were deported to Mohill Union seven years ago, and have no connection with that union, he will reconsider his refusal to sanction the payment of this relief.

(*Answered by Mr. Walter Long.*) I received yesterday a further communication from the Guardians in which the circumstances of the case are more fully explained. Looking to their very exceptional character I propose to sanction the payment.

Building on Disused Burial Grounds.

MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether his attention has been called to several recent cases in which faculties have been granted by the Consistory Court of the Diocese of London for the erection of buildings upon disused burial grounds in London; whether it is the fact that the buildings so permitted by these faculties were not enlargements of a church, but other buildings, in respect of which no exception is

made to the general prohibition of the erection of buildings on such burial grounds contained in The Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884; whether any and what steps can be taken to secure the due observance of the provisions of the last-mentioned Act in order that these open spaces may be reserved for the use of the public; or whether, if the law is defective, he will take any steps to have it amended.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) I have referred to the Chancellor of the Diocese, and am informed by him that in all cases in which he has granted faculties for the erection of buildings upon disused burial grounds he was satisfied that the buildings were enlargements of a place of worship within the meaning of The Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884. It does not appear, on the facts before me, that an Amendment of the law is required. There is a right of appeal from the Consistory Court to the Court of Arches, and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, besides the procedure by writ of prohibition if the Ecclesiastical Court exceeds its jurisdiction. I may add that I understand that the Chancellor of the Diocese will make it a rule of court that due notice of applications for faculties of this kind shall be given to the London County Council, who have powers under The Disused Burial Grounds Acts.

Royal Patriotic Fund.

MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether it has been decided that the Royal Patriotic Fund should be wound up; and, if so, whether any of the officials are still drawing their salaries.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) A Bill dealing with this subject has been prepared, but pressure of business has made its introduction this Session impossible. The officials of the Patriotic Fund Commission are still performing their very heavy duties, and are drawing their salaries.

(2.15) *QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.*

South Africa—War Gratuities.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, Chelmsford): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War whether the additional pay promised to the troops serving over eighteen months in South Africa applies to officers; and whether officers whose corps are detained in South Africa will be allowed free passages out and home when on leave.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): The War Gratuity, to which the hon. Member apparently alludes, does not apply to officers. As regards passages, it is intended to give indulgence passages, in all cases where it is practicable, to officers returning home on leave.

Sale of Army Horses.

CAPTAIN DONELAN (Cork Co., E): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for War if he can state the number of horses purchased for the South African War which have been sold by public auction since the conclusion of the War, together with the average price paid and the average price received.

MR. BRODRICK: 1,080 horses have been sold in England by public auction. I am not prepared to publish the prices.

CAPTAIN DONELAN: Has the right hon. Gentleman heard that some of those horses were sold at Aldridge's at between £5 and £6 apiece?

[No answer was given.]

Mine Labour—Foreign Immigrants in Southern Rhodesia—Native Labour in the Transvaal.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he can state what number of foreign immigrants have been introduced into Southern Rhodesia for labour in the mines under the Immigration Ordinance, and from what countries such immigrants have been imported; whether he regards the supply of indigenous labour to the mines in Southern Rhodesia to be now satisfactory; and whether any additional provisions, in respect of native labour on the mines in the Transvaal, is contemplated.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon) (for Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN): (1) I cannot state the numbers of foreign immigrants, and I am not aware

that any steps have been taken for introducing foreign labourers since the Act was assented to; (2) I would refer the right hon. Member to the Statement made by Sir M. Clarke and printed on page 129 of Cd. 1200 in regard to the present arrangements, which are provisional—I have no reason to believe that they are not working satisfactorily; (3) No additional provisions have been submitted.

British-Canadian Mail Service.

GENERAL LAURIE (Pembroke and Haverfordwest): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, in the arrangements which are to be made for inviting tenders for a fast Atlantic mail service between Great Britain and a Canadian port, in which this country and the dominion may be jointly interested, he will give consideration to Milford Haven and include it in the terms of the tender as an optional port on this side of the Atlantic.

MR. RITCHIE—(for Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN): I am not aware that any arrangements are being made for inviting tenders for a fast Atlantic Service, but the hon. Member may feel assured that, so far as the matter rests with His Majesty's Government, the question of the terminal port on this side will receive most careful consideration in settling the terms of any contract to which they may become parties.

Pupil Teachers' Centres.

MR. PLUMMER (Newcastle-on-Tyne): I beg to ask the President of the Local Government Board whether, in view of the powers to erect and maintain pupil teachers' centres, which will be conferred upon the new educational authorities under the Education Bill, he will undertake to sanction, under the Local Authorities (Expenses) Act, 1887, any expenditure of School Boards necessary to complete pupil teachers' centres already in course of erection.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. WALTER LONG, Bristol, S.): I shall be prepared to entertain favourably any applications which may be made to me to sanction expenditure incurred by School Boards for the purpose referred to in the Question. It must be understood that the sanction will only remove any difficulty on the part of the auditor in allowing the expenditure, and that I could not promise to give any sanction in respect of works undertaken since the recent decision of the court of appeal.

Importation of Argentine Cattle.

MR. DAVID MACIVER (Liverpool, Kirkdale): I beg to ask the President of the Board of Agriculture if he is in a position to state the conditions which he has asked the Argentine Government to comply with in regard to the importation of live stock into Argentina; and whether he will remove the existing prohibition, and now again allow Argentine cattle to be imported into this country for slaughter at the ports of debarkation.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE (Mr. HANBURY, Preston): As my hon. friend is aware, I am bound by law to maintain the existing prohibition until I am satisfied that the Argentine laws with regard to the importation of animals are such as to afford reasonable security against the introduction of disease. I am in communication with the Argentine Government on the subject of the issue by them of regulations to provide such security, and when such regulations are enforced I see no reason why the ports should not be opened to Argentine fat cattle.

Gedney Drove End Sub-Postmaster.

MR. MANSFIELD (Lincolnshire, Spalding): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether his attention has been drawn to the case of J. T. Walker, who for thirty-six years was sub-postmaster at Gedney Drove End, Lincolnshire, and who has been denied a pension or a retiring gratuity; and whether, seeing that although Mr. Walker had a small baking business he devoted his whole time to the work of the Post Office, he will recommend a pension or gratuity in this case.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Worcestershire, E.): Mr. Walker's appointment was not such as to require him to give his whole time to the public service, and he is not eligible for any award under the Superannuation Acts.

Leverton Postal Arrangements.

MR. MANSFIELD: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that a number of persons residing near Leverton, Boston, have deliveries of letters only three times a week; and can he arrange that they shall have a daily delivery.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: The Postmaster General will cause inquiry to be made on the subject and will communicate the result to the hon. Member as soon as possible.

Holland (Lincolnshire) County Council—Central Classes for Teachers.

MR. MANSFIELD: I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education whether his attention has been drawn to the action of the Holland County Council in closing the existing central classes for teachers; and will he say what steps he proposes to take to ensure such classes being provided.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University): The Board of Education have no knowledge of the closing of any central classes by the Holland County Council. Under the Act recently passed the County Council is responsible for sanctioning the continuance by School Boards of classes and schools giving instruction other than elementary, and the Board of Education have no power to interfere with their discretion.

Dorchester Church School — the Conscience Clause.

MR. H. J. WILSON (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth): I beg to ask the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education who is the correspondent and who are the other Managers of the Church School at Dorchester, Oxfordshire; whether he is aware that on or about 16th July last fifty or more children were withdrawn from religious instruction under the Conscience Clause; whether since 16th July, the girls and infants so withdrawn have been instructed to join in the Hail Mary at the close of the school and to bow to or towards a crucifix on leaving the school; and will he state what steps he will take in the matter.

SIR JOHN GORST: The correspondent is Colonel Blunt, of Manor House, Dorchester. The Board of Education do not keep any register of the other Managers. If complaint is made to the Board of Education of such violation of the Conscience Clause as is described in the Question, supported by *primâ facie* evidence, further inquiries will be made.

White Estate, Bantry.

MR. GILHOOLY (Cork Co., W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state the cause of the delay in the sale of the White Estate (near Bantry); and if he can say approximately when it will take place.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): The Report of the Land Commission on this estate has been made to the Land Judge, and will be considered by him after the vacation.

Irish National Gallery—Attendants' Pay.

MR. FIELD (Dublin, St. Patrick): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will consider the advisability of giving an increase of pay to the attendants in the National Gallery at Merrion Street, Dublin, in view of the fact that there has been recently an increase in their hours of duty.

MR. WYNDHAM: This is a matter that concerns, not the Irish Government, but the Treasury.

Castlecomer Railway Facilities.

MR. FIELD: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the Government will favourably consider the necessity of assisting the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to connect the coal mine of Castlecomer with the main line.

MR. WYNDHAM: This project has not been brought before me. The necessity of assisting a wealthy company is not apparent.

Ireland's Mineral Resources.

MR. FIELD: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a Commission of experts to inquire into and

Report upon the best means of carrying out a survey of the mineral resources of Ireland.

MR. WYNDHAM: The new Department is at present engaged in an investigation of this character. I would refer the hon. Member to my reply of 26th May to the Question of my right hon. friend the Member for South Antrim on the same subject.

Bantry Union Labourers' Cottages Schemes.

MR. GILHOOLY: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state when the arbitrator's award will be made in connection with the scheme for the erection of labourers' cottages in the Bantry Union.

MR. WYNDHAM: Application has not yet been made to the Local Government Board for the appointment of an arbitrator in the matter of the Provisional Order which became absolute on 10th June, and which is presumably the scheme referred to in the Question.

Ex-Constable Keegan.

MR. LUNDON (Limerick, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is he aware that Ex-Constable Keegan, who was connected with Ex-Sergeant Sheridan in the burning of Mrs. Quinlan's hay in Lough, Hospital, County Limerick, in the end of November, 1897, is now living in Ballinderry, County Roscommon, and that Ex-Sergeant Keegan is now prepared to give evidence as to his connection with the Sheridan business; and will he institute a public inquiry into the case.

MR. WYNDHAM: This matter was discussed yesterday. I have no further statement to make.

Hand and Eye Instruction at Cookstown.

MR. DOOGAN (Tyrone, E.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether any class for hand and eye instruction has yet been started in Cookstown; and, if not, can he say when such a class will be opened.

MR. WYNDHAM: It has not yet been found practicable to open such a class in Cookstown, but one will be opened early next year.

Fitzmaurice's Queen's County Estate.

MR. LUNDON: I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can state if the Queen's County portion of the estate of the Fitzmaurices, of Carlow, has yet been sold to the tenants; and whether the tenants on the portion of the estate in Coolnadhoun and Cloheady, County Limerick, may be expected to obtain a purchase within the present year under section 40 of the Land Act of of 1896.

MR. WYNDHAM: A request for a report on the Queen's County portion of the estate was issued on the 29th July. It cannot, at present, be stated when the report will be made. Pending the result of the sale of this portion of the property, no further proceedings will be taken in the matter of the sale of the County Limerick portion.

Belturbet Sanitary Debt.

MR. M'GOVERN (Cavan, W.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is he aware that when Belturbet was constituted an urban sanitary district in 1894 a sum of £330 10s., due by Belturbet to Cavan Poor Law Union for sanitary works, was not enforced or directed to be paid; and, seeing that the Local Government Board since the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act compelled the County Council of County Cavan to bring an action against the Belturbet Urban District Council for this money which action was dismissed by the King's Bench, and that neither the Belturbet Urban Council nor Cavan County Council was responsible for this litigation, will he direct the Local Government Board to pay the law costs incurred.

MR. WYNDHAM: The Local Government Board was not responsible for the failure of the Cavan Guardians to recover this money from the Urban Sanitary Authority, nor did the Board compel the County Council to take the legal proceedings referred to. There are no funds at the Board's disposal to defray the law costs incurred by local bodies in endeavouring to secure what they believe to be their rights.

Police Shadowing in North Kerry.

MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.): I beg to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware

that a man named J. H. Danaher has been followed by police in the district of North Kerry; and whether he can give any assurance that this practice will be discontinued.

MR. WYNDHAM: This man has attended fairs and markets for some time past with the apparent object of boycotting the sale of cattle belonging to the tenant of an evicted farm. His movements on such occasions are now kept under police supervision, and this course will be continued so long as he is believed to be engaged in illegal practices of this nature.

Skibbereen and Baltimore Mails.

MR. GILHOOLY: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he will explain why an arrangement made in the month of May with the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway Company for the conveyance of mails from Skibbereen to Baltimore by rail was not carried out; and will he give the terms of the arrangement, and take steps for it now to be put into effect with a view to the promotion of the fishing industry.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: Before the arrangement with the Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway Company for the conveyance of the mails from Skibbereen to Baltimore by rail can be carried out, the Postmaster General finds it necessary to take steps for opening a sub-post office at Creagh, instead of the existing sub-post office at Oldcourt. It has not yet been practicable to carry out this change; but the matter will be proceeded with as quickly as possible.

Creagh Railway Station Post Office.

MR. GILHOOLY: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he has received petitions against the contemplated change of the sub-post office from Old Court to Creagh Railway Station (near Skibbereen); whether he is aware that the approach to the railway station is by level crossings; and, seeing that there is only one man on duty there to act as signals porter and station master, he will arrange that he shall not be appointed as sub-postmaster.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: The Postmaster General will cause further enquiry to be made into the questions raised by the hon. Member, and the result shall be communicated to him as soon as possible.

Ballyduff Postal Arrangements.

MR. FLAVIN: I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that inconvenience is being caused to the people of the postal district of Ballyduff, North Kerry, by the fact of their not having a Sunday delivery of mails. Whether he is aware that a salmon fishery exists in the district as well as several creameries, the success of which will depend on the delivery of Sunday's mails quoting prices for shipments of fish and butter by first trains on Monday morning. And whether, seeing that all the towns are in receipt of Sunday delivery, the Government will accede to the request of the people of Ballyduff town and district by granting Sunday delivery of mails to them also.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: When the question of affording a Sunday post to Ballyduff, North Kerry, was under consideration, about this time last year, the cost of the service six days a week was found to be so high as, compared with the amount of correspondence that the further expense involved in the establishment of a Sunday post, was not warranted. The Postmaster General does not anticipate that the circumstances of the case have since materially changed, but he will have inquiry made, and will communicate further with the hon. Member.

MR. FLAVIN: Is the hon. Gentleman aware that in the adjoining districts where there is a Sunday delivery the mail is no larger than at Ballyduff?

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: That is possible, and if so, it is a non-paying service. The Postmaster General is, however, prepared to reconsider this case.

MR. FLAVIN: This is the fourth or fifth time the question has been "considered."

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: Yes, and up to the present the Postmaster General has been unable to see his way to accede to the request. He will now reconsider the case, in the light of the new facts.

Longford Senior Postman.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): I beg to ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware that the office of senior postman in Longford is to be given to a man from Athlone, although there are a number of qualified local men to choose from; when this practice of importing men from other districts was resolved upon; and will he direct that this appointment be given to one of the local carriers who are applying for it.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: There is no intention of transferring a postman from Athlone to fill the vacancy at Longford. The vacancy should in ordinary course be filled by a soldier candidate, but at present there is none available, and a local rural postman has been selected.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

MR. NANNETTI (Dublin, College Green): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he intends during the Autumn session to take legislative action to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act so as to include within its scope all workers in all employments, without restriction as to place of injury, height of building, or use of scaffolding; and that compensation be payable for injury from date of accident; and whether he has received the resolution adopted by the Irish Trades Congress held at Cork urging such legislation.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): There will not be time to deal with this matter in the Autumn session.

MR. NANNETTI: As there is a universal desire for England, Scotland, and Ireland to deal with this matter, cannot the right hon. Gentleman bring in a Bill?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Requests, I know, are made for legislation of this kind, but the House takes care that no opportunities shall be afforded for passing it.

The Atlantic Shipping Trust.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he will assure the House of Commons that no binding agreement shall be entered into between the British Government and the Atlantic Shipping Trust without such an agreement being submitted to Parliament for approval.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: In answer to this Question of my noble friend, I have to say that I do not think it would be possible to negotiate upon this or any other subject if the proposed terms have to be publicly discussed. Of course, if an agreement involves expenditure of public money it must fall within the cognisance of the House, and in any case we are most anxious to take the House into our confidence as soon as possible.

Ben Nevis Observatory.

MR. WYLIE (Dumbartonshire): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the grant to the Ben Nevis Observatory will be continued pending the Report of the Committee on the subject.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, Sir, there is on idea of suspending the grant.

Office of Secretary for Scotland.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): I beg, in accordance with private notice, to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether in the event of any change being made he will consider the expediency of appointing a Member of the House of Commons to the office of Secretary for Scotland.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: If, and when, a vacancy occurs, I will consider the claims and qualifications of the hon. Gentleman.

South Africa — The Martial Law Commission.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.): I wish to ask the Prime Minister whether the proceedings of the Commission will be open to the public and the Press.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: My impression is that the work will largely consist of the examination of affidavits, which is not in the nature of the case a public

proceeding in the sense that the examination of witnesses in a Court of law is. Further, I understand it will rest with the Commissioners themselves to decide whether their proceedings shall be public.

Irish Lights Board—Trade Contracts.

MR. NANNETTI: I beg to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Dublin Trades Council protesting against the action of the Irish Lights Board in employing unskilled men to do tradesmen's work at lighthouses and other places under their control; is he aware that such work was heretofore contracted for by painting contractors and other employers of labour; will he state whether the employment of these men to do skilled tradesmen's work is in accordance with the Fair Wages Resolution of this House; and whether he will take steps to secure the withdrawal of the Order issued by the Irish Lights Board.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (Mr. GERALD BALFOUR, Leeds, Central): I have received a copy of the resolution of the Dublin Trades Council to which the hon. Member refers. As I explained on a former occasion, the Irish Lights Commissioners state that they only intend to employ light-keepers to do small jobs where travelling expenses incurred by sending tradesmen would be out of proportion to the actual value of the work to be done, and I have since been informed by the Commissioners, that it is very unlikely that any painting will be done under the Order. As previously stated, it does not seem to me that the Fair Wages Resolution of this House was intended to apply to an arrangement of this description.

Somaliland Operations.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he can inform the House what troops are being employed in the Somaliland operations.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): The 6th Battalion of the King's African Rifles 500 strong assisted by local levies 1,500 strong. Recently these troops have been reinforced by 60 Sikhs from the Sikh Contingent in British Central Africa, and in addition 300 men of the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles are on their way from British Central Africa. In all there will be 2,360 men; two seven-pounder and six nine-pounder R.M.L. guns have also been supplied.

Earlestown Colliery Fatality.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the body of a man named John M'Grath, killed by an accident at the Bold Colliery, Earlestown, Lancashire, has by order of the Coroner been kept for three days on the colliery premises, with the result that the colliers refused to work in the pit; and whether he will inquire into the grounds on which this action has been taken by the Coroner.

*THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. RITCHIE, Croydon): I am making inquiries into this matter.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

MR. ALFRED HUTTON (Yorkshire, W.R., Morley) asked if the First Lord of the Treasury would put the Education Bill down *pro formâ* for the next day, so that for the convenience of the newspapers a report might be circulated showing not only what had been passed but what Amendments still had to be considered.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I think that can be done without putting the Bill down.

*MR. SPEAKER: The Amendments will be issued on Saturday in ordinary course.

MR. EDMUND ROBERTSON (Dundee) called attention to the abstract of Schedule A and to a discrepancy in the figures.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN: Yes it is due to a printer's error. The figures have been put in their wrong order, but a correct copy has since been circulated.

MR. CORRIE GRANT (Warwickshire, Rugby): Will the Prime Minister issue tomorrow the Amendments he promised

the Committee during the discussion of the Question of grouping schools. It would be a great advantage if we could have them before the vacation. I may also ask a Question as to the Employment of Children Bill, which gives effect to the recommendations of an inter-Departmental Committee. Will the right hon. Gentleman try to give that a Second Reading.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I shall be extremely glad to do so if there is general agreement on both sides. It is clearly impossible to take it if it is going to excite discussion.

MR. JAMES LOWTHER (Kent, Thanet): What business comes first to-morrow—the Appropriation Bill or the Motion for Adjournment?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The Appropriation Bill must come first.

MR. CORRIE GRANT: The right hon. Gentleman has not answered my Question as to his grouping Amendments. And may I ask if, supposing he has an assurrance from this side of the House that the Employment of Children Bill will not be opposed, he will give it a Second Reading before the holidays.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: But there is a larger number of Members on this side of the House, who take an interest in the Measure and very strong views.

MR. CORRIE GRANT: I think not.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: With regard to the grouping Amendments, I have already expressed my view, that those on the Paper in the name of my hon. friend behind me, will probably be a fitting solution of the Question.

MR. CULLINAN (Tipperary, S.), as a matter of personal explanation, asked leave to read a telegram he had received from the reporter, alleged to have been assaulted by the police at Frenchpark, County Roscommon, denying the statement made by the Chief Secretary on the previous day, that he forced his way through the police ranks, or that he apologised to the sergeant, and re-asserting he was seriously assaulted by a constable whose name he was unable to obtain.

*MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! That is not in the nature of a personal explanation.

DOGS' REGULATION BILL.

To consolidate and amend certain enactments relating to Dogs, presented by Mr. Hanbury, under Standing Order No. 31; to be read a second time tomorrow, and to be printed. [Bill 294.]

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Considered in Committee—

(In the Committee.)

[Mr. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7:—

Amendment proposed—

"In page 2, line 39, after the word 'authority,' to insert the words,—'shall, where the local education authority are the Council of a county, have a body of managers consisting of a number of managers not exceeding four appointed by that Council, together with a number not exceeding two appointed by the minor local authority. Where the local education authority are the Council of a borough or urban district they may if they think fit appoint for any school provided by them such number of managers as they may determine.

"(2) All public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority shall, in place of the existing managers, have a body of managers consisting of a number of foundation managers not exceeding four appointed as provided by this Act, together with a number of managers not exceeding two appointed; (*a*) where the local education authority are the Council of a county, one by that Council and one by the minor local authority; and (*b*) where the local education authority are the Council of a borough or urban district, both by that authority.

"(3) One of the managers appointed by the minor local authority, or the manager so appointed, as the case may be, shall be the parent of a child who is or has been during the last twelve months a scholar in the school.

"(4) The 'minor local authority' means the Council of any borough or urban district, or the Parish Council or (where there is no Parish Council) the Parish Meeting of any Parish, which appears to the County Council to be served by the school. Where the school appears to the County Council to serve the area of more than one minor local authority, the County Council shall make such provision as they think proper for joint appointment by the authorities concerned."—(*Mr. Balfour.*)

Question again proposed, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted."

(2.45.) MR. JOSEPH A. PEASE (Essex, Saffron Walden) moved an Amendment the object of which was, he said, to provide that the managers, other than foundation managers in all public elementary schools not provided by the local education authority, should represent the local authority.

Amendment made to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 11, after 'managers' insert 'representing local authorities.'"

MR. JOSEPH A. PEASE next moved an Amendment providing that these managers should not exceed six in number. This Amendment, he said, raised what was one of the great questions of interest in connection with this Bill—the question of whether or not the denominations who owned the fabric of so-called voluntary schools should have the control of the education in the schools or whether the taxpayers and ratepayers, through their representatives, should have that control. It might be thought that as they had already provided for the appointment of four denominationalist managers, the addition of six other managers would result in the creation of a rather cumbrous managing Board in the various rural localities throughout the length and breadth of England and Wales. But he would suggest that by a system of grouping the rural schools it might be possible to secure a body of ten, which would not be too large a number considering the various interests at stake. Three or four villages might well be grouped together. One great complaint with regard to the School Board system had been that the rural areas were not sufficiently large to be controlled by a School Board, and under his scheme it would be possible to get over that difficulty. It was conceivable that the whole of the ten managers would not always be able to attend the meetings, but still it was most important that the public, who would have to find the money for the maintenance of the schools, should have control in regard to the policy of the schools, and if that were secured he was sure there would be but little friction in regard to the management of education in the future both in the towns and in the rural districts. This public control was more than ever necessary now. Hitherto there had been two great checks operating to the advantage of the public in connection with the management of the voluntary schools. Those who desired to maintain denominational schools had found it necessary from time to time to obtain voluntary subscriptions, and that necessity had induced the vicar or the rector, perhaps unconsciously, to adopt a policy consonant with the views of liberal-minded Churchmen who, to a large extent, had maintained the schools in the past. Then, again, the public knew very well that if the clerical party abused the powers they had under trust deeds, it was open to them to insist on the establishment of a School Board and so counteract the sinister influences of clericalism. The fact that that power existed had had its effect on the managers of public schools in the past and had operated very much in keeping the peace in many rural districts. Under this Bill, however, those two checks were absolutely removed. It would be no longer necessary for the parson to collect voluntary contributions, and the public would no longer be in a position to establish the School Board system where the management of voluntary schools caused dissatisfaction. Therefore it became all the more imperative to secure public control over the public funds. Where public money was spent they ought to have public control. That was the real foundation of their standpoint in connection with that matter, and it would be an absolute misnomer, after the passing of the Bill, to call these schools voluntary schools. They would be, in fact, public elementary schools, and as such they ought to be under the direct control of the public through a managing body in the locality. It was well known that many of these schools were in an almost bankrupt condition, and would have been forced to come under public management even if that Bill had not been introduced. They would have had to be either sold or let to the public, and that being so he did not think the Government had made out any case for establishing denominational control over schools which would henceforth be entirely maintained out of public money. Many individuals who had hitherto supported the schools

desired that they should be under public rather than under clerical control. He had always thought the Roman Catholics might have been dealt with in a somewhat different manner, and he felt that the hon. Member for East Mayo met the point very fairly in his Amendment, which he would have been quite content to accept. If the Roman Catholics were prepared to maintain their schools by voluntary subscriptions instead of coming on the rates he thought they should have been allowed to do so. He, for one, very much desired to see the influence of the clergy maintained in the village life of the country. He wanted to see them take an increasing interest in the educational prosperity of the rural districts, for in many of them they had in the past been almost the soul and life of the school. He wished to pay his tribute to the great work that many of the clergy had accomplished in the promotion of education in the villages, but he did not think that they ought to have an exclusive voice in the management and policy of the schools, although he was in favour of their having a right of access to the fabric of the school and a right to teach their own religious doctrines. The importance of his Amendment could not be overstated, for he believed it would meet with the approval, not only of Nonconformists generally, but of liberal-minded Churchmen, and a large number of those who supported the general policy of the Government. If the Prime Min ster would not accede to the number of six, perhaps he would concede the bare majority of five. He wanted to be satisfied that the Education Committee would have absolute control over the education and appointment of teachers, and that the local managers would have control over the education authority. In many cases the clergy had in the past abused their powers—although he was glad to think that these cases were exceptions to the general rule—and now he wanted, by legislation, to provide against similar friction in the future. Even now it would b· open to the clergy to abuse the powers which the Prime Minister proposed to give them unless the safeguard he suggested was adopted. They might have to deal with drunken, immoral, and insolent schoolmasters—men who declined to comply with the wishes of the school. In all these matters their conduct ought to be reviewed, not by managers representing the Church, but by managers representing the public. On these grounds he begged to move his Amendment.

Amendment proposed to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 11, to leave out the word 'two,' and insert the word 'six.'"—(*Mr. Joseph A. Pease.*)

Question proposed, "That the word 'two' stand part of the proposed Amendment."

(3.2.) MR. EMMOTT (Oldham) said the day for appeals to the Government had now gone by. He had worked as hard as a private Member could for a compromise, and had annoyed some of his supporters by the extent to which he had been prepared to go. He did not regret having worked for a compromise, but it was a bitter disappointment that the right hon. Gentleman had not seen his way to come to some arrangement on this question of managers. He and others had sought a compromise because they felt that the organisation of education was not a fit subject to be made the cock-pit for a bitter partisan struggle. If a reasonable compromise had been arrived at, he, for one, would in the future have been a friendly critic, and not an opponent, of this Bill. As he understood it, the aim of the Government was to give the entire control of secular education to the local education authority, and to retain the denominational character of the denominational schools. He sympathised with that aim, but, in all seriousness, would the Bill of the Government effect that object? There were three different classes of opinion with regard to this measure: there were people who opposed the Bill root and branch, and desired a body elected *ad hoc* to control education; there were others who believed that the plan of the Bill was the only one by which denominational teaching in the schools could be continued; and there were also those who, without in anyway impugning the motives of the Government, were convinced that the measure would work

out in clerical control, and that it would create conflict between the local authority and the denominational schools which was bound to end in the denominational schools going to the wall. What chance was there of harmonious working under a Bill by which the local authority was given the power of the purse? It would be to the interest of the local authority to obtain efficiency with the utmost possible economy. The local authority would have the complete control of secular education; what would the managers of the voluntary schools have? Against the five local managers whose interest it would be to get as much money as they could, there would be one representative of the major local authority whose interest would, he hoped, be efficiency, but also, very largely, economy. What chance of peace was there under such a system? It was no use setting up a local authority to take charge of elementary education unless they trusted that authority. In this struggle the local education authority would have the whip-hand all along Having the power of the purse they could insist on their demands being carried out, and as he read the Bill, they could require repairs and alterations of the fabric, by which means they would have an enormous hold over the denominational managers. He did not agree with those who said that no subscription would be needed in the future. If the local authority used its power very large calls might still be made upon private subscribers. There could be no harmony in a system which the local authority was always outvoted, and could be thwarted in details by co-managers not in sympathy with it, and where there was an essential difference on the question of economy between the majority of denominational managers and those appointed by the local authority.

Under these circumstances he might reasonably be asked what he would do. He honestly declared that he would increase the representative control. If the local authority was to be master in regard to secular education it would practically be master of the whole, and if it was to be master of the whole it would be better to trust it. He would also provide that the head teacher or some proportion of the teachers should be of the denomination to which the school belonged, and the denominational instruction preserved. That plan had been described by the First Lord as absurd and ridiculous, but in his opinion it would work well enough. He believed the education given in Church schools would be quite as much in accordance with the average views of members of the Church of England as were the religious services in many of the churches. But there was one other possible solution. The question was the more difficult because of the Roman Catholics. The Catholics, by the sacrifices they had made, and by their claim to have a Catholic atmosphere in their institutions, were differentiated by the Church of England, and he would like to see their schools treated separately. That, however, was impossible. The only way in which a majority of representative control could be given, and at the same time, the denominational schools maintained according to the wishes of the bulk of the parents of the children in those schools, was by giving representation to the parents on the management. That would meet the Roman Catholic case, and it would increase the representative as opposed to the denominational element, but it would do it in such a way as to preserve the denominational character of the school where the bulk of the parents or guardians of the children belonged to the denomination. He would not insist, however, on actual parents being selected. In many groups of schools there would be hardly any parents suitable to serve as managers. For the most part they were comparatively uneducated people. If a modest person, aware of his own deficiencies, were selected, he would hardly ever make his voice heard, or exercise any influence. On the other hand, if the person selected was of the type of the village agitator, then God help the Committee!

But did parents really care about education as a whole. He believed they did not care much, but it was of vital importance to the future of education that they should be brought to care more about it, and there was no way in which that end could be better secured than by giving them a voice in the management of the schools. As to religious education particularly, he believed that Anglicans and Nonconformists cared very much about religious education, but that they did not

care very much about the exact dogmatic form that it took. They cared less about the "school with two doors" than they did about plain Biblical instruction such as was given in many of the large towns under the Cowper-Temple Clause. The influence of the parents would be strongly directed against those zealots who drove children to a Mass, no matter whether their parents were Churchmen or Nonconformists. There were in board schools 1,000,000 children belonging to the Church of England. Was there any outcry against the religious teaching given to those children? Wherever a new board school was set up, the complaint was immediately made by the Church schools that their children were taken away and sent to the new school. No one had declared more emphatically than the Vice-President of the Council that the religious difficulty did not exist in the schools—that it was felt only in Parliament and on the platform.

There was one practical objection of a serious character to the representation of parents, viz., that there would have to be a register and an election. That difficulty, however, could be got over, and surely those who speak about the "inalienable right" of parents to have their children brought up in their own religious belief could not object to the trouble involved. As he had said, he would make no more appeals. All they on that side could do now was to fight for their views, and he only hoped that, even at the eleventh hour, the Government would consent to give a larger proportion of representation to the local authorities or the parents.

MR. HENRY HOBHOUSE (Somersetshire, E.) said an obvious objection to the Amendment was that it implied in every case a Board of Managers, consisting of ten Members, which he contended would be an absolutely unworkable board for a single village school. All who were familiar with the number of persons in country villages who took sufficient interest in the schools to take an active part in the management, or knew the difficulty of securing five members for a village School Board, that ten was an unworkable number.

MR. JOSEPH A. PEASE pointed out that his proposal was that the respective numbers should not exceed four and six. So long as that ratio was maintained his objection would be secured.

Mr. Emmott.

MR. HENRY HOBHOUSE said there was no doubt that if the two parties were somewhat antagonistic, they would each appoint the maximum number. The Amendment was intended to raise the vital issue of the relative proportions of the managers of the voluntary schools. It was only one of many efforts on the part of the Opposition to capture the denominational schools in the public interest. Supporters of denominational schools should be careful how they accepted suggestions under the specious plea of a compromise. A compromise involved give and take on both sides, but there had been a disposition on the part of the Opposition unduly to take without considering what they could give in return. Many admirable people—the Bishop of Hereford and others—had proposed compromises, but their proposals had never involved the pure and simple transfer of the majority from the denomination to the public. There had, in each case, been safeguards which, in the opinion of the proposers, were of a very substantial nature. With much reluctance, however, he had come to the conclusion that the proposed safeguards were either illusory, unworkable, or unacceptable. An integral part of the Bishop of Hereford's scheme was that the teachers of the schools should by statute be confined to members of the denomination to which the school belonged. But if such a proposal were put forward, complaint would at once be made that a new Test Act was being created. Another proposal was that the clergy should be admitted to the schools to give religious instruction, but such a scheme would be bound to provoke the most serious opposition. A further proposal was that the teachers should be appointed by the denominational managers. What then would be the position of the others? The appointment of teachers was one of the few functions left to the managers, and it would be extremely difficult to get suitable persons to act as managers if they were to be deprived of that duty.

As to the suggestion that denominational and public managers should be appointed in equal proportions, with a chairman taken from the denomination, it was not a casual majority that was wanted, dependent upon the health or engagements of a particular manager, but a

working majority. He thought the hon. Member had somewhat underrated the power of the minority to be appointed by the public body. One man management would be swept away by the Bill, unless it was assumed that all the appointed managers were going to neglect their duties and leave the matter to the clergyman of the parish. Not only that, but in all matters of secular instruction, the regulation of the local education authority would have to prevail, and the minority appointed would have it as one of their duties to see that these regulations were carried out. From that point of view he attached the greatest importance to the presence of one public representative, even on the management of the school. With regard to religious instruction there had been certain abuses which had been quoted in this House. These had arisen in a very small minority of cases, and they would be, he believed, under the new system most effectually exposed. It did not require a majority of managers to protest against and effectually expose abuses in these matters. They had only to appeal to public opinion outside. Public opinion in this country was not in favour of clericalism, and any managers, whether public or foundation managers, who used their position to expose abuses, would find plenty of backing and support in the public opinion around them. The foundation managers would be men, most of them of common-sense, who would be quite ready to listen to the arguments of outside managers, if those arguments were sound and reasonable in themselves. What he wanted to submit was, that to go further than the Government were at present going in the matter would be to disestablish the denominational schools by a side wind. He thought it would be much fairer to adopt a more drastic system. It would be fairer to have compulsory leasing of the schools subject to a fair rent. That would be a drastic proposal, but it would be an honest one. He did not think it was honest to disestablish them by putting them in a constant minority in the management of their own schools. In time they might have a system somewhat approaching the Scotch system, in which public bodies, free from the restriction of the Cowper-Temple Clause, might be ready to give any denominational system they chose, but he did not think public opinion was ripe in England for that. It would be most unwise and dangerous to legislate against the opinion of the majority in this matter.

In conclusion he would ask—were not the denominations, after all, giving the public a fair *quid pro quo*? It was true that they were to be relieved of the financial responsibility for the upkeep of the schools—a financial responsibility from a great part of which they were relieved before this Bill was brought forward—and in return they were to be subject to the local education authority in the far greater matters that came within the field of school management. That authority would have even a veto on the dismissal of their teachers. That authority had the power to inspect their schools. [An HON. MEMBER: No.] The Government assured them that that was going to be put in the Bill. [An HON. MEMBER: No.] At any rate, everybody would admit that they were under very severe control in the matter of secular instruction, and they were obliged to accept as their colleagues persons whose presence might not be always agreeable to them. They were bound to keep up their buildings, and that might involve a burden. The standard of opposition might be raised under the new regime, and the hon. Member for Oldham went so far as to say that the local authority would have the whip hand. It was admitted by Gentlemen on the other side of the House that very heavy obligations were being imposed on the denominational managers in return for the financial aid they received under the Bill. There were only two matters which were not to be interfered with—the control of their religious instruction and the appointment of their teachers. If those matters were taken out of their hands by their being put in a permanent minority he thought they would have a right to complain that this House had imposed on them a very one-sided bargain. It was because he thought further progress in that direction would not be either a just or expedient attitude at the present moment that he would record his Vote against the Amendment.

(3.36.) SIR EDWARD GREY (Northumberland, Berwick) said the hon. Member opposite had shown such a genuine educational interest in this Bill that they were all well disposed to give their best attention to whatever arguments he urged, but he could not believe that his views with regard to this particular Amendment would meet with general concurrence. He did agree with what the hon. Member said, that more satisfactory and complete control would be that the local authorities who were to pay all the expenditure for the upkeep of the schools should have the power of compulsorily purchasing the buildings, and of treating them as buildings provided by the authority. He believed that would be a much better proposal than the one before the Committee. But the one before the Committee was not one of their own choice. It was not their fault that there was not the power of purchasing or renting the buildings included in the Bill. One of his hon. friends did move such an Amendment, but it was resisted by the Government. He thought they would have to come to that in the end, but in the meantime they had to do the best they could. However, there was a one-sided bargain, and it was to the disadvantage of the ratepayers. He thought they ought to devote some attention this afternoon to a point which had received scant notice in the debates so far, namely, the ratepayers' point of view. There was being raised a new ratepaying question in the country districts by this Bill. In the country districts, or the great majority of them, a rate for education was a new thing. It would not be a popular thing. There would be a certain amount of grudging to pay. There was a tendency no doubt for rates to grow even in spite of the strongest desire on the part of the rating authority to keep them down, and that tendency to grow, he thought, was in exact proportion to the looseness of the control which the rating authority had over the spending of the rate. What was being done by this Clause was to impose on the County Council the obligation to provide for education out of the rates while giving a very remote control over the spending of the money. That was sure to lead to unnecessary expense, a certain amount of waste, and a considerable amount of grumbling. They had all this from the First Lord of the Treasury, on a previous part of the Clause. They had been twitted with making proposals that the County Council was to raise money and the Parish Council to spend it. There was great force in the objection that the County Council should have to raise the money and have practically no voice in the spending of it. They were told that that was not so. Now they came to the present Clause, which provided that the County Council was to have one-sixth only of the management. They were to raise the rates, and they were to have only one-sixth of the power in the spending of the money. He did not know how the First Lord of the Treasury could reconcile the line he was going to take on this Amendment with the line he took in defending his proposal that the County Council, which raised the rates, would have control over the spending of the money. But the County Council was not to be able to choose the agents through whom the money was to be spent. That was not real control, and there was sure to be grumbling about the increase of the education rate unless they adopted some such Amendment as this. He was convinced that this Bill, from the ratepayers' point of view, established a system which would not work without friction, and which would create so much friction that it could not last. Everybody knew that the control of the County Council must be remote, and that the management would be to a great extent in the villages. That management in the villages must be the one visible sign of authority to the people. The County Council would be able to say generally what was the best sort of education to be given in the schools of the country at large. They would be able to send an inspector occasionally to see whether the schools were kept up to the mark, and the way the children were treated. They were told that the people living in the villages would be stupid, that they did not understand that the County Council was the real controlling authority. He doubted that. He thought the stupidity was not on the side of the people in the villages. Was it impossible to preserve the ratepayers' control, and yet preserve the denominational character of the schools? As long as the buildings were left in the possession of

private individuals he admitted that the denominational character of the schools must be preserved. What would the position be if representative control amounted to one half or two-thirds of the whole? One-half or one-third would be denominational and appointed by the trustees. There were a few districts where denominational teaching was altogether out of place because the denomination was not represented among the parents. Those districts could only be dealt with by some system of compulsory purchase or renting. The fact was, that if they could only get the real wishes of the parents, the denominational difficulty would disappear. The Cowper-Temple Clause would have to go; but if in every school there was a choice between plain Bible teaching and denominational teaching, he was convinced the vast majority of parents in the country desiring to have religious teaching would be satisfied to have, especially for children of tender years, plain Bible teaching. But as the Bill stood the parents would not have a majority in the denominational school, and they did not have a choice in the other schools, and their wishes therefore did not enter into the question at all.

The hon. Member for London University had placed an Amendment on the Paper which gave ample security for the preservation of the denominational character of the schools, while giving popular control. Would that not be satisfactory as a permanent settlement? At any rate, it would be a great improvement on the present state of things. It entirely met the argument from the Government side, that it was impossible to give more popular control without destroying the denominational character of the schools. He really thought that the First Lord of the Treasury, when he so often said that the Scottish system was not suited to England, might sometimes put it to himself how far the system of England would be likely to suit the Scottish people. It was most difficult to explain to a Scotsman what the English system of education was, and when it was explained, he did not believe the explanation. He thought one was making fun of him, and said it was impossible that his English neighbours should submit to anything of the kind. The system, even as improved under the Bill, was one which he did not believe the Scottish people would put up with for a moment. The hon. Member who had just sat down asked whether the denominational managers were not giving a fair return for the large amount of control which they would continue to have over the voluntary schools. He said that this scheme was increasing the amount of public money to the voluntary schools, but, after all, they had had so much money already. But that was just the point. The scheme of his hon. friend was that, having put up with a one-sided system for long, that was to have an accumulative effect. It was true that more public control was given under this Bill than before; but they did not start fair before, otherwise they might have been more reasonably asked to put up with one-third of representative control as a return for the public money; but when they were told they ought to be pleased with the public control offered, it ought to be remembered that there was more public money being given, especially from the rates, in regard to which the public was most anxious to maintain a proper proportion between public expenditure and public control. He thought that, from the ratepayers' point of view alone, the Government were establishing a system which could not last. He was sure that when the pressure of the rate was felt there would be an increasing demand, which no Government would be able to resist, for representative popular management. The rates would be unpopular and the County Council would be criticised for having increased a burden already heavy. What would be the answer of the County Council? "We cannot help it; we must see to the interests of education." But he would be very much surprised if the County Councils did not do as the County Council of Essex had done in advance—begin to guard and protect themselves by saying "We must have a larger voice in the management of the schools." The rejection of proposals in the nature of a compromise was really sapping the foundation of the denominational system. An hon. Member, the other day, proposed a compromise for an exception to be made for parishes where there was only one school. But there were many parishes where there were two or three schools all belonging to the same denomination and which were as badly off as the parishes with only one school. Although the First Lord of the Treasury

evidently did not see this, unless something in the nature of a compromise was accepted, the voluntary position would be undermined. Another compromise had been proposed by the hon. Member for London University, but that, apparently, was not to be accepted by the Government. If the Government adhered to the Clause as it stood, without accepting any Amendment now, an Amendment would be forced upon them from the outside. It was no good attributing the opposition to party agitation. The danger to the denominational schools would spring out of the pressure of administration of the Bill in the country. The Government, by not being aware of the great difference between rural districts and the borough districts, had been led to draw up a Bill which could not last. Whatever Government might be in power a few years hence would have to revise and overhaul the system freely and in the direction contended for by the Opposition.

(3.52.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR said the right hon. Gentleman who had just sat down said the scheme of the Government in addition to its many other defects, had the fundamental defect that it would not last, and would not effect the object for which it was framed, and that if it were passed in its present form the fate of the voluntary schools was sealed. If that were so, he could not understand why the Bill was so violently opposed by those with whom that result was the cherished wish of their hearts. They desired the very consummation which, according to the right hon. Baronet, this Clause was fated to bring about. He did not know what proportion of the right hon. Gentleman's friends did desire the destruction of the denominational schools, because there had been no fair and square issue on that point; but if Gentlemen outside the House, who were keeping this agitation alive, shared the view of the right hon. Gentleman, they would neither threaten the non-payment of rates or the rapid extinction of the Unionist Party, or any other of the dreadful consequences which they had so freely foreshadowed. They would welcome the Bill as a short cut to the realisation of their aspirations. They ought to say that by the defeat of the Bill the voluntary schools could only be squeezed to death and slowly starved out, but by the passing of this measure with this Clause in it their object would be rapidly attained. They should say, "Let us hail this scheme with acclamation, let us embroider Clause 7 on our banners, and welcome it as a harbinger of the happy era when denominational schools shall be no more." He himself abstained from prophecy as to the ultimate future of the English system of education. Of his countrymen he had been told by the right hon. Gentleman that they could not be made to understand that system. They could be made to understand it if the historical genius of the system, if the evolution of history by which it had come about, were properly explained to them. They would not then think that it was other than illogical or wanting in that happy simplicity which characterised the other side of the Tweed, but they would know too much of their neighbours to expect logic from them or any ignoring of the historical tradition by which English institutions, dear to the pride of the English people, had so often, but so illogically, grown up. It was extremely foolish to indulge in prophecy. If public feeling really went against those schools, it might be that public sentiment would take hold of the undoubted illogicality which attached to these schools, and use it as an engine to destroy them. If it went in the other direction, they might equally seize on that not less obvious illogicality which attached to our absurd device—he said it with all respect—for limiting religious education by the Cowper-Temple Clause, and their whole object might be to destroy that Clause and make religious education free in the rate-aided schools. One of these two things might possibly happen. What the Committee could do now was to make the best of the system as they found it, and make it a workable educational system under which the people of this country might have, as they had never had before, a really organised system of primary and secondary education.

So much for those who frankly desired to destroy the denominational character of the schools. The right hon. Gentleman did not, as he understood him, belong to that class. Whatever wishes he might entertain in his secret heart, he was perfectly prepared, as a practical statesman, to endeavour to preserve the denominational character of the schools. During the debates he had constantly

heard the admission from hon. Members opposite that the denominational character of the schools must be and ought to be maintained. That did not represent the view of all the hon. Gentlemen opposite, for among them there was some disagreement on this as well as on other topics; but it represented the view of a great many, as well as of the right hon. Gentleman who had just spoken, and of the hon. Member for Oldham, who had made an interesting and moderate speech. But they saw grave objection to the method by which the Government sought to maintain the denominational character of the schools.

SIR EDWARD GREY said he put it in this way. Denominational education must be preserved, unless they gave power to the authority to buy the buildings.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR wished to recall to the Committee in logical sequence why it was that, sharing with the hon. Member for Oldham the view that the denominational character of these schools should be preserved, and sharing with the right hon. Baronet the qualified opinion he had expressed in the same direction, the Government thought this could not really be done except by the method they proposed. There were, so far as he could discover, but two methods of proceeding. The one was that proposed by his hon. friend the Member for the University of London, which had received a good deal of support in the public Press and for which he would not deny there was somewhat to be said. That was a plan by which statutory provisions should lay down that the head teacher and others should belong to the denomination to which the school belonged and that the teaching should be of the denominational character to which the owners of the school desired. That was the main idea of the plan, and he could not believe that such a plan would work. He had been accused by the hon. Member for Oldham of having referred to it as an absurd or foolish plan. He was not aware that he had let slip those disparaging epithets, but if he had done so, he would not re-employ them. The problem was so enormously difficult that any serious attempt to solve it demanded respectful treatment, and if he had failed to accord the plan that treatment he would not refuse it on the present occasion.

Let the Committee consider what would be the result of this legislative denominationalism, if he might use that expression—denominationalism not by choice or of the character imposed by the denomination owning the school, but denominationalism laid down by Act of Parliament and regulated by Act of Parliament alone, and administered by those who, by hypothesis, might not belong to the denomination at all. Consider what the scheme rested upon. In the first place you elect the body who select the teachers, but the maintenance of the religious teaching would be in the hands of a minority of the body of management. The teacher would be appointed by a minority of those who would control him day by day, so that he would not only be the servant of the managers and of the local authority, but servant of two sets of managers—for it was to be presumed that the "foundation managers," to use the phraseology of the Bill, would have a right to dismiss him should he fail to carry out their instructions, and it must be supposed the managers as a whole would have a right to dismiss him in a secular capacity, and the local authority would have similar power. So not only would this unfortunate man be serving three masters, but he would be appointed by the minority of the board of management, with whom he would be brought into daily relationship, and with whom he might possibly differ on some of his important responsibilities. It would be a difficult, embarrassing, unworkable position for that teacher. That was the first difficulty, and the second was no less strong. He agreed that the denominational character of the school would be maintained in legislative orthodoxy by statute, but he thought it would be preserved too rigidly, too closely. What was one of the objections constantly heard, not only from the other side of the House, but from friends of the Bill in the country, from its supporters among moderate men on either side of politics, anxious to see a large and national scheme of education established? What was one objection to the existing system? That in too many cases the whole management of education, religious and secular, was entirely in the hands of one man, the vicar or the rector of the parish, who chose the schoolmaster as well as everything else connected with education.

Some abuses had been mentioned as resulting. He did not know how far the blood-curdling stories they had heard were true, though he was sure they could only have rarely occurred, but he was not prepared to deny that cases of abuse might occur and had occurred. They would occur under a system of statutory denominationalism, because you deliberately exclude all the new elements of management he desired to introduce, and by the Bill were introduced, into the general scheme of school management. In the interest of breadth and tolerance, largely attained by the influence of the lay element in the selection of the schoolmaster, he should greatly regret the restriction by statute to the managers who represented the denomination, and to them alone. If the denominationalism of schools was not to be preserved by the statutory method, was there any other method that could be suggested that did not depend on a majority? He had listened for suggestions, and had made drafts on his own ingenuity, but had found no such method. If there was no such method, then what should the majority be? Whatever objection there might be to four to two could be equally alleged against three to two with some disadvantages, including an element of uncertainty not desirable to introduce into legislation. One result might seem possible to ardent enemies of denominational schools—that one of the denominational managers might happen to be ill or away, and in his absence the management might fall into the control of the undenominational minority, who might have the opportunity of selecting a schoolmaster hostile to the general view of the denomination to whom the school belonged. That certainly would introduce the greatest dissatisfaction. He could not see that it would do more to satisfy the desire of hon. Members to see secular education really in the control of a popularly elected body. Did not the scheme of the Government, although it gave a majority to the denomination, secure the control of secular education to a public body? He asserted it did so; and, if it could be shown it did not, then Amendments in Clause 8 could be introduced to carry out that intention. It had been made the cardinal pivot of their educational policy that the educational authority providing the funds should control the secular education. That being so, what did the right hon. Gentleman who had just sat down say in reference to the machinery by which this policy was attempted to be carried out? The right hon. Gentleman, and he thought also the hon. Member for Oldham, took the view that, because there was only one representative of the local educational authority out of two, friction would be produced and control not secured. But why should this produce friction? It was not a new plan, the representation on a relatively large board of the controlling authority through a single member, the Welsh intermediate education system offered an example, the central authority subscribing to the educational institution and having representation in proportion; but there had been no difficulty from friction in the past, nor did he believe there would be in the future in the work of management.

He would come now to the crucial, critical, and more important question of control. The right hon. Gentleman said that one of the difficulties to be faced in the future would be the unpopularity that would result from the increase in rates from the imperfect control of the educational authority over expenditure and consequent waste. He thought the right hon. Gentleman had not sufficiently considered the character of that expenditure. So far as that expenditure was upon structural alterations and the buildings, it would, of course, not fall on the ratepayers at all, but upon the denominational managers, who would have every motive for economy. So far as it was not for structural alteration, the great element of expenditure was the number and salaries of teachers, and both these sources of expenditure would be as effectually under the control of an educational authority twenty miles away as if that authority lived in the village a hundred yards away from the school. The right hon. Gentleman said the village folk would never recognise the distant authority, and would regard the managers before their eyes as responsible for the control. He did not think that would happen, because the control would be demonstrated to them day by day, and they would know from their absolute relations with the managers that the persons who ultimately controlled all these great secular educational interests were not the people who met once a week or once a month in the schoolhouse, but that central authority to which they, like all the other ratepayers of the county,

contributed their share of electoral energy. He thought they might dismiss the idea that the villagers of England would never know who was managing their education. It had been asked, what was the machinery by which the central authority would impose its will on the managers? The machinery was the most effective that had ever been discovered, the power of the purse; and if they told him that that power, by its very excess, must fail, that the remedy was too violent, that the central authority would not dare to apply it, and that, consequently, the remedy, however effective on paper, would prove ineffectual in practice, his reply was that this was the very machinery, the very instrument, by which Whitehall had controlled the education for all the voluntary schools in the country during all these years. ["Hear, hear!" and a LIBERAL MEMBER: Failed to control.] He did not think so. If the hon. Gentleman meant that the Board of Education had constantly dealt leniently with voluntary schools for educational reasons which were perfectly well understood, that did not say that they had not got the means of control in their hands. That instrument of control had been found perfectly effective in the past, and it was found effective in almost all spheres of human government and human activity, and there was no satisfactory reason why it should not be found perfectly effective in the case of the central education authority. It had been suggested that the central authority would not know what was going on. But all that the managers did must be known to the representative of the central authority, and, being known, he could bring to bear that overpowering instrument of coercion which the central authority had at their disposal. That was the plan of the Bill. That plan he believed to be effective, but he did not think it would pass the wit of man, if any large body of men thought it was ineffective, to strengthen it when they came to the provisions of Clause 8. He had attempted to show why it was that the alternative plans were ineffective or otherwise open to objection for preserving the denominational character of the schools, and why the Government plan for carrying out that object was the best for its purpose, and how it was that, while it was the best for that purpose, it did not imperil that other, and in some respects, from the educational point of view, that greater purpose of giving absolute control of all the secular education to those great county and urban authorities on whom, he thought, they ought more and more to concentrate the great responsibility of local self-government.

(4.23.) SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Monmouthshire, W.) said what they wanted was a good educational system for this country, and they could not welcome any scheme which would not last. The right hon. Gentleman had claimed for his scheme that it would provide a workable system. The whole point and argument of the Opposition was that it was not a workable system. The right hon. Gentleman had claimed that the one representative of the central authority, with a Clause in the Bill, would have complete control over the secular education in the schools. Let him present the right hon. Gentleman with a solution of this question based on his own principle and argument. Let there be four men to deal with secular education, and let there be one man, with a Clause in the Bill, to say that that one man should have the whole control of the denominational education. It was perfectly idle to suppose that they were giving the education authority, through this one representative, any power really to control these schools. What would be the position of this one gentleman? He would find himself, not perhaps upon great questions, but in the constant everyday questions that arose in the management of the schools, in a perpetual minority. If they could conceive that such a man was a Nonconformist, one man out of six, what attention did they think he would receive, what control would he have over the daily or weekly management of the school? He would be in perpetual conflict with the body of managers, and his position would be intolerable. Nobody could say this was a workable scheme. Suppose the local education authority wanted something done and the managers did not do it, what had the delegate of the local authority to do? He had to report them to the authority, and the authority had to report them to the Board of Education in London.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Not at all.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Have you read your 8th Clause, which says

that if any difference of opinion arises it is to be determined by the Education Board in London.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No, not at all. You have got it all wrong.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (reading—

"If any question arises under this section between the local education authority and the managers of a school, that question shall be determined by the Board of Education."

Now, was not I right? The hon. Gentleman does not know his own Bill.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: That is all wrong.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said he had no doubt the Bill was all wrong; that he knew. But for the moment he was right as to Clause 8. He recommended the right hon. Gentleman in the course of the vacation to study Clause 8, Sub-section 2. As the right hon. Gentleman thought it all wrong, he hoped he would accept the Amendment on the Paper to strike out Sub-section 2, and get rid of the reference to the Board of Education. His object was to make the education authority the absolute master of the school, so that it would not be necessary for it to go to some other authority and enter upon a red-tape correspondence in reference to every detail of management by means of which these four gentlemen could set it at defiance, knowing that nothing could happen for twelve months or two years. The Government said that their plan gave absolute control of the school to the education authority. It did nothing of the kind. It placed that body in a subordinate position altogether, and made the plan absolutely unworkable. These denominational managers would practically have the sole control of the school. It must be so, because, as the hon. Member for East Somersetshire had said, they were the working majority, and the working majority in any body, whether Parliament or a board of directors, had the control of the concern. But if the local authority had not the control of the school, then denominational education became everything and secular education became a subordinate object in the school. What was the reason? It was the old cry that the Church was in danger, in the name of which terror so much injustice had been done in the past, injustice which the persistent resistance of the people had done much to redress, as this injustice would be redressed if it were carried into law. What was the attitude of the Church and its representatives on this question? They said, "Oh, unless you give us an overwhelming majority to overpower the lay element and outvote the education authority——" [Ministerial cries of "No!"].

*MR. TALBOT (Oxford University) said that the denominational members of the board of managers were, in many instances, laymen themselves.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Yes, but they are what you call ecclesiastical laymen.

*MR. TALBOT: Excuse me. I did not speak of laymen in this House. I spoke of managers of ordinary elementary schools in the country, and I say that the great majority of them are laymen, and not at all ecclesiastical laymen, as any one who knows the state of matters in the country parishes will bear me witness.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said he was very glad to receive the assurances of the right hon. Gentleman that ecclesiastically-minded laymen did not flourish in the country. If that was so, the country was happier than he had believed it to be. But he rather thought that these co-opted laymen would have, at all events, what he would call an ecclesiastical flavour. But why was it that the Church was in such a state of terror at this infusion of popular control? Was this great Church, with all the resources of the Establishment, with its wealth, with its social influence, in danger of being destroyed unless it could have a majority of four to one against the education authority? What a view that was to present to the country of the Church of which Members like the right hon. Gentleman were the representatives. Was it the case that if they left the managers of these schools to popular election they would necessarily be hostile to the Church? Hon. Members representing the views of Convocation in the House said:—"Oh, for heaven's sake do not let us have popular control. If the breath of popular control comes upon

us we shall be undone." He confessed that if he were a member of Convocation, which he was not, if he were even a delegate to Convocation, he would be averse to presenting the Church in such an attitude as that. Why did they assume that every elected member, whether it were of the Town Council or of the Parish Council, would be hostile to them on the Board of managers? Had they no friends on the Parish Council? Were the clergy so little loved? Had they no friends on the County Councils of this country? Was it so absolutely certain that the gentlemen selected by the County Council would not join with the four denominational members, but would always vote against them? If not, why should it be assumed that the Church would have no share of the popular control? Could they not appeal with any confidence at all to the goodwill of the people of the country, and especially in the rural districts? Why, everybody knew that the Church, and the classes which supported the Church, had the predominant influence in most of the counties, and, therefore, in many counties the Church would have not four members but the whole six on its side. Therefore it seemed to him to be not merely ungenerous, but to show distrust of their own sect and of the position of the Established Church, to produce so selfish a Bill, which took for its basis a statutory power to overrule popular control and popular election. But he was happy to say that there were Churchmen who took a different view of the position of the Church. He read two or three days ago a letter from a gentleman whose name was well known in connection with the management of schools—Mr. Digby, a fervent denominationalist—which said—

"As to the religious character of the education, it is entirely a gratuitous assumption that the representatives of the education authority will be antagonistic to the religious spirit in which the elementary schools have hitherto been conducted. Men do not change their religious convictions because they chance to be representatives of the ratepayers."

The supporters of the Bill thought the ratepayers would necessarily be enemies of the Church. He did not know why that view was adopted, and he believed it to be not well-founded. He believed there were ratepayers who were friends of the Church. He wished he could persuade the representatives of the Universities to believe that. The writer of the letter which he had quoted went on to say—

"And it would not be possible in practice for any local education authority to choose as their representatives persons of no religious convictions whatever."

He would ask those who were interested to attend to the next sentence—

"The best friends of the Church of England in particular are those who are not jealous of public authority and are not afraid to trust their cause to a people the great majority of whom they believe to be wholly friendly to their principles and organisation."

If the authors of the Bill had believed that the people of this country were friendly to their religion and their organisation they would not have proposed such a Measure as this. They would never have thought it necessary to secure to themselves a private monopoly against public control. If they could not believe that, in the event of their giving voice to the people in this great question of the education of the people, the people would support them, it was because they had no confidence in the attachment of the nation to their cause. A Bill of this character was really a monstrous injustice in itself, because it proposed to give a majority to a particular denomination and did not trust the voice of the people in controlling national education.

*(4.48.) MR. BOND (Nottingham, E.) said a good many hon. Members were sincerely anxious that an Education Bill, brought in after a long series of more or less unsuccessful efforts to deal with this problem, should be carried to a successful issue, and do something really effective in the direction of improving the education of this country. He was glad to recognise in the speech of the hon. Member for Oldham that he belonged to this class and if he was disappointed that certain hon. Members did not come up to the views and pretensions which they had put forward in conference upstairs, he could assure him that that disappointment was not confined to his side of the House, but it was inevitable that on both sides such disappointments should occur. When they came to discuss the details of legislative proposals it was inevitable that some differences of opinion would show themselves. He sympathised

with the hon. Member in the view that in this Bill they were bound to make adequate provision for the maintenance of denominational teaching in those schools where it was now carried on, but he differed from him as to the means by which that object could be best secured. He threw in his opinion unreservedly with the Government, and he contended that the plan which they had laid before the House was the proper one for achieving that object. He would ask the Committee to believe that he was actuated by a desire to promote the best interests of education in the village schools of which they had heard so much.

At the present time there was not an atom or a vestige of popular representation in any of those schools, and the trust deeds, where they existed, determined the appointment of the members. They had absolute control of the education in their schools and of their management and administration subject to such authority as was exercised by the Board of Education. The portion of the funds which the denomination subscribed might be put at about one-eighth because on the average it cost £2 6s. per head to carry on education in voluntary schools, and something like £2 of that came from the public purse. Whatever drawbacks there might be to that system it had in the past worked successfully without any serious complaint, and that system was working in some 7,000 or 8,000 parishes in the country. What the Government said was that, in the interests of the efficiency of education and of the children who attended schools in those parishes, they were obliged to change the existing system. The demand for increased efficiency could not be resisted, and in the interests of educational efficiency they were going to remodel the system. But it must be done with some regard to the fact that, at the present time, these denominational managers were in possession; and, secondly, it must be remembered that they were the holders and trustees of a large endowment in the shape of school buildings which they could not be expected to relinquish except for some pecuniary consideration, or else for the continuance of a certain amount of control in order that the denominational teaching which they thought was of the utmost importance might be properly maintained and safeguarded. As he had said before, the denominational managers were practically free in the management of these schools at the present time. This Bill wholly transformed, absolutely and entirely, that state of things. The control of secular education was taken from them and given to the local authority which was elected by the ratepayers; and, although they contributed only one-eighth towards maintaining those schools, the ratepayers got in exchange the entire control of the secular part of the education, and also a very considerable representation on the managing Board.

So far from suggesting that this arrangement was not adequate, he thought it was the very least that could be done; and when hon. Members talked about compromise and said there had been no disposition to compromise matters they should remember that the proposals of the Government were the very least that could be done for the voluntary schools consistently with justice and with securing the denominational character of their schools. This control of the denominational features of education was to be preserved, and he thought they were all agreed upon that. The method and plan put forward by the Government is a natural, obvious, legitimate, and reasonable method, and they could hardly expect the Government to depart from that plan without alienating a great quantity of support on their own side, and imperilling the provisional settlement of a question which was admitted to be extremely difficult to deal with. What was it these managers had to do? Their first and most important duty was the appointment of teachers. Hitherto there had been no outside control in this matter. Now if they appointed a teacher who was unfit, the appointment could be cancelled by the local education authority. The managers now had control of the subjects of instruction and had to decide what proportion of time should be allocated to each subject. They would, under this Bill, retain that power, but they would be liable to interference from the local authority, and, therefore, in that respect their powers would be seriously abridged.

There were many other details of management over which voluntary schools had hitherto had undisputed powers, and

which, under this Bill, they would no longer be able to exercise in the future. Although he agreed that a certain amount of power would remain with the people actually on the spot, yet it was evident that their position was quite different to that which they enjoyed before this Bill came into operation. Considering this matter from a purely practical point of view, and leaving out the denominational aspect, and considering it from the point of view of endeavouring to get together a competent body of people to manage these schools, he asked the Committee did they seriously think that the best way to obtain such a body was to ask the Parish Council to appoint them. Apart from all theories and notions about taxation and representation going together, and apart from all prejudices, if they wanted to get in a small place a competent body of men and women qualified to conduct the schools, did they really think it would be the best plan to ask the Parish Councils or the education authority to nominate them? He thought they ought to get them from the population of the district in which they were to serve. They had, in the House of Commons at least, three hon. Members who had had much actual experience of the working of these schools, and they knew perfectly well how the system worked in many parts of the country. He would ask any of these hon. Members which would be the best method of getting together a good local body—the method by popular election or the method which would ensure that, at all events, a certain proportion of the persons sitting on the board of management were persons of some education, who had a strong feeling as to the value of education, and of the way in which it should be conducted? In the education debates in this House it had always been said by the Vice-President, and also by the gentlemen he had named, that they thought the one-man school, the clergyman's, was a much better place for education than the school managed by a small village School Board. Even on the practical ground of bringing together the body of men best qualified to conduct, or, at all events, to control, so far as they could control, secular education in small districts and villages, the plan proposed by the Bill would be better than the plan which hon. Members opposite appeared to favour. They must recollect how they stood. They could not do exactly as they liked in this matter. They had not that "clean slate" which was so much desired by some hon. Gentlemen opposite. They had to deal with ingrained habit, and with the development of an old and complicated system, and they must make some allowance for custom and tradition, and, if they liked, even for prejudice in this matter. In order to come to a settlement which would be satisfactory to a large majority of the people of this country, they might have to give way on this or that point, and to sacrifice their own convictions in the interest of education and of peace. It was in that spirit he appealed to the Committee to bring to a close, as soon as they conveniently could, this protracted and sometimes acrimonious discussion, because he thought they must be aware that it was impossible for the Government to do otherwise than to secure in those schools a preponderance of the denomination. Nothing short of that would satisfy their friends on this side of the House. It was impossible for the Government to make any further concession on that point. He did not think that in the actual operation of the Bill they would find any of those chimeras and gorgons which the fertile imagination of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouthshire had prophesied. The Bill would bring an infusion of that popular element into the management of the schools to which hon. Members opposite attached so much importance, and he thought they should have more regard than they had hitherto shown for the natural feelings of those who desired that the piety and benevolence of their forefathers and contemporaries should not be altogether thrown away, and that the teaching which prompted them should still be continued in the schools they, at much sacrifice to themselves, had founded. He appealed to the good sense and good feeling of hon. Members opposite, and asked them to recognise the necessities of the case and the position the Government were compelled to take up.

(5.5) MR. WILLIAM JONES (Carnarvonshire, Arfon) said that the hon. Member for East Nottingham had

expressed a wish to curtail this debate. He did not know how very much the hon. Member had helped that by a very long speech. He would not follow his example in that way, but he wished to point to a remark of the Prime Minister with regard to the Welsh scheme. He said the subscriptions there helped materially to get the management. That was not the case. It did not depend upon subscriptions at all. Both the authority elected by the County Council and other, wise, and the local management were "broad-based upon the people's will." One-fifth were elected by the County Council, the rest were elected by the minor local bodies. So the success of the Welsh system was dependent on the fact that it had thoroughly representative management and a thoroughly representative local authority. In addition to that, the right hon. Gentleman had continually maintained that the power of the purse under his scheme was a strong one, but the hon. Member was perfectly certain that the veto that went along with this power of purse might be a strong one too. It did not, however, go far enough to meet them on that question. The Prime Minister had dealt with the fact that, owing to the power of the purse, there would be absolute control over the secular part of the education. It baffled him altogether to understand how two out of six, as against four, could possibly have absolute control over the secular education of the schools, and he would tell the right hon. Gentleman why one of the main factors in connection with secular education was the teacher. In fact, the school was only a body without a teacher. The teachers in these schools were the souls of the schools. How was it possible for these two, granted that they had the veto of the authority at their back, to be strong enough to overpower the four in the election of all teachers? He believed that the right hon. Gentleman had dropped a hint more than once that he intended, when they discussed Clause 8, to show them that these four would not only elect the teachers, but that there would be more elasticity to meet the grievances of Nonconformists. It was absolutely impossible for the Nonconformist pupil teacher to have a chance of being elected as a teacher. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman, either that night or before the adjournment for the holidays, would let the House have the benefit of the scheme that was in his mind, so as to facilitate the progress of the debate. But in connection with the four against two, hon. Members opposite had had their four since last Friday, and the Opposition were now endeavouring to increase the two, so as to have some sort of juxtaposition in co-relation with the power of the majority in regard to the four. One of the two, if not the two, would surely be denominational. Take the county of Suffolk. He believed the County Council of Suffolk contained fifty-six Churchmen, as against six Nonconformists. What chance had the Nonconformists, or the secular body, of being represented, either on the education authority or the Board of Management, when they had got such a majority of Churchmen as that? The Churchmen would possibly have the two, and if they had the whole six, what chance was there of the appointment of any teacher outside the denominational body? He asked the Prime Minister to see whether he could not broaden the popular element in order that this Bill might work smoothly. There was a great deal of good in the Bill. He had always maintained for the sake of the education of this country that they could not get any efficiency without the co-ordination of the educational system. It was not the theoretical idea that worked, but the practical system, working through personality, through men and women, with a bias and a prejudice, and there were places where, through bias and prejudice, the vast majority of the managers would be denominational, and they and the schools would be worked mainly in the interests of denominationalism. He asked, therefore, for the sake of the education efficiency and the work of teaching under this scheme, that the representative element should be made more elastic.

*MR. TALBOT said it seemed that he was considered a dangerous person, because he was described as a representative of the ecclesiastically-minded layman.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I did not address myself to the right hon. Gentleman. I spoke of a class with which we are acquainted.

*MR. TALBOT said he did not think it was a great reproach to be an ecclesiastically-minded layman, if one believed in the Church to which one belonged. He did not think it was at all reasonable to suppose that the managers would be necessarily divided. His experience of rural life led him to think that when men met together on a Board, their first impulse was to try to work together, and to range themselves as they did in this House, into parties. In the County Councils they had no religious controversies—at least, he could say that in regard to the County Council for Kent, to which he belonged. He had not the slightest conception as to the number of Nonconformists or Churchmen there were in that County Council. They were simply a public body trying to carry out their public functions in the best way that commended itself to their judgment. To suppose that the numerous educational authorities would begin by arranging themselves into hostile camps, seemed to him one of those chimeras which would fade away like the morning mist when the Bill came into actual operation. Another fallacy of these debates was the frequent assumption that there was only one representative of the popular authority. Why was the one who represented the minor local authority not to be regarded as a popular representative? But the leading fallacy which pervaded almost all that had been said in regard to this Clause seemed to him to be that they were starting out from an entirely fresh point of view, or, as the right hon. Gentlemen opposite would say, that they were starting with "a clean slate." Those hon. Members forgot that they were the inheritors of a double system—the system of the School Boards, and the system of the schools managed by Committees—the denominational schools. Surely it was a very odd thing to suppose that they were to keep those latter schools in existence at all, they were to keep them on a principle to which their founders were absolutely opposed. In passing, he must say that these Church of England schools were founded at a time when hon. Gentlemen opposite had not developed their present zeal for education. [Opposition cries of "No, no."]

SIR JOHN BRUNNER (Cheshire, Northwich): Oh, no! Lancaster and Bell came before you.

*MR. TALBOT said that at the time he was speaking of, fifty years ago, the great bulk of the elementary educational supply of the country was furnished by the Church of England. It would be a monstrous injustice, and a perversion of the regular progress of events by which in this country we were accustomed to govern our public life, to re-arrange the school system without regard to those foundation principles. The right hon. Gentleman assumed that all denominational schools were schools of the Church of England, but there were other denominational schools, such as the Roman Catholic Schools, whose principle—the reason for their existence—was that they were founded for the maintenance of a particular religious creed; and to tell supporters of such schools that they were suddenly to give up to a chance majority the maintenance of that religious faith for which they were founded was, he thought, an insult they would be the first to resent. They would say, "If you are to treat us in that way, sweep us away boldly once for all, and give us secular education tempered by facilities for religious education all round." They must do the one thing or the other—they must maintain the denominational schools, or denominational principles, or get rid of them altogether. Another fallacy underlies the constant demand for a compromise. The Bill itself was a compromise on this question of management. As his hon. friend (Mr. Bond) had just said, that was so obvious that it hardly needed repeating; but hon. Gentlemen opposite did not seem to understand it, although he would not for a moment suggest that they had any lack of apprehension. They did not seem to be able to comprehend his position and that of those who agreed with him. This Bill, he maintained, was an attempt to reconcile two existing forces in the country — the force of undenominationalism, so very strongly represented by the hitherto board schools, now called provided schools; and the force of education based on definite

religious instruction, which was represented by the denominational schools. The Government had tried their best to produce a measure which would make a compromise between the two. Did hon. Gentlemen opposite imagine that this was a Bill to which the adherents of the Church of England gave their hearty, their enthusiastic support? Things were very different indeed outside. When the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouth went down to Hampshire he would advise him to ask his Church friends there—he supposed the right hon. Gentleman had some still—whether they ardently, keenly, enthusiastically supported the proposals of the Government? He thought the right hon. Gentleman would find that these friends of his would say: "Well, we will take them as the best we can get." They were told that this Bill was a creation of the Church party. What a compliment to the Church party! How enormously strong they must be in the House and in the country when they could frame and carry a Bill of this kind! It might be a consolation to the right hon. Gentleman, who felt so very strongly on this point—at least, he expressed himself strongly—to know that this Bill only went a very little way in the direction in which the most ardent and uncompromising churchmen would desire to go. They believed and hoped that the Bill would work well, but they felt that they were taking upon themselves a very serious burden in undertaking the maintenance of the fabric of the schools. The right hon. Gentleman smiled at that; he might go even further, and say that it was ridiculous; but did the right hon. Gentleman think that that was going to be done for nothing? He had heard it said that the greatest difficulty would be to raise the funds for the maintenance of the schools; and he was quite sure that when they came to London that would be found to be an excessive burden. He had endeavoured during the Second Reading, and throughout these debates, to approach this subject from an educational point of view. He knew he was supposed to represent the irreconcilable side of the ecclesiasticism, but he earnestly desired to approach this question from a purely educational point of view. This was a very serious and important effort on the part of the Government to re-model the educational system of the country, and that could only be done by a recognition of the facts of the case; and it was because he believed that the facts of the case had been taken into consideration in the preparation of the Bill that he gave it his hearty support.

*(5.25) MR. ASHTON (Bedfordshire, Luton) said he was very glad to hear the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Oxford University say that, in his opinion, the managers of the voluntary schools would work together in amity; but if that were so, he could not understand why the hon. Gentleman should be so anxious not to let them, as representatives of the ratepayers, have the control. It was only fair if the ratepayers were going to find the money that they should have the control. He spoke feelingly, because he happened to be a member of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Cheshire County Council, and he tried to look at this matter from a neutral point of view. He was perfectly sure that the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House had no conception of what the feeling of the country was as to this Clause and on the question of the control of the schools. He was not talking merely of the Liberal but of the Conservative party also. He felt certain, from what he knew of the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, and also of Bedfordshire which he represented, that when hon. Members opposite went down to their constituencies, they would find a feeling among the people of which they had no notion, sitting here in London. It was not that the people objected to the Bill because it maintained the voluntary schools. There were men on both sides of the House who were anxious to see the maintenance of the voluntary schools, but they did not believe that justice was done to the ratepayers, if these were to find the money for the support of the schools, and that the parson was to have control of them. The people would not stand clerical control of the schools. This was not a new point. It had already come before many of the County Councils. The County Council of Cheshire had had the whole of this matter thrashed out

at a special meeting. Now, that county was by no means a liberal county; its tone was thoroughly Conservative. Well, that County Council passed a resolution that, if the ratepayers of the county were to find the money for those schools, they should have the control and management of them. The same kind of resolution had been passed by the County Council of Durham, and even also in the agricultural County of Essex; and the great County boroughs like Manchester were making claims of the same description. As the owner of a voluntary school, he would be glad to have the money of the ratepayers and still remain the owner of the schools. The owner of voluntary schools had a great deal to do with the expenditure of the money spent on the voluntary schools. The County Councils would not spend a penny of the money without the consent of the managers, who would have a great deal of control. He had always, in the past, felt it was a great injustice that a man like himself should have the entire control in the expenditure on these voluntary schools, and yet until now seven-eighths of the cost had been found by the ratepayers. He felt it was a crying shame, and if that was so in the past the shame was much greater now when the voluntary school owners would not find a penny of the money, yet all the control would remain in their hands. The control of the County Councils, the representatives of those who found the whole of the money, was one manager out of six. The absence of popular control was going to have very serious effect upon the education of the country. The only places where any real interest was taken in elementary education had been those places where the pupils had been educated by the board schools and the parents themselves had control of education. In one town with which he was familiar, where they had nothing but voluntary schools, the people took no interest whatever in the matter, whereas in the town he had the honour to represent they had the best schools, and the people took the greatest interest in education. This Bill would freeze out all popular interest in education throughout the country, and upon that ground alone he condemned the Bill as a bad bill, because it would take away from the people all that interest in education that had been growing for the last thirty years. If parents were to be represented on the management of the schools, their representative, he thought, should be elected by themselves. The suggestion that the local authority should elect a parent was a proposal without much force behind it, for the reason that, if the local authority did not intend to remedy grievances of which the parents complained, they were not likely to elect a parent who did not agree with their views on the matter. The franchise was the great difficulty with regard to election by the parents, and he was of the opinion that the district should elect a person to represent them, without insisting that he should be a parent, who would take an interest in the schools; the people who were so keen to have control of the voluntary schools were the clerically minded, more especially the parsons, and he did not believe there were a large number of parents who cared for sectarian education for their children. His schools were absolutely undenominational, taking church and chapel children alike, and there never had been any complaint from the parents of any child because the education was not of a sectarian character. A friend of his who owned an undenominational voluntary school half-a-mile from the church schools had told him that to talk of sectarian education was all nonsense, the kind of reason that parents took their children away from a school was because they had quarrelled with the master; the desire of parents for sectarian education had been very much exaggerated by the clerical-minded party and the Church party. The fact was the parson naturally desired to keep control over the school because he regarded it as a seed-bed for his church. That was the real secret why the parsons were so desirous to maintain the voluntary school system, but that was no reason why they should give the money of the ratepayers and the taxpayer to assist the parson in his desire. With regard to the management of the schools and the control of the ratepayers, he hoped before the Autumn the right hon. Gentleman might in the country see, that he had made a mistake and that there would remain, if this Bill went through in its present form, a feeling of great bitterness, and a sense of great injustice in the minds of the people. Many clergymen of the Church of

England were in favour of popular control of the schools. They were the long-headed men who were wise in their generation, because if this Bill went through in its present form, and it was felt to be an act of injustice that a parson should rule the school which the ratepayers found the money for, the person was bound to become unpopular. He could only hope some compromise might be arranged in the autumn which would give the ratepayers their rights in the control and the management of these schools.

MR. MIDDLEMORE (Birmingham, N.) thought it incumbent upon him to say a word in favour of this Amendment, though he sat on the Unionist side of the House. He regretted very much that no compromise had been effected, although reasonable compromises had been suggested, notably by the hon. Member for the University of London. He thought Englishmen outside the House regretted this, and he was sure that many of the supporters of the First Lord of the Treasury would deeply regret it. Eighty supporters of the Government had applied to the right hon. Gentleman to effect a compromise. It was only a small section who wanted to fight it out to the bitter end, or would not admit any of the claims of the State, and the State was somebody after all. As to the share of the State in the matter, the arrangement was, in his opinion, a preposterous one. The local authority, which was to pay for and control these schools, was, by the plan of the Government, put in a minority. That was not the way Englishmen generally managed their affairs, and it was not treatment they would mete out to anyone but the State. He held that the local authority was entitled to absolute financial control, and also to a majority of the management. But there he must part company with hon. Members opposite, for he thought the Church was entitled to have its denominational teaching safeguarded. The Clause as it stood would be detrimental to the Church, for it would give the local authority and dissenters a grievance, and multiply the enemies of the Church. It would emphasise the division between Church and State, and lead to an agitation and attack upon the Church. The withdrawal of the option had completely altered the situation as regarded Clause 7. He did not think it ought to have been withdrawn if they were going to maintain Clause 7. If the local authority could have rejected or adopted the Bill as they thought proper this Clause would have lost all its sting. Now it appeared to him they were forcing it on the local authority in a most offensive way, derogatory to its authority, and, he thought, hostile to the State.

(5.55.) MR. RANDLES (Cumberland, Cockermouth) said that if he thought the effect of this Clause would be to increase clerical control he should have opposed the whole Bill, but he believed that it was calculated to very materially reduce clerical control. One of the objections he had to the Bill, as it originally stood, was that it was possible, under it, for three men to constitute the local managers and form a sort of hole-and-corner business; but now that the Prime Minister had adopted the Amendment, which he (Mr. Randles) had also put down—that there should be a Committee of six and not three—he felt that they were getting more local management. He also felt that where they had half a dozen Englishmen sitting round a table in the interests of education, though the parson might be there, and though he might be reinforced by his curate, yet they had four men who were not clerical—men who had no interest in particular in maintaining any of those doctrines which the Member for Halifax referred to as relating to damnation and the rest of it—they had men who absolutely disapproved of every variation of that kind which might be introduced into the school teaching, and thus they would have a certain amount of safety. But, after all, the real control was the purse. Those who had the power of the purse would be the effective controllers of the management of the schools in the towns and villages. If they were beginning *de novo* it would be very easy to establish a system which all might approve, but it was foolish not to recognise established facts. There was the plant and the machinery in the hands of men who had spent their money on it, and they could not take it away from them now. It must be recognised that they had a certain

position in respect of religious education, and this Clause maintained what was their right and privilege. Hon. Members on the other side refused to accept what he thought was a fair compromise.

MR. WHITTAKER (Yorkshire, W.R., Spen Valley) said that both the hon. Member who had just sat down and the Prime Minister assumed that it was desirable or inevitable that, in rural districts where there was only the Church school, denominational teaching should be forced upon the people, though the people themselves did not wish it.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: They can establish another school.

MR. WHITTAKER said that position was felt to be intolerable. As a result of some of the speeches that had been made he was almost driven to the conclusion that it was the minority that ruled, and that it was really a great mistake to be in a majority. What he found was that, when the representatives of the people were to be the minority, the power of the minority was extraordinary, but when it was suggested that if the representatives of the denomination were in a minority they would also have some power, they were told at once that that minority would have no power whatever. The power of the purse possessed by the local education authority, with a board of managers, two-thirds of whom were nominated by the denominationalists, would be practically *nil*. If the managers did not regard the instructions of the Board of Education, they would lose money, and they would have to meet the deficiency out of their own pockets or the pockets of their friends But under this Bill, if they did not obey the local education authority, they would not lose a single farthing. Supposing the local education authority declined to pay the money to the school, what power had they to continue that refusal? They would have to meet their obligation. Supposing the managers still disobeyed, there was an appeal to the Education Department, which was supreme over the local authority, but after their experience of that Department in the past, they would not have much faith in that appeal. The Prime Minister had suggested that they might refuse to pay, and close the school or build another school. They could not build another school without the sanction of the Education Department, so there again the control was limited by the authority in Whitehall. It was the authority in Whitehall that would have the power; but the authority there did not pay the money direct to the school, and therefore the direct connection and control which existed between the authority in Whitehall and the school would cease, because the money would be paid by the County Council. If they were to build another school, it meant an increased rate, and that was another influence in favour of the denominational schools. If the denominational managers defied the local education authority, they first of all had the appeal to the Education Department, and then they had the very powerful lever in their hands that, if the local education authority dealt with them stringently, a local rate would have to be levied. The fact was, these managers would do very much as they liked. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, where his constituency was, there were 700 voluntary schools. How in the world could the local education authority exercise any adequate authority over these schools outside county boroughs? The control must be entirely in the hands of the local managers, and two-thirds of them were to be denominational. It was a serious objection that in many thousands of the schools where the education was to be given out of public rates the head teacher was to belong to one denomination, and Nonconformists were to be debarred from a public career that ought to be open to everyone. They had been told that the Nonconformists wished to have control of these schools. That was nonsense. What they wanted was not that the Nonconformists should have the control, but that the public should. The hon. Member went on to give an example of the little pettyfogging things that happened in denominational schools. The wife of the vicar went to the school one Monday morning and asked the children who had gone to chapel on Sunday to stand up. She then told them to sit down again. She then asked those who went to church to stand, and she gave a packet of sweets to each child that had been to church. That was a contemptible sort of thing, which could not be got rid of by a Conscience Clause, and that was

what they called the Church "atmosphere." If the denominationalists of this country had confidence in the belief that the people desired this religious education they would leave it to the people. They had one-third of the body nominated by themselves, and they dared not risk their share of the other two-thirds to the elective process.

LORD HUGH CECIL (Greenwich): Would the hon. Gentleman allow the School Board to give denominational instruction in every district where the Church can carry a majority?

MR. WHITTAKER: There is all the difference in the world.

LORD HUGH CECIL: Then do not talk about trusting the people.

MR. WHITTAKER: I was referring to your talk about trusting the people. Hon. Members opposite said that the people wanted this denominational teaching; he said they did not want it. But if the Amendment were carried, the practical result would be that such teaching would be given in a very large proportion of the villages, because a majority of sectarian managers would be elected. The fact of the matter was that these schools were built to make Churchmen, and the supporters of the Bill desired to drive people into them to continue to make Churchmen. He admitted that if they used the Church buildings without payment they placed themselves in a false position; and they ought to pay a rent for them or buy them. He also recognised that there was some difficulty in the position where there was only one school of the denomination in the district. The elected authority ought to have the control of that school and pay a rent for it, and the denomination should make their own arrangements for giving their religious education. This Bill would not settle the question. It would re-open the difficulties and intensify the grievance. He was satisfied the Government had no idea of the strength of the feeling in the country, and whatever they did in the House, they would find before long that this settlement would have to be revised and very considerably altered.

(6.15.) MR. LAMBTON (Durham, S.E.) said that in the opinion of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Oxford University this was an ideal Bill. He was certain that the Prime Minister never said so. ["Hear, hear!" from Mr. A. J. BALFOUR.] His right hon. friend, he was sure, was doing the best in existing circumstances with a system which was not logical. There were many features of our institutions which were not logical. The British Constitution itself was not logical; neither were the Houses of Parliament. The one House was selected by Providence, and the other House by the people. One half of our legislative wisdom we owed to the choice of chance, and the other half to the chance of choice. The right hon. Gentleman had framed a Bill in which the Church was in a position of seeing itself in possession of denominational schools, and he wished to give them every advantage. The proposals had been put forward as the maximum for denominational schools, and no one had asked for more on the Ministerial side of the House.

LORD HUGH CECIL: I have asked for a great deal more.

MR. LAMBTON said the noble Lord now stated that he had asked for a great deal more, but he was not aware of it. But the question was as to the proportion of representation on the Board of Management. A great many Members on the Government side had signed a memorial asking that the popular representation should be at least one half. He was one of those who signed the memorial, and he had been told that nearly 100 Members had signed it. Where were those 100 Members now? What were their views on the subject? They were not doing good service to the Prime Minister or to the cause of education by concealing their opinions, or by altering their opinions without good reason. The Prime Minister described as "a venerable maxim" the political doctrine that representation should follow taxation. Personally, he venerated that maxim, and, as hon. Members as a body venerated it, he thought that it was a logical and just claim that popular representation in the present instance should be given, and it ought to be more than two out of six.

With regard to the Amendment, he thought it would be more satisfactory to the High Church party to have three

out of seven members than two out of six, because in country districts where there was a strong feeling prevalent the Nonconformists who desired to have control of the schools would, if relegated to two, appoint the most rabid Radicals they could find, whereas, if they had three, it was practically certain that they would appoint more moderate men. The hon. Member for Tunbridge said that this question of popular control was only a red herring accross the path. It was useful for the Committee to remember what it was talking about at the present time. It was the question of religion in elementary schools, in which small, young children of the people were educated. To tell him, in this the twentieth century, that there was such a vast difference between Nonconformist Christians and Church of England Christians that they could not agree to give religious teaching in schools to children up to the age of fifteen, was perfectly astounding. The right hon. Gentleman said that there was only one way to get over the difficulty—statutory denominational teaching. Was that impossible now? During the next two months it could surely be possible for the heads of the different Churches to meet and draw up such a code of religious instruction for daily use as would satisfy all parties.

He appealed to the Prime Minister to satisfy hon. Members on his own side of the House, who felt strongly that they were giving a control to denominations which they ought not to have. These denominations possessed the buildings, but not the funds to maintain them, and the right hon. Gentleman should offer some compromise before going to a division. The Government should tell the Committee that they were willing, without doing away with the denominational element, to give that amount of increased popular control which he thought was justly demanded. It was urged that this might destroy the denominational schools, but he maintained that it was no argument to refuse a man justice because he was going to ask for something that was unjust. Hon. Members on the Ministerial side often said that it was no use making any compromise, because Nonconformists would not be satisfied, for what they wanted was really to destroy denominational schools. All he could say was that if they gave the Nonconformists justice now, they would put voluntary schools in a much stronger position, and they would be able to maintain them by the respect and support they would gain by having acted justly.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE (Carnarvon Burghs) hoped the Prime Minister and those who were responsible for this Bill would take into their careful consideration the very significant speech which had just fallen from the hon. Member for Durham, and also two or three other speeches which had been made from the same side. He thought some of the suggestions made by the hon. Member were exceedingly valuable, and he was very much surprised to hear the laughter which greeted the hon. Member's suggestion that the heads of the various Protestant denominations should meet and agree upon some syllabus of religious instruction which would commend itself to them all. He agreed that children under fifteen years of age were not likely to understand much about the various dogmas which divided one sect from the other. In the colony of Victoria that suggestion was put into practical operation, for there the heads of the various Churches met together and agreed, with the exception of the Roman Catholics and the Jews, to a particular form of religious instruction. In every other British colony the Protestant denominations had been able to agree upon a course of religious instruction, and this was the only part of the British Empire where the Anglican Church declined to associate itself with other Protestant denominations in arranging for religious teaching to be given in the schools. The hon. Member who had just spoken was a Churchman, while the hon. Member who preceded him was a Nonconformist. The hon. Member for Durham, who was a Churchman, was prepared to meet the Nonconformists in a spirit of tolerance. The hon. Member who preceded him, who was a Nonconformist, thought the treatment meted out by the Government was quite good enough for his fellow Nonconformists. The hon. Member opposite said this was a Clause which limited the clerical control which now obtained. He wished to ask for an explanation of one curious phenomenon. This Clause, which was

supposed to limit clerical control, had been supported by every Diocesan Association throughout the country. Wherever two or three clergymen were gathered together, there a resolution had been passed in favour of this Bill, which limited their control. Perhaps the hon. Member opposite would be able to explain this outburst of unselfishness on the part of the clergy of this country. The Prime Minister had stated that really the ratepayers had got control over these schools.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, over secular education.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE said the right hon. Gentleman stated that they would have control over the finances. Was that so? Let him put a case to the Committee that happened. How was it that they were able to work voluntary schools so economically at present? It was owing to what the Prime Minister called tenderness for voluntary schools. This Clause was the outward and visible sign of that tenderness. An inspector from the Board of Education came down to a voluntary school, and said "Your staff is bad, your apparatus intolerable, and your building is insufferable." Probably the clergyman took him home after the examination, told him that the school was hard up, and appealed to the inspector not to be too hard upon them, probably remarking that if he pressed them too much the school would have to be closed. Naturally, the inspector would be sympathetic, because as a rule inspectors were men who had been in that position themselves, and were consequently able to appreciate the argument. In the words of the Prime Minister, he dealt tenderly with them. That was economical administration. How would it work when the Bill came into operation? The inspector would pay a visit, and the clergyman would take him home. The clergyman would say, "We are understaffed, and the apparatus is bad. We ought to have another assistant teacher. The school is really badly equipped." In the adjoining parish the teachers would be all certificated, and the clergyman would impress this on the inspector. Then the Board of Education would come down and say, "You must improve your staff, and instead of two uncertificated teachers you must have three certificated, because the local authority will pay in future and not the clergyman and his managers." The Prime Minister would say that the decision was now in the hands of the local authority. Not at all, the Board of Education came and said they must do these things otherwise the grant would be withheld. After all was there not an inducement to the clergyman to increase the staff? He would come down to the school like a roaring lion seeking what little Nonconformist he could devour at the expense of the ratepayer. He would say, "There is a boy who has a very good voice; he would make a very nice tenor for the choir, and the ratepayers will pay. There is another boy, if he cannot play he can blow the organ, and the State will pay." There was every inducement on the part of the managers to increase the staff and the expenditure, and the inspector would not be less sympathetic now than before. He would deal tenderly in the future as in the past. What control was that? There was no control there. Since the expenditure came out of the pockets of the State, they were entitled that the State should have control. The hon. Member opposite advanced as a simile the taking over an old concern with the plant. He said they could not change the plant all at once. Did the hon. Member know a single case where, in taking over the old concern, there was an undertaking that the new proprietors should spend the whole of the money out of their own pockets, but that the appointment of the foreman, the managers, and the whole staff of the concern should be left in the hands of the old directors? They could not run the concern very long in that way. The proposal of the Government meant the giving of power and privilege to one church and one section of the community. No special favour was wanted for the Nonconformists. All they wanted was that every one should be treated on equality without any inquisition as to creed. They could not trust Nonconformists in matters of education. A Nonconformist might be put on the Bench, he might be made a Lord Justice of Appeal, but he was not a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the management of a little village school. There was equality on the Bench, equality in

the dock, but once the idea was suggested of equality in the school, Greenwich forbade. It was to be noted that places where the undenominational system prevailed — places like New Zealand and Ontario — produced the purest patriotism, while Ireland and Malta produced pro-Boerism. They did not turn out patriots by any system of sectarian education. There was really no desire at the bottom of all this for religious instruction. The real desire was for power and patronage. Education was the weapon with which we were going to hold our position among the nations. We talked of improving our education in order to get abreast of Switzerland, Germany, and the United States. A great country like this should talk, not of getting abreast, but of going ahead, of other countries. For the sake of teaching dogmas to children who could not understand them, we, in the midst of our difficulties and the rocks that surrounded us, proposed to put the chaplain on the bridge. It was a mad proposal. Let us, in a business-like spirit, clear the parsons out of the way, or, if they wanted to help to save the ship, let them take off their coats and work at the pumps like any ordinary seaman on board.

(6.40.) MR. A. J. BALFOUR suggested that the Committee might now bring this part of the discussion to a close.

SIR JAMES JOICEY (Durham, Chester-le-Street) said he was a Churchman and a large subscriber to voluntary schools, but he felt sure this Bill would have a very different effect, if passed in its present form, from that anticipated by hon. Gentlemen opposite. He believed that, if the whole cost of maintaining these schools was paid from the national Exchequer, private subscriptions would not be continued; and he failed to see that the maintenance of the fabric of the schools justified the Government in giving the majority of the management to the owners of the schools. Supposing the founders had two representatives on the management, the parents two, and the local authorities two, or one-third of the total whatever it might be, a large proportion of those nominated by the local authorities and the parents would be supporters of denominational education. He thought that the danger which hon. Gentlemen opposite feared of having the managers popularly elected was very much over-estimated. They had some schools in the North of England, the board of management of which consisted of seven members—four of which were elected by the parents of the children attending the schools. Notwithstanding the fear of clerical control, when the change was made, and that they would be unable to carry on the school satisfactorily, the clergyman, being a sensible man, was elected chairman and the whole thing had worked fairly well. If the Government had only the courage of their convictions, and gave the control to the public in the way suggested, he felt sure that the result would be much more satisfactory to the Church and the cause of education than the Clause proposed in the Bill. He had never been a strong opponent of denominational schools; but he was bound to say, from his own experience, that the largest amount of the support of the denominational schools had not been given by people in favour of denominational teaching, but to avoid the creation of a School Board, and the rating which a School Board naturally brought with it. He felt sure, as sure as possible, that when the different counties had to be rated in order to maintain the voluntary schools, the laymen, who had broader minds than the majority of clerics, would be greatly dissatisfied if they had not some controlling power in the management of the schools. He appealed to the Government to be courageous in this matter, and throw overboard, for once, the noble Lord the Member for Greenwich. That would be an advantage not only to the denominational system, but to the Church, which that denominational system was supposed to support. Personally, he wished that some means should be devised for separating religious from secular education; but he could not help recognising that a large amount of money had been given by the State for secular education only; and some means ought to be devised to enable parents to have a choice to give religious education according to their own doctrines. There would then be no religious difficulty.

He recognised that if they were to have an Education Bill at all, they should have some sort of compromise. There were extremists on either side who refused a compromise, just as in the case of temperance legislation, whose action had delayed the reform of the licensing law for fifty years. And extreme religionists, taking the same line, would find themselves in the same position. Before sitting down, he wished to say that, while being a strong supporter of the national Church, and while being strongly in favour of religious education, and believing that a purely secular system of education would not be advantageous to this country—he was one of those who believed that the children ought to have sound religious teaching—he still thought that it would be an advantage to those who held these views, if the Government accepted the Amendment.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said that he had reason to believe that something which he had said had been misunderstood by the Committee. He quite recognised that the debate on the Amendment was precisely the same as they would have later on the Clause. What he would venture to suggest was that they should get rid of this Amendment and of the few remaining matters, and begin at nine o'clock the discussion on the Clause itself.

(6.52.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 228; Noes, 107. (Division List No. 382.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N. E.
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Col. James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn. Sir Michael Hicks
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Charles William
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Boulnois, Edmund
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, George M. (Edinburgh)
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burdett-Coutts, W.
Burke, E. Haviland
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J A (Glasgow
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cayzer, Sir Charles William
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chamberlayne, T. (S'thampton
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cullinan, J.
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davenport, William Bromley
Davies, Sir Horatio D. (Chatham
Delany, William
Dewar, Sir T. R. (Tower Hamlets
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duffy, William J.
Duke, Henry Edward
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn. Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
Fitz-Gerald, Sir Robert Penrose
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S. W
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H. (City of Lond.
Gilhooly, James
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'r H'mlt's
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Groves, James Grimble
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt. Hn Lord G. (Mid'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Hutton, John (Yorks, N. R.)
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh)
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Knowles, Lees
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Leamy, Edmund
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S)
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth)
Macdona, John Cumming
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Malcolm, Ian
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, Rt Hn Sir H E (Wigton

Sir James Joicey.

Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire)
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morton, Arthur H. A (Deptford)
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipperary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.)
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, Jas. (Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Redmond, John E. (Waterford
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ridley, Hon. M W (Stalybridge)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Maj. J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Sharpe, William Edward T.
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb. Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G (Oxf'd Univ.
Thompson, Dr E C (Monagh'n, N
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Colonel William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col A C E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hon. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H (Ashton und. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell (Birm.
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Yerburgh, Robert Armstrong

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—
Sir William Walrond and
Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Ashton, Thomas Gair
Asquith, Rt. Hn. Herbert Henry
Atherley-Jones, L.
Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Hornsey)
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Beaumont, Wentworth C. B.
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Crombie, John William
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan- (Cardigan
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Emmott, Alfred
Evans, Sir Francis H (Maidstone
Ferguson, R C. Munro (Leith
Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmund
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D.
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonshire
Kitson, Sir James
Lambton, Hon. Frederick Wm.
Langley, Batty
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
M'Crae, George
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mather, Sir William
Middlemore, Jno. Throgmorton
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Brecknshire)
Morley, Rt. Hn. Jno. (Montrose
Moulton, John Fletcher
Newnes, Sir George
Norman, Henry
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Price, Robert John
Rea, Russell
Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soames, Arthur Wellesley
Spear, John Ward
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan, Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tomkinson, James
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Chas. Henry (Hull, W.)
Wilson Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh N.)
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Huddersfd
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—
Mr. Herbert Gladstone and
Mr. William M'Arthur.

Amendment made to the proposed Amendment—

"In line 11, by leaving out from the word 'appointed,' to the end of the proposed Amendment, and inserting the words 'also as provided by this Act.'"—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

(7.10.) Question put, "That those words, as amended, be there inserted in the Clause."

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 230; Noes, 89. (Division List No. 383.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.)
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Joceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hn. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir Michael H.
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Charles Wm.
Bhownaggree, Sir M. M.
Bigwood, James
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith-
Boulnois, Edmund
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burdett-Coutts, W.
Burke, E. Haviland-
Butcher, John George
Campbell, Rt. Hn. J A (Glasgow
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H.
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbysh.
Cayzer, Sir Charles William
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chamberlain, J. Austen (Worc'r
Chamberlayne, T. (S'thampton
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thos. H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Cohen, Benjamin Louis
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cook, Sir Frederick Lucas
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cullinan, J.
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davies, Sir Horatio D (Chatham
Delany, William
Dewar, Sir T. R. (T'r Hm'lets)
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Donelan, Captain A.
Doogan, P. C.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duke, Henry Edward
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn Sir J (Manch'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fisher, William Hayes
FitzGerald, Sir Robert Penrose-
Flannery, Sir Fortescue
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Foster, Philip S (Warwick, S. W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gilhooly, James
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans (T'r Hm'lets
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby- (Salop
Gore, Hn. S. F. Ormsby- (Linc.)
Gorst, Rt. Hn. Sir John Eldon
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Groves, James Grimble
Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Hatch, Ernest Frederick Geo.
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J F (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Hoult, Joseph
Hozier, Hn. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Hutton, John (Yorks. N.R.)
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. (Denbigh
Keswick, William
Kimber, Henry
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Knowles, Lees
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)
Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants, Fareham
Lees, Sir Elliott (Birkenhead)
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N. S.
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Col. Charles W. (Evesham
Long, Rt. Hn. Walter (Bristol, S
Lonsdale, John Brownlee
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W.
Macartney, Rt. Hn. W. G. E.
Macdona, John Cumming
MacDonnell, Dr. Mark A.
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
M'Arthur, Charles (Liverpool)
M'Govern, T.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire
Majendie, James A. H.
Maxwell, Rt Hn Sir H E (Wigt'n
Middlemore, Jno. Throgmorton
Milvain, Thomas
Molesworth, Sir Lewis
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
More, Robt. Jasper (Shropshire)
Morgan, David J. (W'lthamst'w
Morton, Arthur H. A. (Deptford
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, James F. X. (Cork)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipp'rary Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Brien, P. J. (Tipperary, N.)
O'Connor, James (Wicklow, W.
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
O'Kelly, Jas. (Roscommon, N.)
O'Malley, William
O'Shaughnessy, P. J.
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Penn, John
Pierpoint, Robert
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Rattigan, Sir William Henry
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ridley, Hn. M. W. (Stalybridge
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)

Seely, Maj J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Sharpe, William Edward T.
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Smith, Abel H. (Hereford, East)
Smith, H C (North'mb, Tyneside
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Spear, John Ward
Stanley, Edward J. (Somerset)
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sullivan, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt. Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ
Thompson, Dr E C (Monagh'n, N
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw., M.
Valentia, Viscount
Walker, Col. William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel William George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A C E (Taunton
Whiteley, H (Ashtonund. Lyne
Williams, Rt Hn J Powell (Birm-
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wills, Sir Frederick
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wilson, J W. (Worcestersh. N.
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie. Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Yerburgh, Robert Armstrong

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Sir William Walrond and Mr. Anstruther.

NOES.

Asquith, Rt. Hn. Herbert Henry
Atherley-Jones, L.
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Bell, Richard
Bolton, Thomas Dolling
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Causton, Richard Knight
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cremer, William Randal
Crombie, John William
Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen)
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Dunn, Sir William
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Ferguson, R. C. Munro (Leith)
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Gladstone, Rt Hn. Herbert John
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gordon, Sir W. Brampton
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hon. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Jacoby, James Alfred
Jameson, Major J. Eustace
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, David Brynmor (Sw'nsea
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.
Kitson, Sir James
Langley, Batty
Layland-Barrett, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
M'Arthur, William (Cornwall)
M'Crae, George
M'Kenna, Reginald
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moulton, John Fletcher
Newnes, Sir George
Norman, Henry
Paulton, James Mellor
Peace, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Price, Robert John
Rea, Russell
Reid, Sir R. Threshie (Dumfries)
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Roe, Sir Thomas
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Tennant, Harold John
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman-(Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.)
Tomkinson, James
Toulmin, George
Trevelyan, Charles Philips
Ure, Alexander
Wallace, Robert
Walton, John Lawson (Leeds, S.
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
Wason, Eugene (Clackmannan)
Weir, James Galloway
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson Chas. Henry (Hull, W.)
Wilson, F. W. (Norfork, Mid.)
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Yoxall, James Henry

TELLERS FOR THE NOES—Mr. Channing and Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Amendment made, at end of the last Amendment to add the words—

"(3) Notwithstanding anything in this section—

(*a.*) Schools may be grouped under one body of managers in manner provided by this Act; and

(*b*) Where the local education authority consider that the circumstances of any school require a larger body of managers than that provided under this section, that authority may increase the total number of managers, so, however, that the number of each class of managers is proportionately increased."—(*Sir Francis Powell.*)

Question proposed, "That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

It being half-past Seven of the clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

Committee Report Progress; to sit again this evening.

EVENING SITTING.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Considered in Committee:—

(In the Committee.)

[MR. J. W. LOWTHER (Cumberland, Penrith) in the Chair.]

Clause 7:—

Question again proposed, "That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

(9.0.) MR. HERBERT LEWIS, Flint, Boroughs, said that, under the Clause, while the State bore nine-tenths of the cost of the voluntary schools, it got only one-third of the representation on the managing bodies. He believed it would have been utterly impossible ten or twenty years ago to have induced Parliament to assent to such a Clause. At the time it was proposed to abolish fees in public elementary schools, the *Standard* declared that if fees were got rid of the Clause for local representative control would become irresistible. Yet now that the whole cost of management of these voluntary schools was to come out of the public funds, they were only offered a miserably small instalment of the so-called public control. The Government had abolished School Boards, and he supposed they were expected to be grateful for the very small concession offered them in the shape of public control, even over schools managed by a public authority. In the case of those schools the public control was removed as far as possible from the ratepayers. In the first place the ratepayer elected his share of the County Council; in the second place the County Council—which was only a partially elected body—appointed the Education Committee and in the third place the Education Committee which might also be only partially elected by the County Council nominated the managers. Thus the control of the school was three removes from the people who had to pay for the support of it, and the result would eventually be that instead of the free election of the managers of the schools, a system of patronage would grow up. The member of the County Council for the district would have the patronage. The local education authority would, of course, make the appointment, but it would be on his recommendation; he would be practically all powerful, and instead of the control of the school being in the hands of a public authority appointed by the people, the nomination of the governing body would be left to a single individual, and under such circumstances the interests of the schools were bound to suffer. They could not expect the public to take the same interest in them as when the direct control of the schools was in the hands of the people. Another plan might have been adopted. If it were necessary to abolish School Boards in order to obtain co-ordination of Education, surely the Government might have accepted the system which had answered so well in Wales, by which the education authority was elected partly by the County Council and partly by the local bodies. When he appealed to the First Lord of the Treasury to adopt that plan, the right hon. Gentleman objected that it might give rise to conflict between the county and the local authorities. That argument came very strangely from the right hon. Gentleman, bearing in mind the nature of his own proposals. The public and the voluntary schools were being treated in this respect on very different lines. Of course the object was to favour the denominational system, and that was why the State was to bear nine-tenths of the cost and have only one-third of the representation. See how hardly that would operate in many cases. He received only that morning a letter describing a case in his own district—the case of a school endowed by a Nonconformist 150 years ago, and erected out of the income of the endowment. The control of that school was almost entirely in the hands of the clergymen of that and adjoining parishes, and the people were, under the Bill, only to be allowed one-third of the representation. He knew of another case in which 400 miners contributed 1s. per month out of their wages towards the cost of erecting a school which, it was understood, was to be an undenominational institution. The balance of the funds needed were subscribed by some Church association, and in consequence a deed of trust was prepared, of which the people had no cognisance until it was brought to their notice by the refusal of their application for the use of the schoolroom for a meeting. Then they discovered for the first time that it was a denominational school. Cases of this kind detracted very considerably from the claim for denominational representation. He was willing to give representation in proportion to the amount of voluntary contribution, he was sure the country desired to an end put to existing injustice in matter.

He was not surprised at the haste displayed by the Government to get this Clause through by the adjournment; they were afraid that during the interval their hands might be forced by public opinion. They were told that the Bill conferred popular control, but the phrase was a misnomer—it was a misuse of the English language to apply it to this provision affecting voluntary schools. The remedy suggested by the other side for the grievance of the 8,000 one-school parishes was worse than the disease, because it meant that the children would be educated in two hostile camps. The multiplication of schools would not advance the educational interests of the country. It was far better to have one strong school in a parish than two weak schools imperfectly equipped and costing a great deal of money. He feared that the effect of the Bill would be to greatly increase sectarian bitterness. It had been spoken of as a "settlement for all time," but the speeches which had been delivered showed that it could not last—it had no element of permanence in it. Let the representatives of the Church consider what they were doing and the privileges they already enjoyed. They had the control of the education of the majority of the children of this country, although the State paid the greater part of the cost of that education. Why could they not be satisfied with what they had got? He wished the Government would apply the Scotch system to Wales, and he saw no reason why Wales should not have separate treatment in this regard; indeed, his chief cause of opposition to the Clause was because it was so peculiarly unjust to Wales. All the Welsh people asked for was religious equality, and, in common with the Nonconformists of the country generally, they desired a fair share in the control of the schools of the nation. This Clause did not give them that fair share, and he begged, therefore, to move its omission from the Bill.

(9.25.) MR. CRIPPS (Lancashire, Stretford) said [illegible] was in favour of the Clause, because [illegible] first time, it introduced a [illegible]arger la[illegible] and also the popular [illegible]prese[illegible]nt into the manag[illegible]g bo[illegible]minational sc[illegible] [illegible]ere [illegible] good many s[illegible]

delivered on the subject of popular control, but according to the idea of full popular control advocated on the other side, they would have to abolish the Cowper-Temple Clause—they would have to give each parish the right of saying whether their school was to be denominational or undenominational, and, worse still, they would have to give the Parish Councils or parish representative the power of saying, if the school was to be denominational, what denomination it was to be. Could any scheme be conceived more likely to conduce to educational inefficiency and the maximum of sectarian friction and trouble. The fact was, no one really wanted popular control in that sense. The true duty of the local bodies was to carry out administratively their educational work free from those religious difficulties which hon. Members had to settle in the House of Commons. It had been asked whether the measure of popular control was ample and satisfactory. The Clause was a great advance on the present system. A large number of denominational schools at the present time were, as far as local control was concerned, private schools, and those under one-man management were to a large extent under clerical control. One great reform provided in the Bill was to constitute a governing body in those schools in which the clerical element could no longer be the dominant factor. Agreeing with the view that there ought to be religious education in our elementary schools, he said that by the Bill a lay element had been introduced to an extent never seen before, upsetting the too large clerical control of the schools. This was one of the great advantages of the Bill. The objection had been raised that the lay element would consist of clerically-minded laymen. What was meant by that? The vast majority of laymen objected to anything like clerical control. But if by the expression was meant religiously-minded laymen, he hoped a large number of the members of the Boards of Managers would come within the definition.

As to the next point, he disliked rate aid in connection with elementary schools, but if there was rate aid he had always said there must be a corresponding measure of popular control; what they had to consider was whether by any [illegible]st they had this measure of control

in the managing body. As far as the aid from the national exchequer went, there was practically no change, but about one-sixth of the cost of the denominational schools would probably be defrayed from the rates in future, and this was the proportion of representation which the ratepayers had obtained. He did not believe, however, that that was the right test to take. The point to be considered was whether in truth and in fact sufficient power was given to the rate-paying and rate-collecting authority. He thought such power was given. On any real question of policy the two managers would represent the controlling authority and the money-giving authority, and they would always be supreme on real questions of principle. The control of the purse was the real control in these matters. He was anxious to preserve the religious character of the schools, but it was not a duty which should be delegated to a Parish Council. A suggestion had been made that they might have some form of statutory religion which would be acceptable to all parties. But suppose there were six people round a table, each of them of a different denomination, and each one struck out of any religious formula every point upon which he did not agree, what would be left? The late Bishop Creighton was right in saying that they would get in that way a policy of mere negation. Could any means be devised by which they could give parents in all parts of the country a chance of having the religious education which they desired for their children? To his mind that would be an ideal solution of this religious question. It would not be pitting sect against sect, but simply having the children brought up in the religion of their parents. He thought there were suggestions made which, if they were loyally accepted on the other side, would even bring about that great reform. It was possible to get rid of what was sincerely believed by some Members on the other side as unfair treatment if hon. Members opposite would meet hon. Members on his side on some common ground. In this Clause there was a large introduction of the lay element and of public local control. They could not have finality, but they would never go back from that point; and the question was whether the denominational system would be preserved in the future, or whether too great a concession had been made. He hoped it might be preserved and popularised by the introduction of the lay element; and this Management Clause had a large element of public local control, which, he believed, should be given whenever they used the rates, because it would conduce to true educational efficiency.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE (Wiltshire, Cricklade) said the hon. and learned Gentleman had developed an amazing paradox. He had argued that when they wanted real national representation of the taxpayers of this country, the right way to do it was to select representatives of the taxpayers out of a select circle limited by denominational and sectarian opinion. ["No."] The hon. and learned Member supported that statement by saying that the ratepayers had all the representation they were entitled to, because, according to his view, they were to contribute only one-sixth of the expenditure, and that the taxpayers who contributed the bulk of the funds were fully represented by the remaining members of the Board of Management.

MR. CRIPPS: I did not say that. The taxpayers will be protected in the future, as in the past, by the inspector.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE said he was within the recollection of the Committee. The hon. and learned Member developed his argument, and said the taxpayers would be represented by those members of the Board who were not representatives of the ratepayers. But they were the so-called foundation or trust managers, and, *ex hypothesi*, they represented not the nation but only a part of the nation.

MR. CRIPPS: We have introduced the County Council as the controlling authority for the first time.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE said he was following the hon. and learned Member's argument point by point, and he was at present speaking on the question of management. The whole argument of the hon. and learned Member was devoted to an attempt to show that under the Clause the ratepayers and taxpayers would have the representation to which they were entitled by their relative pecuniary contribution. But that was not the case;

and it was because they on his side of the House thought that was not the case that they would not cease from their agitation until they saw right and justice done. This was not a question of Church and Nonconformity; it was a great question of public principle—whether those who paid were entitled to control. Under the Prime Minister's Amendment, they were to get two representatives of the public and the local authorities; but the benefit of that concession was largely taken away by the absurd qualification that one of those representatives should be a parent, a qualification which, he believed, they owed to the Roman Catholic body in this country.

MR. JAMES HOPE (Sheffield, Brightside): I do not think so.

LORD EDMUND FITZMAURICE said he had seen a letter in *The Times* from Cardinal Vaughan advocating something remarkably like it. They would have to watch this representative to find out whether he had still got a child at school, and he thought it would be infinitely better if the local authority elected two such representatives. In nine cases out of ten, the representative of the parents would be a very timorous sort of person, while if he were elected by the local authority they would probably appoint a representative who would be useful and independent. He should like to know whether the Government intended to persevere with this proposal in regard to the representation of the parents, or whether they might look upon its final disappearance as probable. The hon. Member for Flint pointed out that there had been a great deal of exaggeration of the sacrifices made by the Church. The history of the Church of England in regard to this question had been one of perpetual encroachment upon the taxpayers. When the Newcastle Commission issued its Report, it contained a principle which was universally accepted by everybody, that a denominational school meant a school where the denomination found an appreciable portion of the expense. Certain conditions were accepted in 1870, but the Church has since succeeded in getting rid of them. There used to be a 17s. 6d. limit, but the Church of England had got rid of that. Then there was the "pound-for-pound" condition, which provided that for every pound obtained out of public money another pound should be found out of voluntary subscription, and that was also got rid of by the Church of England. In the past the voluntary schools had to pay rates, but now they had got rid of that obligation. There only remained the subscriptions, and they would now be got rid of by the Church; but these had not been supplied by Church members alone, many who had merely desired to guard their locality from the incidence of a school rate having given subscriptions for a school which had eventually fallen into the hands of the Church. By a process of sapping and mining, many schools had by mysterious processes become Church schools which were not exclusively Church property. One day the patience of the country would be exhausted by these encroachments, and it would be found that in the course of the Autumn those eloquent speehes which they heard from the other side of the House against these proposals would find an echo in the country, and the Government would find that there was a force more powerful than the Church of England in this country, and that was the power of the people of England.

(10.0.) MR. OSMOND WILLIAMS (Merionethshire) said it has been a constant surprise to one listening to these debates how a broad-minded statesman, as we all recognise the Prime Minister to be, can cling with such tenacity to this two-thirds representative Church managers, for surely he must know that thereby, if the Clause passes as it was, he would not only encourage but create the bitterest sectarian strife, and it would leave all ratepayers, Nonconformist or otherwise, with a rankling feeling of injustice. The man who pays the piper had practically no voice regarding the tune the piper played, and could neither turn him out nor stop supplies. Consequently, there would be disputes between the various sects. The education of the children would become a mere pawn in the theological game. Those warring sectaries would hold that a child's internal welfare was endangered if he was taught vulgar fractions by a teacher whose views on original sin differed somewhat from theirs—would have full

scope to perpetuate their nebulous differences at the cost of the ratepayers. Efficiency in education would be sacrificed to bigotry in religion. Instead of tending to allay sectarian bitterness, which had done so much to retard progress in this country, this Bill would only serve to intensify it, and to permeate succeeding generations with its evil influences. It puzzled him why some section of hon. Members opposite seemed to have a terror or horror of Nonconformists participating in any advantages to be derived from Church schools or colleges. He had lived all his life among Nonconformists, and represented, perhaps, the most Nonconformist constituency in Great Britain. He had worked with them on School Boards, Boards of Guardians, County Councils and Quarter Sessions, and nowhere could one find such excellent citizens. They did local public work admirably, and they were practical, intelligent, and tolerant. Surely hon. Members opposite would admit that the sun shone as kindly and warmly on the Nonconformist pupil as upon the Church of England parson. He spoke as a member of the Church of England. He worshipped in that Church, and he was as firm an adherent of the tenets of that Church as any hon. Member in this House. But in his reading of its beautiful doctrines, the true Church of the true God was "equality," the altar, the Sacrament, the tomb. Equality, liberty and fraternity was what the Church taught. Liberty of thought must be the privilege of every creature. Yet some hon. Members would deny this to the Nonconformist student by keeping him out of the Church training colleges when he had won for himself a right to be so trained. They would not allow equality in work as Christ taught. But they set up a standard for themselves. Where again was fraternity as the Church taught. Why the very word at once suggested peace, joy, purity, and, in its mere utterance, fraternity of faith, the one Faith which taught them all, Nonconformists and Churchmen, to cry "Abba Father!" The hon. Member for Leicester told them that a Church of England parson said a Nonconformist student was not a child of God. If he said that in his presence, he would have retorted that by such an utterance he had proved himself the child of the Devil, and it was high time such inhuman treatment of Nonconformist children was put an end to.

(10.5.) MR. JAMES HOPE said he was rather glad at the line that the debate had taken, as between the hon. and learned Member for Stretford, and the noble Lord the Member for the Cricklade Division, because he thought they came into close touch with a fallacy that had permeated a great deal of the debate that afternoon. The fallacy that he referred to was that the locality—the county or the city—would itself have to find out of its own funds for the greater part of the cost of secondary education. That was an absolute fallacy. The cost that would fall on the locality from its own funds was but a small portion of the whole. The State would find more than two-thirds of the total, and in some cases as much as three-fourths, and the locality would find less than one-third. Therefore, the control should remain with the State rather than the locality, and so it did. But the State in claiming that control did not insist upon nominating managers of the schools. The State had absolute control as it was. The State prescribed the curriculum, and all conditions under which public elementary schools were to be carried on, and if these conditions were disregarded the State had absolute power to enforce obedience to its demands, and so in future it would have with the local authority. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Monmouthshire had asked: "Why could not the Church of England be satisfied to throw itself upon the people? Why could it not be satisfied with the influence which it naturally would command in Councils, whether in rural or in urban districts throughout the community?" That might be so. The system might work, and probably would work, in the greater number of cases admirably; but how did they deal with minorities? He did not speak of any one minority in particular. In legislation they had to look not to cases in which a provision would act well, but to cases in which injustice might occur. Let them consider the position of a minority, of whatever denomination—

Mr. Osmond Williams.

MR. MOULTON (Cornwall, Launceston): Nonconformists?

MR. JAMES HOPE: Yes — Nonconformists equally with others—and what the powers of the managers of schools were under the present law. In the first place, under Section 23 of the Act of 1870, they had power under certain conditions absolutely to close and transfer the school to the public authority; in the second place, they would have the absolute power to order improvements for which the minority would have to pay, and in the third place, if any question arose between the managers of the school and the local authority, the majority of the managers appointed by the same local authority would have the power to stifle the grievance and prevent inquiry and redress. Seeing what those powers were, and seeing what a chance would be given for the views of a hostile majority to prevail, did they suppose that the managers of these schools would consent to remain liable for the responsibilities and burdens which the Bill would impose upon them? It was clear they would not. They would say: "You now manage this school, therefore you must take the liabilities upon yourselves." Hon. Members opposite knew that their proposal would mean that the denominational managers would be unable to carry on, and that the schools, sooner or later, must go; but if these schools went, something else must go—the Cowper-Temple Clause must go also. As the Prime Minister told them years ago, although there were various systems the country might stand, one system they would never stand, and that was a universal system of unsectarian teaching imposed on all classes alike. Nonconformists must equally respect the rights of others to have more definite teaching, which the parents of children considered in their conscience to be necessary.

Referring to the suggestion of the hon. Member for South-East Durham that some plan might be devised whereby the representatives of all churches might agree together upon some scheme of religious teaching which might be acceptable to all, he said that the Emperor Constantine made some suggestion of the kind, and though centuries had passed, the differences on the subject still remained. What syllabus, he asked, could be devised, by the greatest wit and ingenuity, which would be at one time acceptable to the hon. Member for the Spen Valley Division, to his noble friend the Member for Greenwich, to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Montrose, to the hon. Member for Launceston, and himself? He did not think that was a holiday task which any representatives of the churches or Members of the House would lightly undertake. Seriously, if they were to agree in any working system of education, they must begin by recognising the differences between them, and the recognition of differences was a sure basis of true unity, and a true working eirenicon at the last. No pretending of peace where there was no peace would ever solve a question which went so deep to the roots of human nature and passions as the question they were discussing. He fully recognised that there were others besides those in whom he was particularly interested who had grievances. He earnestly desired to meet the grievances of Nonconformists in country parts, but what were they to do if they would neither accept the proposals to build new schools nor accept the suggestion that there should be special and distinctive teaching? When both these proposals had been put forward and refused, it was rather from the other side to propose something constructive which, if it did not inflict a like grievance upon others, he was sure would meet from this side of the House cordial and earnest consideration, so that the grievances on both sides might be redressed. It had been suggested that some special treatment might be accorded to the Catholic body, that they might continue to receive the grant as heretofore, but that they should not come upon the rates. That could only mean that Catholic schools would be placed in a position of inferiority, that the teachers would be underpaid, and the whole system of education would be on a lower level. But above and beyond all that, there were broader and deeper grounds of fundamental objection to any such proposal. It was a question, not so much of religious tenets as of primary civic right. If a man or body of men came forward, and said they believed such and such doctrines were essential to the education of their children, and in pursuance of that

belief they were willing to take upon themselves the cost of building and equipping a school, he had no right, and the House had no right, to cross-examine them as to the foundations of their belief. So far as he knew, the Catholic body had never claimed anything for themselves that they would not freely and willingly bestow upon others. They could not depart from the one clear logical principle that in all these matters there should be equality—an equality denied by hon. Members opposite—equality of choice for the parent, and equality of opportunity for the children.

(10.25.) MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) said that a somewhat ominous sentence occurred in a speech of the First Lord of the Treasury, when he, declining to act as a political prophet, said that if public feeling went against denominational schools, then they must go down. His own object in the course of these debates had all along been to do anything in his power to prevent that precise result which the First Lord of the Treasury seemed to think a probable one, namely, public opinion going against denominational schools. There was the greatest possible danger of public feeling going against denominational schools if their cost was held to involve any serious injustice to any large and influential body of people. Speaking on behalf of nine-tenths of the Catholic community of Great Britain, he desired—as he did not expect to have an opportunity of addressing the House during the Autumn session—to make clear the attitude of the Irish Nationalist party on this question, all the more as he had been the object of denunciation in the *Tablet* on account of the Amendment which he had moved. The members of the Irish Party were denounced because they held that it was an outrage that, in a district where the majority of the children who attended the school belonged to other denominations than that which owned the school, they should be told that the ranks of the teachers of that school, supported as it was by public money, were closed against them. In this respect he went further than the eirenicon proposed by the Bishop of Hereford, for he thought it would be a gross injustice that the head teachership in such schools should be reserved to members of the Church of England. If such a thing were proposed by Protestants in the south of Ireland, where Catholic children were in a great majority in a school founded by Protestant money in the old days of Protestant ascendancy, and if justice were denied, they would pull the roof off. Such a claim amounted to the grossest system of proselytism. He understood from what had been said in the debates that a demand was made that where a majority of the children were Nonconformist, the control of the schools should remain in the hands of the Church of England. In his judgment, that was a grossly unjust demand, and those who stood by it might be found to be the worst enemies of the denominational schools.

LORD HUGH CECIL dissented from the hon. Member's statement.

[MR. DILLON said he was delighted to hear that, and he hoped the noble Lord would prove that he did not assent to the demand. They could not in this free country defend the proposition that they were to take from the State support for a school, and in that school deny to the parents of the majority of the children a full share in the managership, and, above all, deny to Nonconformists the right to aspire even to the headmastership. In the urban districts and great cities, Nonconformists were able to take care of themselves, but a compromise might be sought, by means of some generous proposal, which would meet the grievance with regard to schools in villages and rural districts. He had been criticised by the *Tablet*, and other intelligent organs of public opinion, for advocating a policy of confiscation in the Amendment he proposed the other day. But where was the confiscation? It was said that the Amendment would have given a majority to the enemies of denominational education. If that were true, what became of the doctrine of hon. Members opposite that the parents of this country were in favour of denominational education? It was said that by getting a majority of the opponents of denominational education on the

managership, they could confiscate schools and hand them over to the local authority. That was an absurd and an uncandid argument, because, as he understood the Bill, the ownership was not affected by the managership. Nobody had ever supposed that any provision would be introduced into the Bill conferring on the managers the ownership of the buildings. The ownership would remain with the trustees, and the managers would only have to deal with the management of the school. If the trustees were not satisfied with the management of the new Board of Managers as constituted under this Act, it was perfectly open to them to take their buildings and do what they liked with them. Therefore, no question of confiscation could possibly arise. The whole question was whether the owners of these buildings were willing to make the bargain with the State which was offered to them. How were those met who desired to settle the question on a working basis, and to introduce some sort of give and take and good feeling? It was perfectly manifest that the Prime Minister had been subjected to tremendous pressure and counter-pressure by his own party. Under pressure from that section of his followers who wanted more public control, the right hon. Gentleman had, to his horror and alarm, item by item, given away the control of the managers. They had been told tonight that the managers were to have the power of dismissing teachers. That was not in the Bill, but the hon. Member for East Somerset declared that was to be put into it. He understood from the Prime Minister also that was to be done. He would like to know what was left to the managers if the local authority had the power of vetoing the appointment of a teacher, of dismissing a teacher, of vetoing the dismissal of a teacher, of fixing the school-books, and of arranging all the details of secular instruction. He wanted to know who was to be the direct paymaster of the teacher, because if it was true that the local authority was actually to hand out the cash to the teacher, then the managers might disappear from the scene altogether. If the managers were to have no reality of power, what became of the denominational schools? They were gone—they ceased to be denominational schools; and the result would be that hon. Members, without knowing what they were doing, would have parted with the schools and with all control over them. One point with reference to the future of the denominational schools, which had been again and again alluded to and emphasised as a claim on the part of the denominational schools for a majority of the managers under this Clause, was the provision requiring the denominational managers in future to pay for the maintenance, repairs, and improvements in the buildings that might be required by the local education authority. He had no hesitation in saying that if that provision was maintained as it now stood in the Bill, it would put into the hands of any local education authority hostile to the denominational system the power of squeezing out of existence every denominational school in five years. They would then find themselves in a worse position than they ever were before. To set up some public authority which was to judge for the Roman Catholics in this country whether the teaching in their schools was orthodox, was to them the very height of absurdity. He could see no safety for denominational schools except in having a majority of managers of their own denomination exercising certain essential powers. In securing that guarantee, however, he, and those who were associated with him, were anxious that no injustice should be inflicted on Nonconformists. He did not understand that there was any animosity against schools which were purely denominational. The animosity was against those who claimed to inflict what must be admitted to be a cruel injustice on a large section of the community, and he was filled with the greatest anxiety by the action of hon. Members opposite who insisted in tying up the cause of denominational schools with this indefensible system of injustice. He thought that by their action in this matter they had not forwarded the cause of denominational schools, but had led to their ruin. He was glad to have had this opportunity of saying—no matter what might be said in the *Tablet*—that, while they were anxious to defend their own schools, and to do their best for them, he was afraid that in its present shape the Bill would be the ruin of the Catholic schools. They would never be at the dictation of anyone—he cared not how

high placed they might be—and they would never support a system of proselytism, which had in the past done such a cruel injustice to the people of Ireland.

MR. J. W. WILSON (Worcestershire, N.) said that it was quite clear that the Government were bound to protect the denominational nature of the schools. He did not see how the power of the purse was going to give that control over the schools which was claimed for it. The local authority would have no power to interfere with the appointment or dismissal of a teacher who pursued certain practices to which objection might be taken, and which had produced all the friction and outcry against the management of the voluntary schools. The managers would have absolute control over religious and doctrinal teaching, and what he wanted was to secure that the children should not be taught to scorn and despise other children who did not belong to the same Church. These scandals he wished to do away with, but he did not see how that was to be done under Clause 7.

(10.54.) MR. BRYCE (Aberdeen, S). said he was not surprised that his hon. friend the Member for East Mayo should join with the hon. Member for North Birmingham, the Member for South East Durham, and the hon. Gentleman who had just spoken, in expressing regret that they had received no indication on the part of the Government as to the line of any compromise they were prepared to adopt. The hon. Member for Oxford University had explained why there was no compromise to be expected, because, he said, the Bill itself was a compromise. Surely the right hon. Gentleman must have forgotten what was said in Convocation by Mr. Athelstan Riley when he advised that they should not show their satisfaction with the Bill too openly. They had learned a good many things since the discussion of this vital Clause in the Bill had begun. One was that a large number of Members on the opposite side of the House disapproved of it, and another was that a large majority of people outside also disapprove of it. And he thought there was no wonder at that, when they considered how feeble and far-fetched had been the arguments adduced in support of the Clause. He had listened attentively to the long speech delivered by the hon. Member for Oldham, whose only argument was that they "must recognise the necessities of the case." He supposed that what was meant was the necessity of no longer supporting the voluntary schools. The "necessities of the case" meant that they were to treat the denominational schools as being a necessary part of the educational system of the country. When these denominational schools began sixty years ago, they were in the position of private schools, founded by private individuals, or by the National Society, and supported by subscriptions and under trustees. The managers of these schools had to conciliate the people who subscribed to their support, and it was possible for the parents, if they were in any way displeased with the teaching, to cease their subscriptions, and take away their children from the schools. That was a natural safeguard, because it insured that an education should be provided for which the parents paid. Now, they had come to an entirely different position. Fees were abolished, the grants from the National Treasury had been largely increased, and the State now compelled the children to go to school. The result was that under this Bill the denominational schools had become part of the machinery of the local government of the country. They would become public and not denominational schools, though they would be delivered over to the control of denominational managers. Now, if these schools became part of the machinery of local government, what reason was there why the ordinary principles of local government should not apply to them? Why should not those who practically supported them have the control of them? They had asked the Government to give one single instance of a deviation from the long-established principle that where there was a body whose work was done out of public taxation there should be public control. No such instance had been given. They were, therefore, entitled to say that this was an exception to the recognised principle of the British Constitution from top to bottom. Why should they not

apply? Why should not the people who practically supported the schools have the control of them? Take the case of the control of the County Councils. When they were discussing the relative proportions of the representation of the County Council and the local authority, the First Lord of the Treasury urged that there must not be any possibility of any conflict between the managers and the County Councils; but if there was to be a conflict, if there was to be a disposition not to obey public control, it would be found among the managers of the denominational schools. It was alleged that these schools were the property of the denomination. He had never heard any proof of that proposition. They were the property, some of them, of private owners, and some of them of trustees. At any rate, the denominations were not recognised in this matter at all. They had to deal with private owners only, and they had to make an arrangement on the one basis of the ownership of the building. If the share of the denominations in these schools was estimated, he believed that it would not amount to more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the total capital value. If they were to deduct all the building grants, and all the money given from the Imperial Treasury towards the support of these schools, that was a very small matter on which to base this extravagant claim to control. There was another point to which, he thought, sufficient attention had not been given. This was a proposal to stereotype the denominational schools. But if a denominational school was not giving satisfaction hitherto, it was always possible for the subscribers to withdraw their subscriptions, and the voluntary schools fell to the ground. A School Board scheme was set up, and there was no further possibility of any injustice. [Ministerial cries of "Oh, oh!"] Yes, injustice. Hon. Members opposite might not agree with him; but the basis of their case was that it was a case of injustice. There was a remedy before; but it was made impossible in the future, because no locally discontented people could resort to the remedy formerly available, to institute a popular school; and the power was even taken out of the foundation managers to turn the denominational school into a provided school, should they think it well to do so.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Not at all. Of course, they can transfer the schools.

MR. BRYCE: Where is it in the Bill? I find nothing of that in the Bill.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: It is in the Act of 1870.

MR. BRYCE said that he earnestly hoped that the right hon. Gentleman would make it clear in the Bill that he intended that he would allow these schools to be transferred, and that he would convey unmistakably to the Committee that he would put words into the Bill that the voice of the people would be heard in the matter. The only real argument which had been used on the other side was that popular control would be given through the medium of local authority. The local authority was the County Council; but it was not to be the County Council but a Committee of the County Council, and they did not know yet how that Committee was to be constituted and how it was to be made amenable to public sentiment. The Committee would bear in mind that the control of the local authority over the denominational schools—such as it was—was confined to secular education. But it was in religious instruction that the grievances of Nonconformists lay—grievances such as that of clergymen in control of denominational schools exhorting the children that it was their duty to come to confession, and saying that the children of Dissenters were children of perdition. Those cases had been quoted to the House, and had not been refuted. They had been brought under the notice of the Education Department, and the Education Department had never met them.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (Sir JOHN GORST, Cambridge University): During the time I have been Vice President of the Council there has been no case which the Department has refused to redress.

MR. BRYCE said he had no doubt that in cases in which the local managers had clearly transgressed the law the Board of Education had warned them to desist; but with regard to the cases which had been laid before the Committee in the course of the debate no attempt had been made by the Board to meet them.

SIR JOHN GORST: In every case where names were given inquiry is now going on.

MR. BRYCE said that numbers of cases had occurred within recent years in regard to which the Vice President had said that the Board of Education had no right of interference as the Conscience Clause had not been violated; that was to say, the existing law was not sufficient to deal with the cases. He did not blame the right hon. Gentleman for not going beyond the law; what he did say was that the law ought to be amended, and their complaint was that that was not being done. These very cases were being left without redress, because the control of the local authority was to be confined to secular education, in connection with which these cases did not arise. How could it be supposed that a distant County Council would be able to exercise any effective control? How were the simple folk in a rural parish to know how to address the County Council or what help they would get from it? The First Lord always spoke of the one representative of the local authority as though he would be a sort of village Hampden, put in expressly to represent the interests of the minority, and that he would be of the spirit and temper of, say, the hon. Member for Morley or the hon. Member for the Carnarvon Boroughs, and be only too eager to sieze hold of any act of injustice and bring it to the notice of the County Council. What reason was there to suppose that the nominee of the County Council would be a person of that kind? The teacher would be entirely at the mercy of the managers with whom he had to deal every day, and if he disobeyed the denominational managers he could not expect any redress from the local authority. Interest and necessity would compel him to live on good terms with the managers, and, therefore, so far as influence in teaching, whether religious or secular, was concerned, the managers would be the effective authority. The First Lord had declared that the parents were exceedingly anxious for dogmatic teaching.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I never said anything of the kind.

MR. BRYCE was equally delighted and surprised to hear it. ["Withdraw."] Of course, he withdrew the statement. He had been under the impression that the basis on which the right hon. Gentleman was proceeding was that the parents belonging to the Church of England were anxious to have definite dogmatic instruction, but if the right hon. Gentleman now said they were not, he had nothing more to say on the subject. But in that case he did not know why the right hon. Gentleman was so anxious to provide it. A great deal of surprise had been expressed that the Government should press this Bill against the wishes of so large a part of their supporters. [Ministerial cries of "Oh."] Well, one of them had stated that he was one of eighty-two who had approached the Prime Minister and expressed their discontent with the Bill. He could only suppose that the right hon. Gentleman, yielding to the pressure of those who thought this was a favourable moment, was anxious, by a sort of *coup de main*, when he possessed a large majority, to instal the denominational schools in a perfectly secure position. He did not believe that the Bill would settle the question, but that it would create in the minds of the people the association of denominational control with injustice, and as soon as that was done a wrong was inflicted on the name of denominationalism. The reason he did not believe this settlement would last, was that the ratepayers, when they found they had to pay alike for two classes of schools, would not understand why they had not the same control over the application of their money in both classes of schools. The scheme of the Bill would not last, but its consequences would. If they desired to injure the Government, they might wish that it should, like Pharaoh, harden its heart and refuse to listen to the voice even of so many of its own supporters. But he appealed to the Committee as to whether, so far from encouraging the Government to persist in that course, they had not repeatedly intimated their wish to see some reasonable arrangement arrived at. There were other interests than that of the Government which would be affected by this Bill. As the hon. Member for North Birmingham had said, by this measure the Government were sowing the seed of an agitation against Church Establishment. The Established Church

had been able to retain her position of power and influence in this country—unlike what had happened in most democratically governed countries—because, generally speaking, except in the matter of education, she had not caused hardship and injustice to the people. But if the Government and their supporters were going to associate the Established Church in the minds of the people with hardship and injustice, they were going the best way to create agitation against the Established Church. They would force the country to consider the question whether the Church which made this claim, which was trying to lay her grasp on education, was entitled to retain her position as an Establishment, and those who were bringing this controversy on were the worst friends both of the denominational schools and the Church of England herself. The feeling which had been expressed by so many of the Government supporters represented a strong and deep feeling in the country; and when it was known that the Government had refused any concession on this vital Clause, the feeling would be strengthened. The House parted from the Clause now, but they did not part from the question. Many of the wisest men in the Church had predicted that this Bill was the beginning of a great change, and one that would not be to the benefit of undenominational schools. Whatever struggles there might be in the meantime, he hoped in the end the educational system of the country would be placed on a truly popular basis, and that it would receive that support and interest and sympathy from the masses of the people which it had hitherto lacked, and the lack of which had been the source of its greatest weakness.

(11.25.) LORD HUGH CECIL said that the right hon. Gentleman had the faculty of recommending conciliation in a tone and with a class of argument that made its acceptance almost impossible to human nature. The right hon. Gentleman, who was not ashamed to talk about justice in the course of his speech and to end with a peroration expressing a desire to found education on the basis of popular control, has never examined, I imagine in common with the great mass of his Party, any proposal to allow any local authority to teach religious education excepting under the Cowper-Temple Clause. What hypocrisy then to talk of this deference to popular control. Hon. Members opposite were much more determined to hamper popular control than those who were interested in religious education, and they had done this by the Cowper-Temple Clause. He thought upon this question hon. Members opposite might be silent and leave their case to the more skilful advocacy of a few hon. Members on the Ministerial side of the House. He had been led away from the course in which he certainly intended to debate this subject by the example which the right hon. Gentleman opposite had set him in his speech. He rather wished to take up observations that were made frequently in this debate, and from which he gathered that a section of the Opposition looked upon this question in a particular light in view of the forthcoming recess. They attached great importance to it, and his hon. friend the Member for Berwick had adverted to the importance of carefully considering this question during the recess in order that they might be able to find some satisfactory compromise.

He desired to make a contribution in aid of "Meditations for the Holidays" by which hon. Members might think over matters and see whether, under the stimulus of sea-bathing, trout-fishing, or other recreations, they might be able to finally solve this problem, which had so long occupied their attention. Hon. Members were to go forth like a flock of doves in this work, not perhaps to find a place in the ark of sectarian controversy, but to come back each with his own olive branch, and to wait at the place whence they set out. Varying the metaphor, he protested against the theory that he had no solutions for the religious question. He positively sprouted with olive branches for its solution, none of which he was disposed to disclose to the House. He was convinced that no one would arrive at a solution of this question unless he really faced the primary difficulties of the problem. He wished first of all to ask hon. Members to allow him to propound to them one or two points. He understood hon. Members opposite said that they were content with denominational education as it went on

now. On the other hand, they wanted popular control; and if these were to be the fundamental principles of the compromise, he could at least understand why it was that some hon. Members thought that a compromise was possible. But he should like to know how many hon. Members thought that the denominational education ought to be maintained as it was now. In connection with another subject there had been sections of opinion that had received private assurance of support which did not correspond with any public action. He should like to have an explanation of that phenomenon. He should like to know how many hon. Members opposite were prepared to speak and vote in favour of keeping up Church teaching in Church schools, and Roman Catholic teaching in Roman Catholic schools, just as it was now. He thought they would be found to be a very small number, and that they would not have large support among the regular Radical rank and file.

He had perused frequently what had appeared in the Press from a North Leeds point of view. The Opposition Press were constantly saying that a great many Members of this House trembled at the result of the North Leeds election and were considering how they could avoid the unpopularity which it was supposed the Education Bill had caused. From that low point there would be very little profit in conciliating a small quantity of unsectarian support and offending a large quantity of Church support. From the more elevated point of view he would suppose that that was the basis on which some hon. Members desired to come to an understanding upon popular control, but just as good denominational education as there was now. First, as to popular control, he maintained that they had under the Bill complete popular control over secular education. Would anybody say that there was any matter not relating to religion about which the local authority would will one thing and the managers would will another, and the will of the local authority would not prevail over the will of the managers? Upon this point he should like to quote from the marriage service and ask hon. Members either to speak now or for ever hold their peace. If they had no answer to that problem they must concede the point that secular education was completely controlled under this Bill by the education authority. [An HON. MEMBER: The Education Department control that.] It was most astonishing how these constitutional maxims were twisted about in order to suit the exigencies of the moment. The principle that taxation and representation should go together was readily accepted when dealing with small contributions, but it was rejected when they came to deal with the taxpayer.

The only point about which there could be any doubt was the appointment of the teacher. Upon this point he wished to put to hon. Members this question. How could they contemplate a real denominational education unless they maintained that denominational character by the appointment of teachers qualified to look after that religious education? It was really an entirely insoluble problem. If they had a statutory religion they would have at once extraordinary uncertainty, and they would require some one to determine its tenets. They would be having the opinions of the County Councils all over the country as to whether this or that was the teaching of the Church of England. They would have to have the teacher examined by the managers, some of whom might wish to elect him, and he would be cross-examined by the vicar and church wardens who did not wish to elect him, in order to see whether he was or was not a member of the Church of England. He could not conceive a picture more unsuited to the dignity of a local body and more detrimental to the interests of religious peace than this. He did not believe in a statutory religion. He submitted that no one could find a way to secure denominational teaching unless they allowed the teacher who was to give it to be chosen by the denomination. Under this proposal the denomination was to choose a teacher and that was all the denomination was to do. The only thing about which there could be any controversy was the choice of the teachers, and he submitted that in the meditations for the holidays no one would be able to find a way of secure denominational teaching unless they allowed the teachers to be chosen by the denomination.

Lord Hugh Cecil.

He did not believe that any proposal of the sort bandied about between the two sides of the House would conciliate any appreciable number of the opponents of the Bill or smooth the path of the Bill. He believed the object of the great majority of the Nonconformist opponents of the Bill was to get rid of sectarianism out of the system of national education. That was the view of the great majority of the Nonconformist opponents of this Bill. That was almost a contradiction of the one idea on which denominational schools had existed from the outset. Therefore there was, he believed, an insoluble disagreement between those great sections of opinion on a question of this kind. It did not matter what one or two thought, it was very amiable to try and conciliate one another, but it was not practical politics. The question was—What was the great body of opinion? The enthusiasm of the Opposition referred to the great body of opinion when they thought they were likely to have it on their side. If they should find they were mistaken they would come round to the opinion that they ought to rely on the judgment of the enlightened educational few. When they came back with their olive-branches the position would resemble that of the celebrated army which, when marching on Dunsinane, were mistaken for Birnam wood. By way of a final appeal to Nonconformists he urged them to reflect whether they were not mistaking the situation when they, full of alarm about the Church, utterly ignored a much more formidable danger, the movement towards indifferentism. A distinguished Nonconformist believed that only 6 per cent. of the population of London went to church. Could anyone wonder at this in view of the critical talks which took place upon the evidences of religion? Take those two things together. What was the familiar spectacle met with in every university among every class that discussed and reflected upon these things? The evidences of Christianity were very far from being destroyed, but although the balance of probabilities lay on their side those evidences were very considerably diminished in weight and force, and, practically speaking, those opinions which had not a strong adherence to a particular devotional system of one kind or another were swept away by negative influences. What was going to happen in face of these negative influences? What was going to happen when the force of all the present-day negative influences fell on a population 94 per cent. of which had no definite devotional system to fall back upon? Anyone who was accustomed to discuss these matters with people who had encountered these negative influences and had to advise them knew the difficulties to be encountered, and he would ask them what they thought of the chances of society when they came face to face with those negative influences. If he could persuade Nonconformists to give up chattering about sectarianism and devote their minds to that great problem of the day, the search for olive-branches would be much more useful and profitable, for they would become as keen about religious education, and even about denominational religious education, as he was himself.

(11.40.) MR. ASQUITH (Fifeshire, E.): I do not know whether the noble Lord thinks he had contributed an effective olive-branch to the solution of the problem before the Committee. We are now face to face with an issue, not only of educational expediency, but an issue of administrative principle of the first magnitude. The issue, shortly stated, is this—Is the public voice to have a preponderant influence in the management of institutions which, with an exception which is practically insignificant, are to be wholly and exclusively supported out of the public funds? I quite admit the difficulty of the situation out of which the problem arises. If we could start *de novo* in this country, as our friends in the colonies have done, I do not think it would be beyond the wit of this Parliament to devise a system under which we might have, with the practical assent of all parties in the State, a separation between religious and secular education in our schools; but we have to start with the fact of the existence of a very large body of what are called denominational schools, to which the majority of the school population resort, and which we must either altogether discard, or incorporate in some way or other with our national

education. For the purpose of discussing this Clause, I will assume the position the Government has taken up. Their position, as I understand it, is this. First, these denominational schools must continue to be an integral part of national education. Next, what is undoubtedly true, these denominational schools are so educationally inefficient—speaking of them as a whole, and not of particular parts—that in order to make them really effective instruments, we must receive a large subvention from the public funds. The third proposition is that the remaining support must take the form, not of contributions from the Exchequer, but from the rates.

For the purposes of debate I will assume these propositions to be true without discussing them, although they are open to a great deal of discussion. What is the position then? You have a denominational school under the new system supported, so far as its maintenance is concerned, entirely out of the Exchequer or the rates; the whole contribution which the managers will make will be the building and an undefined sum for maintenance and repairs. On the other hand, the public, through the Exchequer and the rates, will provide the whole expense of carrying on the education in the building, both secular and religious. That will be the actual position, and now we are face to face with the problem of management; and, given these conditions, no one acquainted with the principles and precedents can deny that the preponderating majority of the management ought to consist of the representatives of the locality. [An Hon. Member: Not at all.] There are two ways only by which the problem can be, I will not say solved, but evaded. I quite agree that it may be possible- I do not admit that the solution is possible, but it may be conceivable that the denominational character may be removed by placing the school under representatives who will not accept the denominational character, but they cannot be expropriated, they must remain part of our system. On the other hand, the Government, for the purpose of protecting and maintaining the denominational character of the schools, propose that you should leave the popular element in a minority, and although the public will contribute three-fourths, five-sixths, or even nine-tenths, and practically the whole of the actual expense of maintenance of the schools under the new system, still for the purpose of protecting their denominational character, you propose to give half or two-thirds of the control to the old denominational management. I venture to say that that is an absolutely impossible and unsustainable proposition.

I quite agree that it is a difficult thing to combine two apparently irreconcilable elements, denominational teaching on the one side and popular control on the other; but so long as the public contribute, as the public will, the whole of the actual cost of both secular and religious teaching—["No, no!"]—it is absolutely the fact, the whole of the secular and religious teaching—the public ought to have according to all principles of democratic government an absolute voice in the management of the school. Will anyone maintain that the value of the contribution of the fabric is not fully represented by a third in the actual management? Then the First Lord of the Treasury says there is the local educational authority with the ultimate power of control, a sufficient safeguard as regards secular instruction. That argument has been much canvassed, and I wish to bring it to a close test. What will be for practical purposes the control exercised by the local educational authority? It will be remote, far from the actual scene where the school is carried on, and that authority will have a number of schools varying from twenty to 200 under its responsibility. On the other hand the managers will be on the spot, in daily contact with the life and work of the school, they will have the power of appointment and dismissal of teachers, and the statutory control of the local educational authority will, in the vast majority of cases, be a mere shadow, a simulacrum of control. If points of difference arise, and I do not believe they will often arise, for I believe the managers will usually have their way, who will decide the difference? The Education Board in London, which, whatever may be said of it, certainly does not represent local popular opinion. Therefore the suggestion that the existence of this educational authority with ultimate power of control will be a safeguard in the public interest is a myth.

When we have left on one side these two considerations, what remains? The exclusive reason for maintaining a majority of local trustees on these bodies of management is to safeguard denominational teaching in the schools. I admit that denominational teaching ought to be safeguarded, but to say that it passes the wit of man to safeguard that teaching by proper provisions and, at the same time, to recognise the principle of popular control, is a declaration of what I venture to call intellectual and political insolvency to which I will never subscribe. I do not pin myself to any particular scheme for the purpose of carrying it into effect. For my part, I shall be perfectly willing to accept, and to assent to, the proposal put forward by the Bishop of Hereford and others that so long as the denominational character of the schools is maintained the appointment of the principal teacher shall rest with the denominational managers. I do not know what the objection to that is. I certainly will never consent to the appointment of the whole teaching staff resting with these managers, because in practice that has meant the exclusion of Nonconformists from the whole teaching profession. I see no reason why, on some such lines as those the Bishop of Hereford has suggested, it should not be possible to safeguard the maintenance of denominational and religious teaching in the school, and, at the same time, secure the principle of popular control.

I do not know whether it is possible at this moment to appeal to the Government to make some kind of concession in this matter. For myself, I regard the operation of this Clause as regards the principle of popular control with a great deal more of equanimity than some of my hon. friends. I am perfectly certain that, the moment we admit, as the Government have admitted, that there must be an element of popular representation on the management of these schools, it is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow that that element must be extended and must ultimately control the whole. Therefore, I do not feel any very great alarm about it. But if I were, as I am not, a friend, supporter, and advocate of the system of denominational schools I should view the proposals of this Clause with the greatest alarm and apprehension. I venture to warn those who, like my noble friend the Member for Greenwich, believe that in the maintenance of the denominational system rests the only chance for a really efficient and enlightened system of education in this country, that by accepting the principle of rate-aid, and its necessary English corollary of popular local control, they have given up the keys of the position and have sealed the doom of the system to which they profess themselves to be attached. That system has long been growing more and more illogical.

The effect of this Clause, if it is carried, will be at once vastly to increase its unreasonableness, and, at the same time, to strip it of the veils and disguises under which its real effect has been concealed. The people will more and more realise that they are handing over to the control of a non-representative and irresponsible body the management of funds to which every taxpayer and ratepayer in the country has contributed. I think this Clause is an ill omen. I think it will have the effect of reopening, to a degree which we have never conceived before, the field of barren and bitter controversy, and I am perfectly certain that if, even at this moment, the Government will agree to acknowledge the principle of popular control, with adequate safeguards for the maintenance of denominational teaching in these schools—safeguards which, I am convinced, the managers of the schools, under the influence of popular opinion, will in time be glad enough to relax, and even altogether to abandon—the Bill may even now become, not a measure of difference, but a measure of agreement, between the people of the country. But so far as we on this side of the House are concerned, so long as it is proposed to ask the assent of Parliament to the expenditure of public funds upon public institutions under irresponsible private management, with a totally inadequate infusion of representative public control, we shall, not alone in the interests of education,

but also in the interests of representative Government, offer that proposal every opposition we can.

(12.0) MR. A. J. BALFOUR said it was with feelings almost of regret that he rose again to address the Committee upon a subject on which he had spoken he was afraid to say how many times, and on which he was perfectly conscious that he had really nothing new to add. He did not think the debate could continue with advantage, for he did not think any new arguments could be advanced. The right hon. Gentleman began his speech in a tone with which he felt considerable sympathy, and which created in him an interest bordering on excitement, because he began by reciting the familiar statistical fact that over 3,000,000 children in this country were educated in voluntary schools, and that he thought it absurd to destroy the denominational character of those voluntary schools. He listened with breathless excitement to know what the solution was which the right hon. Gentleman had to present to the Committee of the problem which he had stated in that clear, admirable, and incontrovertible manner. Well, he suffered one of those disappointments which were often experienced when one began a novel in which the problem of the plot seemed to be laid out in a manner leading to some great catastrophe, some overwhelming crisis, and then nothing happened. In this case nothing happened. The right hon. Gentleman told them that the denominational character of these schools should be preserved, and that they ought to combine that with popular control. That was an admirable policy, and an end which they all desired. But how was it to be attained? All that the right hon. Gentleman could tell them was that he himself was not prepared to suggest more than that one-third of the managers should be denominational, and that he was quite convinced that a little ingenuity would find a plan by which that would be consistent with preserving the denominational character of the school. He did not think that that was a solution. The speech of the right hon. Gentleman, delivered as it was with all his invariable charm and lucidity, really contributed nothing more to the debate than the proposition that it was their business to preserve the denominational character of the denominational schools. That was a most valuable and important admission, though he did not know how hon. Gentlemen opposite agreed with the right hon. Gentleman in it; but it was a most important and valuable admission. He could assure the right hon. Gentleman that, if his holiday meditations could find any method by which the two apparently irreconcilable objects of control and preservation of the denominational character of the schools could be attained, then he would regard his holiday as even more valuable than he had supposed it would be, and he would recognise that in a moment of inspiration he had been able to discover the answer to a riddle which all the best brains of this country had been working on for months and years without finding a solution.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN (Stirling Burghs) said that what occurred to him was that the advocates of the Church of England displayed an extraordinary misapprehension of the true position. The argument of his right hon. friend was that when the funds for the

maintenance of these schools were in overwhelming proportion provided from public sources, there ought to be public control, and by public control he meant control by the managers of the individual schools. One might as well talk of the Public Accounts Committee or the Comptroller and Auditor General having the control of the public policy of the country as suppose that the Committee of the County Council — the constitution of which they had not yet been informed of—would govern the daily management of the individual schools. A large section of the community were apprehensive as to the sort of doctrine that might be instilled into the scholars, and, that being so, it was on this point of managers that the controversy especially turned. The claim put forward was that there should be predominant public control. Why was there not this public control? Because the friends of the Church were afraid that the public in the particular localities who would enjoy the control would be opposed to the Church. They were not prepared to trust the people, even where they themselves were in a large majority. The Church of England, which called itself, and in many senses was, the National Church, appeared in the character of a timid denomination, dreading lest somebody should in some way injure its interests. Why could they not throw themselves upon the people among whom they worked? Why could they not trust to the good sense and feeling of those who knew them best? The noble Lord concluded his speech, as he had concluded a previous speech, by a reference to the growing indifference to religion. Where the noble Lord erred was in his lack of faith. He seemed to have no faith in the efficacy and vitality of the principles of the Church herself, and to think that by bolstering her up with artificial majorities and other artificial means he would secure the predominance of his faith, and counteract that tendency to indifference which he rightly deplored. That end could be secured only by the very reverse process. Let the Church and all other denominations throw themselves upon the people; let them work among them, inspiring them through all the resources and influence they possessed with proper sentiments on the subject; and in that way they would have a security for the religious education which parents desired. It was not by artificial means and safeguards that religious education would be secured, but by inspiring the community at large with an interest in, and a desire for, religious education.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON (Yorkshire, W.R., Barnsley) on rising to continue the debate was met with continual derisive cheers, groans, and cries of "Divide" from the Ministerial side of the House, which rendered his remarks inaudible.

*THE CHAIRMAN: I would appeal to the Committee to give the hon. Member a hearing. At the same time, I would remind the hon. Member that this matter has been under discussion now for a considerable length of time, and that therefore it is only natural that there should be a little weariness. I am sure that if the hon. Member will carry out his promise to be brief hon. Members will be prepared to give him a hearing.

MR. JOSEPH WALTON, who was then permitted to proceed with his

remarks, assured the Committee that he should not occupy their time more than two or three minutes, and he had only persisted in speaking because he had been interrupted. In the interests of his own constituency he thought he might be allowed to enter his protest against the arrangements proposed by the Prime Minister upon this important question. He expressed the hope that even at this the eleventh hour—[Cries of "Oh, oh!" and an HON. MEMBER: It's half-past twelve.]—the Prime Minister would not prevent an equitable settlement of this education problem, which ought to be settled without reference to Party or religious bitterness. He was quite willing to have religious teaching both in board schools and denominational schools, on the lines of the Motion put down by the noble Lord Member for Greenwich. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would not tie the hands of the House at this stage and prevent an equitable and just settlement of this question in the Autumn. [Renewed Ministerial interruptions, and cries of "Time, time."]

(12.28.) Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes, 220; Noes, 98. (Division List No. 384.)

AYES.

Abraham, William (Cork, N.E.
Acland-Hood, Capt. Sir Alex. F.
Agg-Gardner, James Tynte
Anson, Sir William Reynell
Arnold-Forster, Hugh O.
Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John
Bagot, Capt. Josceline FitzRoy
Bain, Colonel James Robert
Baird, John George Alexander
Balcarres, Lord
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (Manch'r
Balfour, Rt Hn Gerald W. (Leeds
Balfour, Kenneth R. (Christch.
Banbury, Frederick George
Beach, Rt Hn Sir Michael Hicks-
Beckett, Ernest William
Bentinck, Lord Henry C.
Beresford, Lord Chas. William
Bill, Charles
Blundell, Colonel Henry
Bond, Edward
Boscawen, Arthur Griffith
Bousfield, William Robert
Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. John
Brotherton, Edward Allen
Brown, Alexander H. (Shropsh.
Bullard, Sir Harry
Burdett-Coutts, W.
Butcher, John George
Campbell, John (Armagh, S.)
Carew, James Laurence
Cavendish, V. C. W. (Derbyshire
Cecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor)
Cecil, Lord Hugh (Greenwich)
Chapman, Edward
Charrington, Spencer
Churchill, Winston Spencer
Clive, Captain Percy A.
Cochrane, Hon. Thomas H. A. E.
Coghill, Douglas Harry
Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse
Colomb, Sir John Charles Ready
Compton, Lord Alwyne
Cox, Irwin Edward Bainbridge
Cranborne, Lord
Crean, Eugene
Cripps, Charles Alfred
Cullinan, J.
Dalkeith, Earl of
Davies, Sir Horatio D.) Chatham
Delany, William
Dickson, Charles Scott
Dickson-Poynder, Sir John P.
Dillon, John
Disraeli, Coningsby Ralph
Dixon-Hartland, Sir Fr'd Dixon
Doogan, P. C.
Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. Akers-
Duffy, William J.
Duke, Henry Edward
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
Faber, Edmund B. (Hants, W.)
Faber, George Denison (York)
Fellowes, Hon. Ailwyn Edward
Fergusson, Rt Hn Sir J. (Manc'r
Finch, George H.
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne
Fison, Frederick William
Flavin, Michael Joseph
Flower, Ernest
Foster, Philip S. (Warwick, S W
Galloway, William Johnson
Gardner, Ernest
Gibbs, Hn. A. G. H (City of Lond.
Godson, Sir Augustus Frederick
Gordon, Maj Evans-(T'rH'mlets
Gore, Hn G. R. C. Ormsby-(Salop
Gore, Hn. S. F. Ormsby-(Lincs.)
Goschen, Hon. George Joachim
Goulding, Edward Alfred
Greene, Henry D. (Shrewsbury)
Groves, James Grimble
Hall, Edward Marshall
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Thomas F.
Hambro, Charles Eric
Hamilton, Rt Hn Lord G (Midd'x
Hanbury, Rt. Hon. Robert Wm.
Hare, Thomas Leigh
Harris, Frederick Leverton
Hay, Hon. Claude George
Hayden, John Patrick
Heath, Arthur Howard (Hanley
Heaton, John Henniker
Henderson, Sir Alexander
Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T.
Hobhouse, Henry (Somerset, E.
Hope, J. F. (Sheffield, Brightside
Hornby, Sir William Henry
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. Henry
Hozier, Hon. James Henry Cecil
Hudson, George Bickersteth
Hutton, John (Yorks, N.R.)
Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse
Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. Arthur Fred.
Johnstone, Heywood (Sussex)
Keswick, William
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Knowles, Lees
Law, Andrew Bonar (Glasgow)
Law, Hugh Alex. (Donegal, W.)

Mr. Joseph Walton.

Lawrence, Sir Joseph (Monm'th
Lawrence, Wm. F. (Liverpool)
Lee, Arthur H. (Hants. Fareham
Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage
Leigh-Bennett, Henry Currie
Leveson-Gower, Frederick N.S.
Llewellyn, Evan Henry
Loder, Gerald Walter Erskine
Long, Rt Hn Walter (Bristol, S.)
Lowe, Francis William
Loyd, Archie Kirkman
Lucas, Reginald J. (Portsmouth
Lundon, W,
Macartney, Rt Hn W. G. Ellison
Macdona, John Cumming
MacIver, David (Liverpool)
MacNeill, John Gordon Swift
Maconochie, A. W.
M'Killop, James (Stirlingshire)
Manners, Lord Cecil
Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriessh.
Melville, Beresford Valentine
Milvain, Thomas
Montagu, G. (Huntingdon)
Moon, Edward Robert Pacy
More, Robert Jasper (Shropsh.
Morgan, David J. (Walth'mst'w
Morrell, George Herbert
Morton, Arthur H. A (Deptford)
Mount, William Arthur
Murnaghan, George
Murphy, John
Murray, Rt Hn A. Graham (Bute
Murray, Charles J. (Coventry)
Nannetti, Joseph P.
Nicholson, William Graham
Nicol, Donald Ninian
Nolan, Col. John P. (Galway, N.)
Nolan, Joseph (Louth, South)
O'Brien, Kendal (Tipper'ry, Mid
O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny)
O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool)
O'Donnell, John (Mayo, S.)
O'Donnell, T. (Kerry, W.)
Palmer, Walter (Salisbury)
Parker, Sir Gilbert
Peel, Hn. Wm. Robert Wellesley
Penn, John
Platt-Higgins, Frederick
Plummer, Walter R.
Powell, Sir Francis Sharp
Power, Patrick Joseph
Pretyman, Ernest George
Pryce-Jones, Lt.-Col. Edward
Purvis, Robert
Randles, John S.
Rankin, Sir James
Rasch, Major Frederic Carne
Redmond, John E. (Waterford)
Reid, James (Greenock)
Renshaw, Charles Bine
Ridley, Hn. M. W. (Stalybridge)
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. Chas. Thomson
Roberts, Samuel (Sheffield)
Robertson, Herbert (Hackney)
Roche, John
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Ropner, Colonel Robert
Round, Rt. Hon. James
Royds, Clement Molyneux
Rutherford, John
Sackville, Col. S. G. Stopford-
Samuel, Harry S. (Limehouse)
Seely, Charles Hilton (Lincoln)
Seely, Maj J. E. B. (Isle of Wight
Shaw-Stewart, M. H. (Renfrew)
Sheehan, Daniel Daniel
Sinclair, Louis (Romford
Skewes-Cox, Thomas
Smith, Abel H. (Hertford, East)
Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand)
Stanley, Hn. Arthur (Ormskirk
Stanley, Edward Jas. (Somerset
Stanley, Lord (Lancs.)
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John M.
Strutt, Hon. Charles Hedley
Sturt, Hon. Humphry Napier
Sullival, Donal
Talbot, Lord E. (Chichester)
Talbot, Rt Hn. J. G. (Oxf'd Univ.
Thompson, Dr E C (Monagh'n, N
Tollemache, Henry James
Tomlinson, Sir Wm. Edw. M.
Tufnell, Lieut.-Col. Edward
Valentia, Viscount
Vincent, Sir Edgar (Exeter)
Walker, Colonel William Hall
Warde, Colonel C. E.
Webb, Colonel Wm. George
Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. E (Taunton
Wharton, Rt. Hn. John Lloyd
Whiteley, H. (Ashton und. Lyne
Willox, Sir John Archibald
Wilson, A. Stanley (York, E. R.)
Wilson, John (Glasgow)
Wodehouse, Rt. Hn. E. R. (Bath)
Wrightson, Sir Thomas
Wylie, Alexander
Wyndham, Rt. Hon. George
Wyndham-Quin, Major W. H.

TELLERS FOR THE AYES—Mr. Anstruther and Mr. Hayes Fisher.

NOES.

Asquith, Rt. Hn. Herbert Henry
Atherley-Jones, L.
Barran, Rowland Hirst
Bayley, Thomas (Derbyshire)
Beaumont, Wentworth C. B.
Brigg, John
Brunner, Sir John Tomlinson
Bryce, Rt. Hon. James
Burns, John
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Caldwell, James
Cameron, Robert
Campbell-Bannerman, Sir H.
Causton, Richard Knight
Cawley, Frederick
Channing, Francis Allston
Craig, Robert Hunter
Cremer, William Randal
Crombie, John William
Davies, M. Vaughan-(Cardigan
Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
Edwards, Frank
Elibank, Master of
Evans, Sir Francis H (Maidstone
Fuller, J. M. F.
Furness, Sir Christopher
Grant, Corrie
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir William
Harmsworth, R. Leicester
Harwood, George
Hayne, Rt. Hn. Charles Seale-
Holland, Sir William Henry
Horniman, Frederick John
Humphreys-Owen, Arthur C.
Hutton, Alfred E. (Morley)
Joicey, Sir James
Jones, D'vid Brynmor (Swansea
Jones, William (Carnarvonsh.)
Kitson, Sir James
Langley, Batty
Layland-Barratt, Francis
Leese, Sir Joseph F. (Accrington
Leigh, Sir Joseph
Lewis, John Herbert
Lloyd-George, David
Lough, Thomas
M'Crae, George
M'Kenna, Reginald
M'Laren, Sir Charles Benjamin
Mansfield, Horace Rendall
Mather, Sir William
Mildmay, Francis Bigham
Morgan, J. Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Charles (Breconshire)
Moss, Samuel
Moulton, John Fletcher
Newnes, Sir George
Norman, Henry
Paulton, James Mellor
Pease, J. A. (Saffron Walden)
Perks, Robert William
Price, Robert John
Priestley, Arthur
Rea, Russell
Rickett, J. Compton
Roberts, John Bryn (Eifion)
Robson, William Snowdon
Roe, Sir Thomas
Russell, T. W.
Scott, Chas. Prestwich (Leigh)
Sinclair, John (Forfarshire)
Soames, Arthur Wellesley
Spear, John Ward
Spencer, Rt Hn C. R. (Northants
Strachey, Sir Edward
Tennant, Harold John

Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr
Thomas, F. Freeman- (Hastings
Thomas, J A (Glamorgan Gower
Thomson, F. W. (York, W. R.
Tomkinson, James
Toulmin, George
Tuke, Sir John Batty
Ure, Alexander
Walton, Joseph (Barnsley)
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T.
White, Luke (York, E. R.)
Whiteley, George (York, W. R.)
Whitley, J. H. (Halifax)
Whittaker, Thomas Palmer
Wilson, Fred. W. (Norfolk, Mid.
Wilson, Henry J. (York, W. R.)
Wilson, John (Durham, Mid.)
Wilson, John (Falkirk)
Wilson, J. W. (Worcestersh. N.)
Woodhouse, Sir J T (Hudders'd

TELLERS FOR THE NOES — Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. William M'Arthur.

Committee report Progress; to sit again upon Thursday, 16th October.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Considered in Committee :—

(In the Committee.)

(12.40.) MR. SYDNEY BUXTON (Tower Hamlets, Poplar) asked for further information as to what was proposed to be done under the new Clause in the Bill which the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated would enable him, not merely to go into the market more freely when borrowing and with less disturbance to the market, but in some cases to borrow at a cheaper rate. He wanted to know particularly what was meant by the words "or otherwise" in the Clause.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Sir M. HICKS BEACH, Bristol, W.) said it was proposed by the Clause to enable the Government to borrow from any person by the issue of Treasury Bills or otherwise.

MR. LOUGH (Islington, W.) said that the effect of any change in the method of borrowing would undoubtedly be to weaken the control of Parliament over the expenditure of the nation. If they freed the Treasury from the restraint of Parliament, undoubtedly the effect would be to facilitate greater expenditure.

Amendment proposed—

"In Clause 3, page 2, line 4, to leave out from "whole," to end of sub-section, and insert "twenty millions at any one time."—(*Mr. Lough.*)

MR. CALDWELL (Lanark, Mid) said that the Government, when they had such large balances in the hands of the Bank of England, might have utilised these without borrowing at all.

MR. M'CRAE (Edinburgh, E.) said he hoped his hon. friend would not press his Amendment. He thought the Clause was in the public interest, and gave greater facilities as to the methods of raising the money.

Amendment, by leave, withdrawn.

Bill reported without Amendment; to be read the third time tomorrow.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

As amended, considered; read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Speaker, in pursuance of the Order of the House on the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, 8th August, 1902.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).

1. Annual Report, for the year ended 31st March, 1901; 2. Supplement to the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Board, 1900-1901.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

Seventieth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with appendices, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Presented (by Command), and ordered to lie on the Table.

ARMY (MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS).

Statement of the amount due by the public to depositors in Military Savings Banks on the 31st March, 1900, and of the receipts, interest, and disbursements in the said Military Savings Banks during the year next ensuing, ended on the 31st March, 1901, etc.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 AND 1896.

Two Orders, entitled respectively the Jersey (Animals) Order of 1902 and the Alderney (Animals) Order of 1902.

Laid before the House (pursuant to Act), and ordered to lie on the Table.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Ordered, That Bills have precedence over Notices this day.—(*The Lord Chancellor.*)

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL,

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1ª: Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX and XLV. having been suspended): Bills read 2ª (The Marquess of Lansdowne): Committees negatived; Bills read 3ª, and passed.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

Order of the day for the Second Reading read.

THE EARL OF DENBIGH: My Lords, this Bill, which has met with the approval of everybody connected with Ireland, and has passed through the other House without opposition, is intended to provide money for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of harbours in the congested districts along the West coast of Ireland. The harbour of Liscannor, about which my noble friend the Earl of Mayo has asked on one or two occasions for information, has been specially mentioned in order to bring it within the purview of the Bill, it being just outside the congested districts. Liscannor Harbour, however, is not placed on the same footing as the others, inasmuch as the advance to be made by the Treasury in respect to this harbour is not to exceed two-thirds of the cost of the execution and equipment of the work, the balance being defrayed by the Department of Agriculture, and by persons locally interested who use the harbour. I beg to move the Second Reading of the Bill.

Moved, That the Bill be now read 2ª.—(*The Earl of Denbigh.*)

THE EARL OF MAYO: My Lords, in supporting the Second Reading of this Bill, I think it right to say that we in Ireland regard it as a very useful measure. The provision in Clause 1 with regard to the "reconstruction" of a marine work is a most important one, and I am glad the Bill has been applied specially to Liscannor Harbour. This is a harbour which it is most difficult to get into, and, when in it, it is almost impossible to get out. I quite agree with the provision that one-third of the money must be found by those who own the quarries and use the harbour. That is the proper policy to adopt in regard to Ireland—for those who desire help should, to a certain extent, help themselves. We, in Ireland, are delighted that the Bill is to become law this session.

LORD KILLANIN: My Lords, as a resident in a congested district county in Ireland, I should not like the Second Reading of this Bill, which applies exclusively to congested districts, to take place without giving expression to my appreciation of its great value and usefulness. I also think that the Chief Secretary for Ireland deserves a word of thanks for bringing in this much-needed Bill. Not alone am I a resident

in a congested district county, but my home is in the middle of a congested district area, and I am also a member of the County Council and of the District Council which administer the affairs of the district in which my home is situated. I am, therefore, being conversant with the public affairs of my county, the more capable of recognising the merits of this Bill. The main provisions of the measure are for the purpose of assisting these poor districts to carry out important measures which, on account of their poverty, they could not accomplish without assistance. That will be a great advantage, because it will develop the resources of the districts and make them more prosperous than they have been in the past. The 11th Clause I am particularly glad to see, because there is in that Clause an arrangement in the nature of an insurance by which the upkeep and maintenance of large marine works, when they are built, need not rest any longer on the district. By a small local contribution the district can, I am glad to see, be relieved of the by no means light burden of maintaining these works, which, being marine works, are liable to very serious damage on account of severe storms. That will be a great advantage to these districts, and I have therefore much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

Bill read 2ª (according to Order); Committee negatived. Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended); Bill read 3ª, and passed.

LANDS VALUATION (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT (No. 2) BILL.

Order of the day for the Second Reading read.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH): My Lords, this is a very short and simple Bill, and one which I shall ask your Lordships to pass through all its stages today. Its object is to specially define what is "machinery fixed or attached" to a building. These words have been the subject of litigation South of the Tweed, but up to the present time there has not been nearly so much controversy in regard to them in Scotland. The Scottish Valuation Courts have construed them in a liberal sense, and have included as machinery which is not to be rated a larger relative amount than has been the case South of the Tweed. These decisions have been very generally acquiesced in, and all of us who are interested in valuation matters in Scotland believed that the law was practically settled. I had the honour of being Chairman of a Commission charged with an inquiry into rating questions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and while there was a considerable amount of controversy before us with regard to this provision so far as England was concerned, we had not before us a single witness who complained of the law as it was supposed to be in Scotland at that time. Within the last few weeks a decision has been given which has changed the presumption in these matters. I have not the slightest doubt that that decision was legally accurate and in accordance with the law as it now stands, but it came as a considerable surprise to those who are interested in these matters; and even the learned judges themselves, in giving their decision, not only acknowledged that they were upsetting the existing practice, but expressed great regret that their duty obliged them, in interpreting the law, to upset that practice. The proposal in this Bill is that "machinery fixed or attached" to any lands or heritages shall in all cases be held to include machinery which produces or transmits first motive power, or which is used for heating or lighting the building. The Bill has passed through the other House of Parliament with a certain amount of criticism, but without opposition. All the Members from Scotland are, I believe, in favour of the Bill, and an immense majority of them have signed a memorial asking that it should be passed into law before the coming valuation, which is conducted yearly, and the most important steps with regard to which have to be taken in the months of August and September. It is of the first importance, in order to prevent a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, that this short Bill should become law before Parliament adjourns, and I trust that your Lordships will give it a Second Reading and pass it through its subsequent steps today.

Bill read 2ª (according to Order); Committee negatived. Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended), Bill read 3ª, and passed.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE BILL [H.L.].

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (The Earl of HALSBURY) in moving the Second Reading of this Bill, said it was intended to meet the large and, he was sorry to say, increasing arrears of work in the Appeal Court by enabling the judges of the court to sit in three divisions, instead of in two divisions as the existing Appellate Juirsdiction Acts provided.

Bill read 2ª (according to order); Committee negatived. Then (Standing Orders Nos. XXXIX. and XLV. having been suspended); Bill read 3ª, and passed, and sent to the Commons.

KANAKA LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

*LORD LAMINGTON asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether a petition had been received from the Pacific Island labourers domiciled in Queensland, and, if so, whether he would cause it to be printed and laid on the Table of the House with any reply that might have been made. He pointed out that for a number of years several Acts had been passed dealing with the question of Kanaka labour. All those Acts had one general principle, to give humane consideration to the islanders. Every kind of check was imposed on abuses, and every desire was shown to treat those people with humanity. Legislation had recently been proposed, however, by the Federal Government which would have the effect of rendering those Acts nugatory, leaving the people suddenly without adequate protection. Feeling had been growing in Australia on this subject, and some of the newspapers had denounced the action of the Government as legalised murder and as barbarous. An Association of Kanakas had been formed to resist forcible deportation from Queensland, and a petition setting forth the grievances of these people had been sent to the King. Many of these people had become educated and Christianised; they had acquired land, and were engaged in industries; some of them had lived in Queensland over twenty years, and had married and settled down there; they were law-abiding, honest, and industrious. The Pacific Island Labourers' Act of 1901, it was alleged, provided no compensation, afforded no differential treatment for those who for many years had professed and practised Christianity, and whose children born in Queensland were of ages varying from infancy to twenty years and upwards; made no provision for those whose native islands had passed under foreign control or whose tribal lands had been alienated, and gave the islanders no voice as to the place to which they might be sent. By 1905 or 1906 it was possible that all the South Sea Islanders, to the number of 8,000 or 9,000, would be deported, and owing to the large number of persons involved it would be impossible to give adequate supervision. At any time there was great difficulty in landing them owing to the dangerous nature of the coast and the great distances between the various islands. As the vessels on which they would travel would be mostly sailing vessels, it would be almost impossible for the captains to be sure that they would be able to land the Kanakas in their particular homes, and if they were not so landed it was almost a certainty that they would be killed by hostile tribes. In the past this risk had been guarded against, for it had been to the interests of the sugar planters to take care that the men were returned to their homes so that a further supply of labour might be obtainable in the future, but there would be no such incentive now, as the whole of the trade was to be put an end to. This great safeguard in the interest of the islanders was, therefore, removed, and it was in the hope of being able to do something on behalf of these helpless people, to hundreds of whom deportation would involve misery, starvation, or death, that he brought the question before their Lordships. The lawyer who drafted the petition on behalf of the Kanakas had elicited the views on this subject of the Government Inspector of Immigration, who had

een for eighteen years connected with this trade. The inspector said—

"I am quite in accord with, and can vouch for, the truth of the pleas set forth, and the statements made by the Islanders in their petition. Surely, in this twentieth century of Christendom the dawning Commonwealth of Australia will not be permitted to be sullied by such a crime as the forcible deportation of these islanders from our shores."

Some of these people were now being returned, but one ship's captain—Captain Spence—had refused to undertake the work because, if he were unable to land them in places of safety, he would not be allowed to bring them back to Australia. Captain Spence declared that the common promptings of humanity would not allow him to hand over protesting islanders to be murdered.

THE EARL OF HALSBURY (interrupting the noble Lord) acquainted the House that His Majesty had issued a Commission for giving His Royal Assent to several Bills agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament. The noble Lord would be able to continue his speech after the Royal Commission.

House adjourned during pleasure; House resumed.

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.

The following Bills received the Royal Assent:

1. Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).
2. Shop Clubs.
3. Public Libraries (Ireland).
4. Marine Works (Ireland).
5. Public Works Loans.
6. Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2).
7. Licensing.
8. Freshwater Fish (Scotland).
9. Isle of Man (Customs).
10. Pacific Cable.
11. Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 1).
12. Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 3).
13. Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).
14. Tramways Orders Confirmation No. 2).
15. Portpatrick and Wigtonshire Joint Railway Order Confirmation.
16. Glasgow and South-Western Railway Order Confirmation.
17. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 7).
18. Electric Lighting Provisional Orders (No. 8).
19. Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 2).
20. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7).
21. Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 12).
22. Education Board Provisional Order Confirmation (London).
23. Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation.
24. Edinburgh and Leith Corporations Gas Order Confirmation.
25. Yardley Charity.
26. Rossendale Valleys Tramways.
27. Garston and District Tramways and Electric Supply (Transfer).
28. Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock (South Yorkshire Extension Lines).
29. London County Council (Subways and Tramways).
30. London County Council (Tramways and Improvements).
31. Metropolitan District Railway.
32. Hastings Harbour District Railway (Extension of Time).
33. Great Northern and City Railway.
34. Birmingham and Midland Tramways.
35. Devonport Corporation (General Powers).
36. Devonport Corporation (Water).
37. Saddleworth and Springhead Tramways.
38. Ystradfellte Water.
39. Wigan Corporation.
40. North Staffordshire Tramways.
41. Mexborough and Swinton Tramways.
42. Liverpool Cathedral.
43. Swansea Corporation.
44. Nottingham Corporation.
45. Margate Corporation Water.
46. Great Northern and Strand Railway.
47. Dover Harbour.
48. Barrow Hæmatite Steel Company, Limited.
49. Menai Bridge Urban District Council.
50. Whitstable Improvement.
51. Liverpool Corporation.
52. York Corporation.

53. Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct).
54. London and India Docks (Various Powers).
55. Dublin Port and Docks Board.
56. Eastbourne Corporation.
57. Fleetwood Urban District Council.
58. London United Tramways.

House adjourned during pleasure; House resumed.

KANAKA LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

*LORD LAMINGTON, continuing his speech, said he was not seeking to interfere with the undoubted right of Australia to legislate for itself. But he urged that there should be communications between the Imperial Government, the Federal Government, and the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, with a view to securing that the Kanakas, British subjects as they were, would at least receive adequate compensation, and be safeguarded if they were returned to their own islands.

EARL CARRINGTON: I am sure the House has listened with very great interest to the speech of the noble Lord opposite, especially as he speaks with so much knowledge of the subject he has brought before the House. I am in perfect sympathy with the action of the noble Lord, especially as I understand he in no way wishes to interfere with the undoubted right of Australians to govern themselves, and has no desire to challenge the settled policy of Australians —a policy with which most of us are in entire accord—to keep Australia white. A white Australia is part of the religion of Australians, and in their determination to keep the country Anglo-Saxon as far as possible they have the sympathy of almost everybody who has been in that part of the world. I think we may have full confidence in the fact that the Federal Government will behave towards these Kanakas in a proper and legitimate manner. But what I understand my noble friend to ask is, that when these coloured persons are being sent back to the islands in the South Pacific from whence they came, and have got outside the three-mile limit, there should be some arrangement between the Federal Government and the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific whereby they will be returned to the particular islands to which they belong, and not be "dumped down," as it were, on other islands where, of course, they would run a great risk of losing their lives. On this point I heartily sympathise with the noble Lord, and earnestly hope that His Majesty's Government will be able to meet his wishes.

LORD STANMORE: My Lords, having had the honour to fill the office of High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, I desire to say one or two words on the subject to which the noble Lord has called attention. Of course, we must all be sensible of the fact that we have committed to Australia and to the Federal Government the charge of these matters, and that they are, therefore, perfectly at liberty to pass what legislation they please. At the same time, it is impossible but that the views of His Majesty's Government must have some weight with the Federal Government, and what I take it is now asked by my noble friend is that the statements in this petition should be well weighed by His Majesty's Government, and that any representations that may seem to them necessary on behalf of British subjects appealing to the King for protection should be made with such diplomatic reserves as they think proper. There are some provisions in the Act the extraordinary nature of which—indeed, the monstrous nature of which—has not, I think, been fully considered. The Clause providing for the return to their own islands of all Kanakas who did not come in before 1879 applies also to those born in Australia. Many of these Kanakas have had children born in Australia who have grown up amid all the surroundings of civilisation and Christianity, and a number of the Kanakas born in Australia during the past twenty-three years have married there and had children; and now, under this Act, these people are to be taken out of the environment of christianity and civilisation and to be sent back to these barbarous islands with no provision for the security of their lives and no compensation for the property of which they are to be deprived. This is a monstrous provision. The Government of Commonwealth, if it likes, can pass

it, but His Majesty's Government can remonstrate, and when subjects of the King appeal to His Majesty for protection their petition should certainly be taken into consideration.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (The Earl of ONSLOW): My Lords, this Question has been on the Paper for a good many weeks, and I hope the noble Lord will not think it owing to any discourtesy on my part that I have not been able to reply to it before. The petition was received only on the 4th inst. I cannot say how the delay arose, but the Government are taking the petition into consideration. Personally, I think that the petition is a most pathetic one, and I have great sympathy with it. I have no objection to lay it on the Table of the House, together with the reply which will be made to it. The noble Lord, I was glad to hear, admitted that the Commonwealth of Australia had every right to carry out this legislation, and I understand that all he asks for now is that the Government should use their good offices to secure the most favoured treatment possible for the unfortunate Kanakas, who, under the Act, will be sent back to their own islands. I understand that they came almost exclusively from the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands. Fortunately, in both of those groups there are English residents. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Barton, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and he assures me that in the interval—it is not till 1906 that the repatriation will become necessary—he will place himself in communication with the British residents, and will endeavour to secure that these men shall be sent back to places where their property and lives will be safe. The Commonwealth will make arrangements to hand their property over under the supervision and care of the British residents, so that it may not be seized by the tribal chiefs; and I hope that provision will be made for their safety and security, as well as for a sufficiency of suitable and congenial employment. I can assure the noble Lord, in accordance with the promise I gave him on the last occasion when he called attention to this subject, that the Government will do all they can to persuade the Government of the Commonwealth to look after the interests and to ensure the security of these men when the time comes to send them back.

LORD STANMORE: How about those born in Australia?

THE EARL OF ONSLOW: They will have to be repatriated, but every precaution will be taken to see that the terrible catastrophies referred to will not overtake them.

LORD LAMINGTON: Did I understand that the noble Earl will lay on the Table of the House the petition, together with the reply and any other communications?

THE EARL OF ONSLOW: Yes.

ATLANTIC PASSENGER SERVICE—IRISH TERMINAL PORT—AMERICAN COMBINATION.

*LORD KILLANIN: My Lords, I beg to ask the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies whether, inasmuch as His Majesty's Government are not, as stated by him, in communication with the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the question of subsidising a fast Atlantic service to be worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, he can say if His Majesty's Government are taking any steps, and, if so, what, for the establishment of an Atlantic service under the British flag, after the absorption of the British-owned lines by an American combination. This is really a supplementary Question, or, to adopt the phraseology of another place, a Question arising out of an answer which the noble Earl gave me in reply to an interrogation of mine on Tuesday last.† On that occasion the noble Earl said he could not undertake to speak for the Government of the Dominion or for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and he added that he had no official information as to their intention of subsidising a fast service across the Atlantic. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction felt with that reply, not alone because it was unsympathetic to the special point

† See page 651.

I had put before him—namely, the advisability of considering the advantages of establishing a terminal port on the West coast of Ireland—but also because he did not give a fuller expression as to what is the attitude of the Government towards the various reports and counter reports of offers and combines affecting the trade and traffic of the Atlantic Ocean. I, therefore, today, more directly ask the noble Earl if His Majesty's Government are taking any steps in order themselves to start a fast service between this country and Canada, and especially whether they intend to do so having regard to the American combination, or what I might perhaps call the Morganatic alliance, that is reported to have taken place between a certain magnate of the United States and his partners in this country. I have already addressed the House at some length on this subject, and really the whole matter has passed beyond the stage when in any interrogatory form it has any novelty or interest for any one. Some information as to the attitude and intentions of the Government, if they can be at all indicated, is what the country is anxiously looking for. The country is, I think, naturally and properly anxious, and even agitated, about this question. It recognises its great seriousness and magnitude. Indeed, such an Atlantic combine as we have heard of is no storm in a tea cup. The country, rightly or wrongly, feels that its commercial position in the Atlantic is, to say the least of it, seriously threatened, and I am certain that the House and the public would be glad to hear that the Government are not alone alive to the importance of the interests involved in this matter, but that they have undertaken, or are ready to undertake, adequate measures in order to maintain the position and the prestige of this country in the Atlantic.

THE EARL OF MEATH: My Lords, I am glad that my noble friend has brought forward this question again. I left the House on the last occasion when this question was discussed with astonishment and pain owing to the nature of the answer given by the noble Earl. I am sure that the noble Earl did not wish to show any disrespect to Ireland or to Irishmen, but from the report of his speech one would imagine that he had enjoyed no political experience whatever. But he served Her late Majesty as Governor of New Zealand with great credit to himself, and left that colony beloved by all, for during the time he was there he devoted his whole energies to promoting the best interests of the colony. The noble Earl, however, does not seem to realise the great importance to Ireland of this question of a fast line between Canada and Ireland. Many Irishmen are indignant at the way in which the answer given by the noble Earl to Lord Killanin the other night was framed. I would have imagined that the subject of an Atlantic service to be worked by the Canadian Pacific Company was a matter which the Govern- would have considered, but the noble Earl's reply was simply that he had no official information. Irish Unionists are continually being told that the British Government does not care two straws for Ireland. How are we to combat that statement if we are addressed as we were addressed by the noble Earl the other night? I am myself a convinced Unionist, and I ask why Irishmen are not to have the sympathy of His Majesty's Government. The selection of a terminal port in Ireland for such an undertaking would bring millions of money into Ireland, would vivify the whole of her commercial organisation, and would give Irishmen hope and courage. All we are told is that the Government will form a ring and see fair play. I only hope the noble Earl's answer to-day will be a little more sympathetic.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW: My Lords, I am extremely grieved to find that the noble Earl thought the remarks I made a few days ago so unsympathetic; but he will pardon me if I draw attention to the fact that there may be competing claims, not only between English and Irish ports, but also between various ports in Ireland itself. What I wished to convey was that, if there was to be a selection of any port the Government would have to hear the arguments brought forward from each competing port— from Bantry Bay, Galway, Liverpool, Southampton—before they come to a decision. That, I think,

is the proper course of procedure. It is not the duty of the Government to pronounce an opinion in favour of any particular port without having heard the whole of the arguments on behalf of the various localities concerned. The Question put to me by Lord Killanin a few nights ago did not refer to the American acquisition of British lines, but referred exclusively to a fast service to Canada. That is a very old subject, and has nothing to do with the Morgan combination. It is a matter which primarily affects the interests of the Dominion Government, who have it under consideration. The Dominion Government have not told His Majesty's Government what their proposals are, or asked them for their assistance. If that assistance is asked for, the question of giving it will be most favourably considered. Until and unless the Dominion Government approach His Majesty's Government, it is not for the latter to make any proposition in the matter. The noble Lord next asked whether His Majesty's Government are taking any steps, and, if so, what, for the establishment of an Atlantic service under the British flag, after the absorption of the present British-owned lines by an American combination. That is a very grave and important subject, and it is receiving the attention of His Majesty's Government. If any such service under the British flag as is suggested by the Question of Lord Killanin is to be established, it will be necessary to come to Parliament for the money required; and when that time comes, if it does come, the Government will place before Parliament all the information connected with it. But at the present stage of the proceedings it would be very unwise and impolitic to make any communication which might hamper the negotiations going on. I have given the noble Lord as much information as it is in my power to give; and, with regard to my answer the other night, I beg to disclaim any intention of being unsympathetic or of treating Ireland with disrespect.

THE EARL OF MAYO: I think the statement of the noble Earl that the Government of the Dominion of Canada have not approached the Imperial Government in any way on this subject settles the question, and makes it quite clear that there is to be no line, and that our hopes of having the claims of Irish ports to consideration recognised in the event of the establishment of a fast service to Canada are dashed to the ground. I confess that the information that the Government of the Dominion have not approached His Majesty's Government on the subject of this service has come as a shock to me.

TROUT FISHING IN SCOTLAND.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS rose "To call attention to the present state of the law as regards the rights of property of trout fishing in Scotland." He said: My Lords, four words of Norman-French that were spoken at the Table half an hour ago have wholly changed my position with regard to my notice, which, as your Lordships will observe, refers not to the present law, but to the law with regard to proprietary rights which existed before the assent of the Crown was given just now, in those Norman-French words, *le Roy le veult*, to the Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill. Still, I think it is desirable that I should say a word or two with reference to this kind of legislation. To describe how, when, or with what machinery a proprietor of fishing shall catch his fish may be a trivial matter in itself, but it affects the oldest of proprietary rights in Scotland. Here we have a Government coming forward and telling the proprietors of trout fishing in Scotland, "You shall not exercise your rights as you have hitherto done, but in the way we think right and proper." The Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill was brought in for a wholly different purpose —namely, to establish a close time in trout fishing; and the Clause laying down how proprietors are to catch their fish was imported into it after it had been introduced. It is only right that your Lordships should know what were the proprietary rights in Scotland half an hour ago. I think my noble friend the Secretary for Scotland was under the impression that there were exceptions to the law, and he mentioned the case of the river Spey. I have always understood that exceptions proved the rule, and that it was no argument that because there was an exception you should alter the rule. But—on the strength, possibly, of

this supposed exception—my noble friend has altered the rule. What was the law on this subject half an hour ago in Scotland? I have here the opinion of the best legal authority in Edinburgh that I could consult, and he says—

"The right of fishing for trout in a private stream or loch belongs exclusively to the riparian proprietor. In the case of an inland loch such proprietor has the exclusive right of fishing in the whole loch, but if the land surrounding an inland loch be owned by different proprietors, each proprietor may fish in any part of the loch. All freshwater rivers and lochs are private as regards the rights of fishing."

I wired to know if the Spey was any exception, and this is the answer I received—

"The question of the proprietary right of trout fishing in the river Spey was the subject of a case in the Court of Session decided in 1894. In that case the question was raised whether the doctrine established in reference to private rivers and lochs was or was not applicable to the river Spey above the point where the tide ebbs and flows, the suggestion being that it was inapplicable because the Spey is a public navigable river. It was, however, held that a right in the public of being at or on the non-tidal portion of a river for the purpose of navigation does not entitle them to fish for trout thereon, and, further, that such a right of fishing cannot be acquired by prescription."

That is the great peculiarity of the proprietary rights of fishing in Scotland. The public can acquire no right, and the proprietor does not lose his right by failing to exercise it. The right of fishing may be allowed to be dormant in Scotland for any number of years, but it can be revived. The River Megget passes through my property. That river, with all its tributary streams, had been for many years freely fished by the public, but I thought it well to preserve one of the streams for a little amusement at home. I did so, with the result that one member of the public insisted on fishing. He was taken into Court, and the Court declared that the public had absolutely no right whatever. Thus, the argument of the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the other night, that the Bill took away rights from the people, and that it would be advisable, therefore, to leave proprietors untouched, is absolutely worthless. I have always thought that one of the main duties of the Government was the protection of proprietary rights, whether it be the right of the costermonger in his barrow or of the Peer in his property. But we live in times when different views are held, and we see a Conservative Government—which, by the way, appears to be inclined to conserve little or nothing—agreeing to a Clause which seriously impairs the rights of proprietors in fishing for trout in their private streams. On the Second Reading of the Bill, my noble friend the Earl of Galloway moved an Amendment with the object of preserving to a great extent the existing rights of proprietors. We went to a division on that Amendment, which was negatived by a majority of four, but, if you deduct from the Government majority all who hold office in the Administration in some form or other, you find that, instead of being in a majority, the Government are in a minority of twelve. That, I think, shows the feeling of your Lordships with reference to the measure which has just received the Royal Assent, and I now give notice that I intend during the October sittings in Parliament to introduce a Bill to do away with that portion of the Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Act which interferes with proprietary rights.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH: My Lords, with regard to the concluding observation of the noble Earl, I am afraid that if he attempts to amend the Act which has just passed by another Bill in the same session, he will find that that is contrary to the practice of Parliament.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS: Then in that case, if I am alive, I will bring forward my Bill next year.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH: The main contention of the noble Earl is that one of the Clauses of the Act just passed is a great infringement of the rights of property. I hope he will not think that I am chopping logic with him when I say that, as a matter of fact, there is no real proprietary right in the trout itself. The proprietary right exists in the right to capture the trout. What gives the right is that the proprietor of the bank of the stream or loch is the only person who can get into a position from which he can catch the trout. I venture to say that the noble Earl will

look through the Act which has received the Royal Assent tonight without finding a single sentence which changes the right of capture from one person to another. What is interfered with is the method by which the fish may be captured.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS: My noble friend entirely misunderstood my argument. I did not say that any right of capture was transferred from one person to another. I said that certain rights of proprietors were limited; that there was an interference with proprietary rights.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH: I accept the noble Earl's correction. It is true that we have limited the methods by which the owner of the proprietary right can exercise it, and the whole point between us is whether that was or was not a reasonable limitation. I understand from the noble Earl that he thinks this is the first invasion of a right of this kind that Parliament has ever entered upon. If that is his case, the noble Earl is entirely mistaken. In this, there is no violent departure from precedent. Salmon——

THE EARL OF WEMYSS: Salmon is dealt with on totally different principles. I confined myself absolutely to trout fishing.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH: I listened with patience to the speech of the noble Earl, and I hope he will do me the fairness and justice of listening with equal courtesy to what I have to say in reply. I know the difference between salmon and trout. One is a more migratory fish than the other; but trout is also in part migratory, and the same right of fishing exists for both. There have long been restrictions as to the methods of capturing salmon. There are other precedents. The noble Earl is the owner of an estate on which game abounds. It is true that we do not by statute limit the methods by which he may kill his grouse or his partridges, but we do limit the time of year when they may be killed, which is to that extent an interference with proprietary right. But I have a more direct precedent than that. Twenty-three or twenty-four years ago the State, in the public interest, interfered as to the method in which a rabbit might be killed, and said that no steel traps should be placed in open runs. If we say that the destruction of trout by dynamite is contrary to the canons of fair fishing, it is entirely within the rights of Parliament, and in the public interest, to lay down rules and regulations, and to deal with a matter of that kind. I do not in the least regret the part I have taken in passing this Bill, I believe it will be a very useful Bill and that in a short time there will be no controversy about it, because it will be proved to be in the interests of legitimate sport, and of the greater number, and not an invasion of due proprietary rights.

THE EARL OF WEMYSS: I shall certainly persevere with my Bill next session. For the present, I congratulate my noble friend on being a legislator well up to date.

House adjourned at twenty-five minutes past Six o'clock, to Thursday, 16th October, a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, 8th August, 1902.

The House met at Twelve of the Clock.

UNOPPOSED PRIVATE BILL BUSINESS.

LANARKSHIRE (MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT) WATER ORDER CONFIRMATION.

Bill to confirm a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District) Water, ordered to be brought in by The Lord Advocate and Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland.

LANARKSHIRE (MIDDLE WARD DISTRICT) WATER ORDER CONFIRMATION BILL.

"To confirm a Provisional Order under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1899, relating to Lanarkshire (Middle Ward District)

Water," presented accordingly; and, under 62 and 63 Vic., c. 47, s. 7 (2), ordered to be considered upon Thursday 16th October.

PETITIONS.

EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL.

Petitions against: from Longsight; Crewe; Pendleton; Abersychan; Pontypool; Llanfihangel Llantarn; Monmouth County; Griffithstown; Kilgin Hill; Ramsbottom; Isham; and, Wellingborough; to lie upon the Table.

LICENSING BILL.

Petition from Blackheath, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (BILLS IN PARLIAMENT) BILL.

Petition from Woolwich, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY BILL.

Petition from Brixton, in favour; to lie upon the Table.

RETURNS, REPORTS, ETC.

PAROCHIAL MEDICAL OFFICERS DISMISSED IN HIGHLAND CROFTING COUNTIES.

Return [presented 5th August] to be printed. [No. 349.]

ALLOTMENTS (SCOTLAND).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 9th June; *Mr. Eugene Wason*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 350.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, for the year ended 31st March 1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Supplement to the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland, 1900-1901 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

TRAINING COLLEGES (IRELAND).

Return presented, relative thereto [ordered 21st July; *Mr. T. M. Healy*]; to lie upon the Table, and to be printed. [No. 351.]

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND).

Copy presented, of Seventieth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with Appendices, for the year ending 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

FEE FUND (HOUSE OF LORDS).

Account presented, of the Fee Fund of the House of Lords from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1902 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

COLONIAL REPORTS (ANNUAL).

Copy presented, of Report, No. 358 (Malta, Annual Report for 1901) [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Return Ordered—

"(I.) Of the Companies registered during the year ended the 31st day of December, 1901, which filed a prospectus and to which certificates to commence business have been granted, stating, (1) the date of registration; (2) the date of prospectus; (3) the amount of nominal capital; (4) the amount of each share; (5) the amount issued or to be issued otherwise than for cash; (6) the amount offered for subscription in cash; (7) the amount underwritten; (8) the commission for underwriting; (9) the minimum subscription required; (10) the amount allotted before commencing business; (11) the amounts per share payable on application and allotment; (12) the total directors' share qualification, if any; and (13) the date of the certificate to commence business.

"(II.) Of the Companies registered during the year 1901 which filed a prospectus, but to which certificates to commence business have not been granted stating the particulars specified in (I.) so far as they are applicable.

"(III.) Of the Companies registered during the year 1901 which filed a declaration that the Company does 'not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares.'

"(IV.) Of the Companies registered during the year 1901, which have not filed a prospectus or a declaration that the Company 'does not issue any invitation to the public to subscribe for its shares,' and stating the particulars specified in (I.) so far as they are applicable.

"(V.) Of the Companies which were dissolved or struck off the register during the year 1901.

"(VI.) Of the total number of Companies dissolved during the year 1901 (1) by order of Court; (2) after voluntary liquidation; and (3) pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of The Companies Act, 1880, and Section 26 of the Companies Act, 1900.

"(VII.) Of the total number and nominal paid-up and considered as paid-up capital of the Companies registered during the year 1901 in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin respectively, distinguishing Limited Companies from Unlimited, and Companies registered with a nominal capital from Companies registered without such capital.

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(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Postmaster General will make inquiry as to the delivery arrangements at Morriston, Swansea, with the view of ascertaining whether any improvement can be effected, and the result shall be communicated to the hon. Member as soon as possible.

Post Office—Repayment of Erroneous Surcharges.

MR. HEYWOOD JOHNSTONE (Sussex, Horsham): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, if he can state the average amount received in each year for surcharges on letters alleged to be insufficiently stamped, and the number of surcharges erroneously made; and if any, and what, steps are taken to repay surcharges erroneously made, and which are brought to the notice of the Post Office by persons who have posted letters erroneously surcharged, but who have not themselves been called upon to pay such surcharges.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) No Returns are kept showing the average amount received in each year for surcharges on letters alleged to be insufficiently stamped or the number of surcharges erroneously made. To be in a position to give such information, the Postmaster General would have to order special Returns to be taken, the cost of which would not, in his opinion, be justified by the value of the information when obtained. On being furnished with sufficient evidence, the Postmaster General is always prepared to repay surcharges erroneously made, although the matter may be brought to the notice of the Post Office by persons who posted the letters, but have not themselves been called on to pay such charges. If the hon. Member has any special case in view and will give particulars, the Postmaster General will be happy to inquire into it.

Lobinston (Meath) Telegraphic Arrangements.

MR. CAREW (Meath, S.): To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, as representing the Postmaster General, whether he is aware of the want of a telegraph office or telephonic communication at Lobinston, County Meath; and whether he will take steps to give effect to the wishes of the people in the district.

(*Answered by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*) The Postmaster General does not remember any application for a telegraph office at Lobinston, County Meath, but he will be glad to inquire into the case, and he will communicate the result to the hon. Member.

Tottington Poor Law Certified School.

MR. FLOWER (Bradford, W.): To ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he proposes in future to permit poor law children to be sent to the Tottington School; and whether he will advise the Guardians of the Chorlton Union to adopt the system of scattered homes.

(*Answered by Mr. Walter Long.*) The institution referred to will cease to be a certified school on the 14th of October, and after that date Boards of Guardians will not be empowered to send children there. I understand that the Chorlton Guardians have at present about 100 children in the school, and it will be necessary to make provision for them. It is for the Guardians to consider what scheme will be most suitable for their accommodation in the circumstances, and I could not undertake to intervene in the manner suggested.

Hanwell Poor Law Schools.

MR. FLOWER: To ask the President of the Local Government Board whether he will state what steps, if any, are being taken to carry out the suggestions in the Report on Mr. Cheatle's examination of 1,000 of the children at the Hanwell Poor Law Schools, which has been prepared by the medical officer of the schools.

(*Answered by Mr. Walter Long.*) I am informed that a Committee of the managers will meet this afternoon to receive a Report of the medical officer of the schools as to special treatment of the cases of ear trouble, and that steps are being taken to obtain permission from the parents to operations being performed in cases in which surgical

treatment is required. As I stated in reply to a Question last month, the children suffering from adenoids have been receiving surgical treatment.

Milk Adulteration Prosecutions.

GENERAL LAURIE (Pembroke, Haverfordwest): To ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been called to the Report of the Public Analyst of the Borough of Paddington of 25th March last, in reference to the difficulties experienced by local authorities in conducting prosecutions for adulteration of milk; and whether such Amendments of the law will be proposed by him as will enable local authorities to conduct such prosecutions without being penalised in costs.

(*Answered by Mr. Walter Long*): My attention has not been drawn to this Report, but on receiving a copy of it I will give consideration to the matter.

Dublin Factory Inspector—Mr. Bellhouse.

MR. O'SHEE (Waterford, W.): To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether he is aware that Mr. Gerald Bellhouse, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, left Dublin on the 23rd ultimo to attend at Lismore Petty Sessions on the 26th ultimo; and will he state whether Mr. Bellhouse was engaged on the duties of his office from the 23rd to the 26th ultimo; and if so, what expenses this Inspector claimed, or was entitled to claim.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Ritchie.*) Mr. Bellhouse left Dublin, not on the 23rd, but on the 16th of July, on a tour of inspection. On the days referred to in the Question he was fully engaged on his official work of inspection and (on the 26th) on a prosecution. He has claimed, and will be allowed, his travelling and hotel expenses in the usual way.

Pilotage Certificates granted to Aliens.

MR. NORMAN (Wolverhampton, S.): To ask the President of the Board of Trade if he will state how many pilotage certificates in the London District, for the Humber, and at Newhaven are held by aliens; when these were granted; and for what reasons such certificates are granted to aliens.

(*Answered by Mr. Gerald Balfour.*) I am informed that pilotage certificates have been granted to masters and mates of foreign ships in forty-four cases in the London district, in seventeen cases in the district of the Hull Trinity House, and in seven cases at Newhaven, but I am not able to say when these certificates were granted. The provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, relating to the grant of pilotage certificates, apply to the masters and mates of all ships, whether British or foreign. The principle was established by the Merchant Shipping (Pilotage) Act, 1889, which was passed after the matter had been thoroughly considered by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, who recommended the continuance of the practice of granting certificates to aliens.

Indian Staff Corps Officers on Home Leave from China.

MR. BECKETT (Yorkshire, N.R., Whitby): To ask the Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that the Indian Staff Corps Officers in China were promised full three months leave in England, and that their passage back should be paid; that officers have already upon the strength of this promise gone on leave from China; will he explain the reasons for the new regulation announcing that the leave is to count from the date of starting and that no passage back was to be paid; and will he take steps to put the matter right and either see that the original arrangement is carried out or protect officers from any loss or injury in which they may be involved by having gone on leave under the terms of the first order.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) The orders of the Government of India, under which officers coming home on special China leave were led to count upon ninety days clear in this country and a passage back to India, were due to a misunderstanding of the Secretary of State's instructions. The intention was that the ninety days should reckon from the date of their leaving their stations to that of rejoining, and that no expense to the State in respect of passage should be admissible. This has now been made clear by new orders published in India and China. The case of officers who took special China leave

prior to the publication in China of these revised orders is now under consideration.

Hyderabad (Sindh) Cantonment Order.

MR. HENRY J. WILSON (Yorkshire, W.R., Holmfirth): To ask the Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been directed to the order of the Governor of Bombay, on pages 123–4 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, of 3rd July, 1902; and if he can now say why Section 204 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, has been extended to the city of Hyderabad and to 109 villages in the vicinity of the Hyderabad cantonment; and, will he state, approximately, what is the area so affected.

(*Answered by Secretary Lord George Hamilton.*) In the absence of any indication as to which Hyderabad the hon. Member referred to in the Question on yesterday's Paper, I assumed that Hyderabad, Deccan, was meant; the hon. Member has now made it clear that he refers to Hyderabad, Sindh, and my attention has been called to the notification which he quotes, but I find that I have no other information on the subject, and am unable to give the area of the villages mentioned. I will, however, cause inquiry to be made.

Education Grants to Scotch County and Burgh Committees.

MR. RENSHAW (Renfrewshire, W.): To ask the Lord Advocate whether the grants to county committees under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892, will be distributed this year on the basis of population as shown by the new census; and whether the Scotch Education Department will intimate the amounts of these grants at an early date.

(*Answered by Mr. A. Graham Murray.*) The answer to the first part of the hon. Member's Question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part of the Question, intimation of the grants available under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act of 1902, will be made in a Circular, which will be issued by the Department in the course of a few days.

MR. MAXWELL (Dumfriesshire): To ask the Lord Advocate when the Scotch Education Department propose to issue a circular to county and burgh Education Committees intimating the amounts payable to them out of the sum of £60,000 available for secondary education in terms of The Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

(*Answered by Mr. A. Graham Murray.*) The circular to which the hon. Member refers will be issued by the Department in the course of a few days. The corresponding circular sent out last year was dated 10th August.

MR. MAXWELL: To ask the Lord Advocate whether the Scotch Education Department can arrange for the issue, at an early date, of a Return showing the distribution of the grants to higher class, secondary, and technical schools under paragraph 3 of the Minute of 27th April, 1899, as amended by the Minute of 15th June, 1899.

(*Answered by Mr. A. Graham Murray.*) The particulars referred to by the hon. Member as regards the grants payable to higher class schools under paragraph 3 of the Minute of 27th April, 1899 will be issued as part of the Report on Secondary Education which will be issued shortly.

Tara Mounds.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if the Government can take any steps to prevent the devastation of Tara; and whether he will introduce a Bill in the Autumn session to make these historic remains national property with a view to their preservation.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The mounds at Tara are amongst the works included in the Schedule to the Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882. The effect of their being so scheduled is that any person, other than the owner, who injures or defaces the mounds may be prosecuted. The owner cannot be restrained unless the custody of the earthworks has been vested by deed in the Commissioners of Public Works.

No such deed has been executed in the present instance, but I am informed that the owner stopped in June last the excavations which were then in progress, and that it is extremely unlikely that they will be renewed.

Granard Workhouse Cemetery.

MR. J. P. FARRELL (Longford, N.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will explain why the Local Government Board is charging the Guardians of Granard Union with a sum of £52 in order to get a similar sum released that was lodged by a former Board as the purchase money for Granard Workhouse Cemetery and Garvagh Burial Ground; whether he is aware that there was a dispute as to the ownership of these lands; and has the Local Government Board been now satisfied as to title.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The sum of £52 represents the taxed costs incurred by the Board in withdrawing from the Court the money lodged some years previously on foot of the purchase of the fee simple of certain premises required by the Granard Guardians. The amount was paid out of public funds on behalf of the Guardians, the legal estate in the property being vested in the Local Government Board. The Guardians have refunded the amount to the Board. The latter Department is not aware there has been a dispute as to the ownership of the lands, and is satisfied as to the title.

Proposed Winter (Civil) Assize for Belfast.

SIR JAMES HASLETT (Belfast, N.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he is aware of the desire of the commercial community in Belfast and surrounding districts that a winter assize for civil business should be held in Belfast; and if he will take such steps as may be necessary to secure this object.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) In the selection of the venue for winter assizes the governing consideration is the effective, convenient, and economical administration of justice. This depends on a number of changing circumstances, which vary from year to year, so that it is impossible at this period to give the undertaking asked for in the Question.

Royal Irish Constabulary—Witnesses in Civil Actions.

MR. O'SHEE: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will state how many constables and sergeants of the Royal Irish Constabulary were absent from Tallow, County Waterford, engaged in Dublin as witnesses in a civil action, in the months of May and June, 1902, and for how many days on each occasion; and whether they are to receive constabulary pay for the time whilst away.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Two sergeants and two constables from Tallow were present in Dublin on subpœna as witnesses in this case. They were absent ten days in May and nine days in June. They received constabulary pay for the time they were absent.

Case of ex-Sergeant Sheridan, R.I.C.

MR. HUGH LAW (Donegal, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he can state the amount of the compensation paid, in each case, to the mother of Bray, to Murphy, and to M'Goohan, the men convicted at the instance of Sergeant Sheridan; and also the amount of the compassionate allowance granted to Sergeant Keegan and Constable Reid respectively on their retirement from the Royal Irish Constabulary.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) An allowance of 10s. a week is paid to Mrs. Bray, and sums of £25 and £100 were paid to Murphy and M'Goohan respectively. Grants of £200 and £50 were made to Sergeant Keegan and Constable Reid respectively on their retirement from the force.

Irish National Schools—Teachers of First Class and First Grade.

MR. THOMAS O'DONNELL (Kerry, W.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he will explain why, in view of the fact that under the superseded rules of the National Education Board in Ireland a teacher of the highest rank was allowed to a school of thirty-five pupils, a teacher of the

highest rank is denied, under the new rules, to every school whose average is less than seventy.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The Question appears to lose sight of the essential difference between class and grade. A teacher of first division of first class received a salary of £70 per annum. A teacher in the first section of first grade receives a maximum salary of £175 per annum.

Police Constable Shannon, of Listowel.

MR. FLAVIN: To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that a charge of drunkenness was preferred a short time since at Listowel against Constable John Shannon; that at the Court of Inquiry evidence was given on oath by twelve policemen and fifteen civilians, including three doctors who are magistrates, that Constable Shannon was perfectly sober; and that Head Constable Wilson, District Inspector Horgan, and Sergeant Kirby swore that Constable Shannon was drunk, and removed him off duty for this offence; and, seeing that the Court of Inquiry presided over by two district inspectors acquitted Constable Shannon on the charge of drunkenness, will he say what action the Government or the Inspector General of Constabulary will take in the matter.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) The Court of Inquiry came to the conclusion, in which the Inspector General concurred, that the charge of drunkenness had not been substantiated. The constable, however, was fined in a small sum on another charge and transferred from Listowel. No further action in the case is contemplated.

Itinerant Coffee-Shops in Dublin.

MR. NANNETTI (Dublin, College Green): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he is aware that the proprietor of street cars in Dublin, which have been supplying refreshments to working men in the early mornings, has been fined for causing obstructions in the streets; whether these prosecutions have the sanction of the Irish Executive; whether he will see that the same privileges are granted to these travelling coffee-shops as is allowed in London and other English cities and towns; and, in view of the needs of the working-classes, will he give instructions to the police to stop these prosecutions.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) Proceedings have been instituted against persons in charge of these cars where obstruction of the public thoroughfare was caused. There have been three such prosecutions by the police in Dublin. The sanction of the Executive is not required. It is incumbent upon the police to act on occasions of this kind, where obstruction is caused, and they have no dispensing power such as is suggested in the Question. There are several places in close proximity to the public thoroughfares where these cars might be stationed without causing obstruction, and without incurring the risk of prosecutions such as are complained of.

Portadown Disturbance.

MR. DEVLIN (Kilkenny, N.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that the members of the Sacred Heart Society of Lisburn, consisting of women and girls, when returning on Sunday, 3rd August, from an excursion from Warrenpoint, through Portadown, were attacked, so that the railway authorities were compelled to drive the train with the greatest possible speed to prevent the excursionists being maltreated; and whether, seeing that this is one of several occurrences of this character which have taken place at Portadown when Roman Catholic excursionists have had occasion to pass this district, steps have been taken to bring the offenders to justice; and whether more adequate police arrangements will, in future, be made.

(*Answered by Mr. Wyndham.*) No attack was made on the train when passing through Portadown, and the train proceeded at this point at the ordinary rate of speed. It has been alleged that three panes of glass in the carriage windows were broken by stones thrown at the train about two miles from Portadown. The police, however, are unable to obtain any corroboration

of the statement. Every precaution is taken by the police to prevent interference with excursionists.

Essex Regiment—Badge of the Eagle.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, Chelmford): To ask the Financial Secretary to the War Office whether the Essex Regiment will now be allowed to wear the badge of the eagle on their service kit, full dress, and mess dress, in addition to the button.

(*Answered by Lord Stanley.*)—The badge of the eagle will not be worn in addition to the button except on the collar of the mess jacket.

Sandhurst College—Position of Governor and Assistant-Commandant.

MR. LEIGH-BENNETT (Surrey, Chertsey): To ask the Secretary of State for War at what dates the appointments of the Governor and Assistant-Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, terminate respectively; and whether in each case it is intended to allow the current term of employment to run to its natural time of expiry.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*)—The Governor retires at his own desire. The Assistant-Commandant's appointment terminated last January, and he was kept on with notice to retire at the end of this term.

South Africa—Return of Volunteers—Free Passages.

MR. CHARLES M'ARTHUR (Liverpool Exchange): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that Volunteers serving in South Africa were in some cases notified by their officers that they could only obtain their discharge upon agreeing to forfeit any claim upon the Government for a free passage home; and that, in consequence, many men have returned, or are returning, who were desirous of settling in South Africa; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into any cases in which disadvantage has resulted from such instructions.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*)—These Volunteers are entitled to a passage home if they apply within twelve months of their discharge. The Secretary of State for War is not aware of any orders having been issued by officers as stated. If the hon. Member will kindly specify any particular cases they shall be inquired into.

Woolwich Arsenal Foremen—Pension Scheme.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): To ask the Secretary of State for War whether he is aware that the proposed new pension scheme for the foremen employed in Woolwich Arsenal provides that those who are qualified to receive such pension must not be connected with any trade society; and, seeing that a man who has served thirty years in the Arsenal has paid £120 if he belonged to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and that a man who has served forty years has paid £156, by which he has secured certain benefits, will he take care that the pension scheme shall not deprive a man coming under it of any benefits which he has secured by belonging to this or kindred societies.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Brodrick.*) The reply to the first part of the Question is in the affirmative. The special condition referred to was suggested by the foremen themselves in 1898. Steps will be taken to safeguard, as far as possible, the interests of the foremen who at present belong to trade societies, but it has to be borne in mind that acceptance of the new pension scheme is purely voluntary on the part of the men.

New Hebrides—Resident Deputy Commissioner.

SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he will explain the recent appointment of a Resident to the New Hebrides; whether it has been made under agreement with France; and how the salary of the Resident is to be borne.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) The appointment was found necessary in view of the increasing influx of British subjects into the group, and the frequent difficulties arising in connection with land claims and the labour question. As the Joint Naval Commission is only in the Islands during a brief period every year, it was desirable to make provision for giving the British residents the facilities and assistance which could only be afforded by the presence of a permanent officer.

There has been no agreement with France as to this appointment, but the French Government had previously appointed an officer with similar functions. The salary of the Resident Deputy Commissioner is provided on the Colonial Services Vote.

SIR CHARLES DILKE: To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies what arrangement has been made with regard to the salary of the newly-appointed British Resident of the New Hebrides.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) The salary of the newly-appointed Resident Deputy Commissioner in the New Hebrides has been fixed at £700 per annum with residence. It is paid from the Colonial Services Vote. As the officer appointed draws naval half-pay to the amount of £400 per annum, a deduction of £100 has been made from the salary in accordance with the rules under the Superannuation Act.

Cyprus—Works at Famagusta.

MR. PIERPOINT (Warrington): To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the works at Famagusta (Cyprus) are intended to extend to the outer harbour or roadstead, or are intended to include only the old harbour at present existing; whether the works have been begun; and what amount of money it is intended to devote to the harbour improvements.

(*Answered by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain.*) The works contemplated are the dredging out of the old harbour and of the necessary channel leading to it through the outer harbour. The works contemplated also include the building of a considerable length of wharfwall and reclamation for the purpose of providing quayage. Tenders for the work have been received and are now under my consideration. No apportionment of the money provided has been made as between the harbour works and railway works which are regarded as part of one scheme.

Forestry—Laws in Foreign Countries.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE: To ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he will take steps to ascertain the various enactments which are in force in foreign countries with reference to forestry, and have the result of his inquiries circulated as a Parliamentary Paper.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) I will communicate with the Foreign Office with a view to obtaining the information which the hon. Baronet desires.

South Africa—Courts-Martial Commission.

MR. CROMBIE (Kincardineshire): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Commission appointed to inquire into sentences imposed by military courts in South Africa will embrace in its inquiry sentences passed by courts-martial upon soldiers for breaches of military discipline.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) It is not intended that the Commission should deal with the cases to which the hon. Member refers.

Position of Leading Members of Late Boer Governments.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN (Carmarthenshire, W.): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury what are the intentions of the Government with regard to leading members of the late Governments of the Boer Republics; whether he will state when and on what terms they will be at liberty to return to their homes.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) The Secretary of State for the Colonies is in communication with Lord Milner on the matter. I am not in a position to make a definite statement at the present time.

Martial Law in Cape Colony.

MR. LLOYD MORGAN: To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention has been called to a judgment of the Cape Supreme Court, delivered in the case of Rex *v.* Reenen by the Chief Justice, to the effect that martial law could only be justified by the existence of actual hostilities; and will he say how long, and for what objects, it is the intention of the Government to maintain martial law in the Colony.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) It is the fact that martial law has been greatly relaxed; but the state of the country has not so far permitted of its complete removal. I have had no opportunity of referring to the judgment which the hon. Member quotes, no doubt with perfect accuracy.

Ireland — Proposal to Abolish Lord Lieutenancy, and Establish a Royal Residence.

MR. BUTCHER (York): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, having regard to the changes that have taken place since the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was first established, His Majesty's Government will consider the desirability of abolishing that office, and of making provision for establishing a Royal residence in Ireland.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) This subject has often been considered, and it is hardly possible in answer to a Question to deal with it adequately; but it may be pointed out that either the Royal Lord Lieutenant will have to be a political officer like the present Lord Lieutenant, responsible for the acts of the Executive; or else an entirely new status will have to be created for him by Act of Parliament. The first alternative is clearly inexpedient: the second might or might not be desirable in the abstract; but it would involve prolonged controversy, and clearly cannot be carried out at the present moment.

Coronation Guests from India and the Colonies — Charges on Indian and Colonial Revenues.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGGREE (Bethnal Green, N.E.): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury if he will state the number of guests invited to the Coronation from the colonies, dependencies, and feudatory states, respectively, of the Empire, as well as the number of troops and other military contingents drawn from those countries to assist in the functions connected with the Coronation; whether the expenses of the residence and entertainment of all such guests and troops have been charged to their respective countries, as has been done in respect of those of India; whether his attention has been drawn to the disapproval with which the idea of levying from the Indian Exchequer the expenses in connection with the guests and troops from that country is regarded both here and there; and whether he proposes to have the said charges defrayed from the British Exchequer.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) I cannot state without further inquiry the exact number of guests invited to the Coronation from all portions of the Empire. I believe that the larger part, if not the whole, of the cost of their stay in this country has been charged to Imperial funds, and the Secretary of State for India is now in communication with the Treasury with the view of obtaining, so far as the different conditions prevailing in India will allow, similar treatment for our Indian guests.

Russia and Persia—Indian Interests.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES (Lynn Regis): To ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether His Majesty's Government have information that the Government of Russia is negotiating with the Government of Persia a treaty whereby, in return for a Russian loan to Persia and other considerations, prohibitive customs duties are to be placed on British and Indian goods imported into Persia either by the frontier of Beluchistan, or by the Persian Gulf, and whereby the Persian custom-houses on the Afghan and Beluch frontiers are to be administered by Russian officials; and, if so, whether His Majesty's Government have consulted the Indian Government on the matter, and what steps do they propose to take.

(*Answered by Mr. A. J. Balfour.*) His Majesty's Government are not aware that any such treaty is in negotiation, but they understand that the two Governments in question contemplate a revision of the tariff arrangements now in force, and that certain of the proposed duties would be likely to have an unfavourable effect on British and Indian imports, and they are in communication with the Indian Government on the subject.

Feeble-Minded Workhouse Paupers.

LORD HUGH CECIL (Greenwich): To ask the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention has been drawn to the difficulties attending the treatment and care of feeble-minded paupers in workhouses; and whether he will consider the propriety of appointing a Departmental Committee to inquire and report on the matter.

(*Answered by Mr. Walter Long.*) The case of the feeble-minded in workhouses

has been brought before the Local Government Board, and, at the request of the National Association for promoting the welfare of persons of this kind, my predecessor obtained some statistics, which were communicated to the Association. I shall be happy to consider any further representations which may be made on the subject, but I am not at present prepared to say that it would be desirable to appoint a Departmental Committee with regard to it.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

South African War—General Inquiry.

*SIR CHARLES DILKE (Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he is now in a position to give the names of the members of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the War, in addition to the name of the chairman already given, as well as the exact terms of reference; and will he state whether the reference will admit of inquiry into the circumstances under which the first force of Imperial Yeomanry were replaced by later and less trained levies; and whether, with regard to any inquiries into surrenders generally, and into the records of the inquiries already held in South Africa, which may be thought necessary in the public interest, it will rest with the Commission to decide if portions of the evidence shall be taken with closed doors, with a view to elicit the whole truth.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, Manchester, E.): In answer to the right hon. Gentleman, I am sorry I cannot give him a complete list of the names of the Royal Commission, but I have approached very nearly to its completion. My noble friend Lord Elgin has agreed to take the chair, and the other Commissioners will include Field-Marshal Sir Henry Norman, Admiral Sir John Hopkins, Lord Esher, (I think I am justified in saying also, although I am not absolutely sure) Sir John Jackson, the eminent contractor, and Sir John Edge, member of the Indian Council and the late Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces of India. There is still another name which I hope to be able to secure, but that, roughly speaking, gives the outline of the Commission the Government desire to see appointed. The reference will probably be in the following terms:—

"To inquire into the military preparations for the war in South Africa, and into the supply of men, ammunition, equipment, and transport by sea and land in connection with the campaign, and into the military operations up to the occupation of Pretoria."

It will be evident that the reference covers the points raised by the right hon. Gentleman on the first and second paragraphs in the Question; but I may, perhaps, be permitted to add that I think it would be a pity if the Royal Commission were to lose themselves in detail; and I fervently trust that they will largely confine their labours to the broader issues involved. But that rests with them. The reference is wide enough to cover all the operations that have taken place in the time.

Atlantic Shipping Trust.

MR. CHARLES McARTHUR (Liverpool, Exchange): I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury to state if the Government contemplate entering into any arrangement with the Atlantic Shipping Trust, and, if so, whether he will indicate in a general way the purpose and nature of the arrangement.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The Government have been engaged in negotiations connected with and arising out of circumstances connected with the formation of the Atlantic shipping combination; but, unfortunately, and through no fault of the Government, I am not really in a position to say anything to the House at the present moment on the subject. As the House is probably aware, the Committee of the Cabinet has had much work to do in relation to other matters, and one of its important members, my right hon. friend the Secretary for the Colonies, has suffered from a severe accident which has been an unavoidable cause of delay; but I confidently hope that as soon as the House meets again we shall be able to take Members into our confidence.

MR. CHARLES McARTHUR: But if the right hon. Gentleman will indicate

in a general way the nature of the contemplated arrangement, it would avoid the necessity of my having to call the attention of the House to the subject later.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should be very glad to relieve my hon. friend from the labour and responsibility of addressing the House, but I am really afraid—not from a desire to keep anything secret, but from the nature of the case—that it is impossible to make any statement on the subject. If my hon. friend, in the exercise of his discretion, and as he has a perfect right to do, does address the House on the subject, I am afraid it will not be in the power of the President of the Board of Trade or any member of the Government to deal with it in reply. I am sorry it should be so, but I have indicated the circumstances which have placed us in this position.

The Scottish Court of Justiciary Trumpeter.

MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty): I beg to ask the Lord Advocate whether he is aware that the sum of £80 paid to the trumpeter to the Court of Justiciary is described in the Estimates for Law Charges, Scotland, as salary, both under Item K and also in a footnote, in which it is stated that the salary will be abolished on a vacancy. And, seeing that this payment is not a salary, but an allowance, will arrangements be made to have it accurately described in next year's Estimates.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (Mr. SCOTT DICKSON, Glasgow, Bridgeton): The description is quite correct.

MR. WEIR: I can assure the hon. Gentleman it is not.

Irish Questions.

The following questions were addressed to the Chief Secretary for Ireland:—

MR. SHEEHAN (Cork, Co., Mid): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether, seeing that under the new programe of national education in Ireland the right is reserved to managers to select a curriculum suited to the locality, he will direct inspectors to refrain from suggesting to the managers of schools the subjects to be taught.

MR. FLAVIN (Kerry, N.) To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he is aware that for several years past reports have been made by the coastguards at Ballyheigue, North Kerry, as to the large number of fish visiting Ballyheigue Bay, and that owing to the want of a boat-slip or pier, fishing is practically at a standstill; and will he, with a view to the development of the fishing industry in that district, take steps to meet the wishes of the local fishermen by the construction of a slip or pier.

MR. JOSEPH NOLAN (Louth, S.): To ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he has received a copy of a resolution adopted by the Managing Committee for Technical Instruction of the County Louth, protesting against the discontinuance of the grant in aid of technical instruction from South Kensington, on the ground that, when recommending the corporation to adopt the Technical Instruction Act and levy a rate for the purpose, the Department led the Committee to believe that this grant would be available; and will the Department reconsider their decision.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): As I indicated yesterday, I will send the answers to these Questions to the hon. Members privately.

NEW WRITS.

New Writ for the County of Devon (North Eastern or Tiverton Division) in the room of the right hon. Sir William Hood Walrond, Baronet, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—(*Mr. Anstruther.*)

New Writ for the County of Worcester (Eastern Division), in the room of Joseph Austen Chamberlain, Esquire, His Majesty's Postmaster General.—(*Mr. Anstruther.*)

New Writ for the County of Kent (Western or Sevenoaks Division), in the room of Henry William Forster, Esquire, one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—(*Mr. Anstruther.*)

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

That they have agreed to—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Public Works Loans Bill, Marine Works (Ireland) Bill, Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, without Amendment.

Consequential Amendments to—Licensing Bill.

That they have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts." [Supreme Court of Judicature Bill (Lords).]

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Read the third time, and passed.

ADJOURNMENT (AUTUMN SITTINGS).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House at its rising this day do adjourn till Thursday 16th October." (*Mr. A. J. Balfour.*)

(12.40.) MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (Liverpool, Scotland Division): Anybody taking up the papers to-day will find in the law reports a very remarkable insight into the contrast between English and Irish methods of government. The case to which I allude is the case in which, on one side, there is a body of miners and on the other side a body of mine-owners. The name of the case is The Glamorgan Coal-Owning Company, Ltd., *v.* The South Wales Miners' Federation and Others. It would be entirely foreign to my purpose to enter into the details or merits of this litigation, but I may say I cordially congratulate my hon. friends who represent the labour interests in this House on the remarkable victory which they have gained in the conflict between them and capital. A stronger vindication of some of the rights for which they have so long fought could not have been obtained. But I allude to the case for the purpose of drawing attention to the fact that here we have a conflict between a combination of labour on the one side and a combination of capital on the other; in other words, we have a conflict which in many respects is the same as the conflict which is taking place in Ireland, except that in England it is a conflict between miners and mine-owners, and in Ireland it is a contest between landlords and tenants. I wish to call the attention of the House to the different manner in which that struggle is dealt with in England and in Ireland. The case to which I am alluding was brought before a judge in the High Court, and by the consent of both parties—to their honour be it said, and to the honour of the judge before whom it was tried—it was tried by a judge unassisted by a jury. Such is the well-founded confidence even in matters of class warfare which this country has in the impartiality of its judicial officers. Now, the judge, among other *obiter dicta*, declared that the case was not made out against the miners, although the miners' representatives had taken action the result of which was to interfere with the property and to diminish the profits and damage the interests of the owners of the mines, and he made this statement—

> "Damage resulted to the masters, but there was no malicious intention to cause injury. No profit was gained for themselves by the defendants, and their sole object was to benefit the men whom they were advising and directing."

Could not these words be applied to the men who have the serious responsibility and duty of advising the tenantry of Ireland in the conflict which they are waging with their landlords?

This remarkable judgment laid down the proposition that though a combination might injure the property of a class against which it was directed, that fact alone does not constitute a legal ground of action, or enable the aggrieved class to take action. It may be thought, as a result of the land agitation in Ireland, that the landlords may be injured. I do not know that they will be injured. I do not know we are not helping them towards a solution of the question. What I do proclaim is that

primarily the object of the leaders of the tenants in Ireland is to do justice to the tenants, and not to do injustice to the landlords, and therefore I hold on the lines of this judgment that the action of our people in Ireland in fighting for their rights, is on a par with the action which has been taken in England, and that, therefore, it ought not to be the subject of either a criminal or civil prosecution. The learned judge, in delivering his judgment, said—

"Even at the risk of being told I am going outside my province, I strongly advise the parties to consider whether they cannot end this litigation. I doubt if it serves any useful purpose, and I am sure that it creates bitterness of feeling, and makes the relations between the masters and the men difficult and unpleasant."

I turn now to the case of Ireland. There is not a single proposition that I have laid down with regard to the administration of justice between the warring classes in England which does not find its counterpart in Ireland. Anbody will understand, who has watched the course of events in Ireland, that there is a war going on between the present and future owners of the soil. The Sheridan case, the packing of juries, the employment of Resident Magistrates, and the debates in this House between the Chief Secretary and ourselves—all these are matters that must be regarded as episodes in the great struggle which is going on between the two classes in Ireland; and what I want to point out is that this House does not stand in the position of an impartial judge. That is the worst part of the case. This Government is a Government of political partisans. It is from the very necessity of the case, and I make this charge in all seriousness, realising its gravity, that the Minister of the day does not stand equal and impartial between the warring classes in Ireland. He is not independent as between the two sides. He is on the side of one of the classes and against the other side. I do not blame the Government too severely for that. The British Government has to control many millions of human beings, and I think within the next twenty-four hours we shall have a conspicuous testimony of their loyalty; but I would like to point out that in India there is a similar warfare going on. There, there is a war between the landlord on one side, or rather, as you would call him, the Zemindar on the one side, and the Ryot on the other. It is the justification of British Government in India that it is under the aegis of the *Pax Britannica*, and I would like to see that *Pax Britannica* applied to the case of the Government of Ireland. There we are governed more or less by the Privy Council, and the Privy Council is more or less an ornamental body. Its members have been called by the Crown to take part in the councils of the nation, and I would look to read the terms of the oath which these gentlemen take. One is that—

"I will advise the King according to the best of my cunning and discretion. I will advise for the King's honour and for the good of the public, without partiality, affection, love, need, doubt, or dread."

Now, that is a solemn oath, by which a man pledges himself to impartiality and freedom from personal bias or self-interest. How has this oath been kept? On April 7th, I think it was, there was formed an organisation in Ireland for the purpose of making war on the United Irish League. Persons who were asked to join this organisation were asked to do so in defence of the rights of property. The landlords, of course, have the same right to combination as the tenants, and I have nothing whatever to say against the legitimate formation of combination. One must recognise this. But in this case it was a class combination of an aggressive nature. The men who were leaders of this combination were Mr. Smith Barry (recently elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Barrymore) and Lord Clonbrock. I do not dispute their right to form a combination, but I wish to point out that on April 14th—seven days after the formation of this great class combination—these two men, who were mainly instrumental in forming it, and who were the largest subscribers to its funds, changed their address from the Kildare Street Club to Dublin Castle, and these men, who were the founders of the movement of this class combination, became transformed into the rulers of Ireland. I put it to any man, the most bigotted amongst the partisans on the

face of this earth, whether it is tolerable that men should be allowed to occupy this double position in the nation—a position of not only leaders of class war against the masses of the people, of class war against the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, but that within the very next week they should doff the robes of partisanship and should assume the judicial ermine of Privy Councillors, and should profess to give impartial advice to the Sovereign, while at the same time trying to put the masses of the people outside the pale of the Constitution. Can it be said that in carrying out this *Pax Britannica* these men are advising the King "for the King's honour?" I am sure that nobody will feel more keenly than the constitutional Sovereign of this realm the fact that this advice is not to his honour, but to his dishonour. It may be said by the Chief Secretary that the presence of these two men at the Privy Council was merely a formal matter, but I would like to ask what about the impression this makes upon the minds of the people of Ireland, when they see the fact that they are present, and when they are reminded that among those present were two of the gentlemen who were the leaders in making this class war upon the masses. It is simply an illustration in contradiction of the historic statement of Abraham Lincoln as to the government of the people by the people for the people. This is a case of the government of Ireland being the government of one class by one class for one class, and as long as that continues on these lines, how can the people trust you? My opinion is that the attitude displayed by Mr. Justice Bigham in the war of classes in this country is one which would be impossible in the present judicial system in Ireland.

Now I come to the case of jury-packing. I do not intend to go into that at any length. We have this advantage in discussing this subject, that the chief criminal in connection with it—and of course I use the words only in the Parliamentary sense—stands self confessed. He is like the unfortunate victim of Sheridan: he pleads guilty, and his defence is simply a *tu quoque*. It is the case of jury-packing on the one side, and the Minister for Ireland on the other. My point is that it is part of the system of government in Ireland that jury-packing is a necessary agent. I think a lurid and sinister light has been thrown upon this matter by the Sheridan case, and I would like to point out that, although it has been suggested that the system has produced a rough and ready method of justice, in the Sheridan case, at any rate, it is incontestible that the packing of juries has deprived innocent men of their liberty. The real man we have to attack in connection with this system is the Attorney General for Ireland, because if he did not prepare the stage and the environments Sheridan would not have secured the conviction of his victims. The Chief Secretary is tired of hearing of the case of Sheridan, but I warn him that we are only at the start, and we mean to keep up this case until justice is done. We mean, if we can, to force the Chief Secretary to prosecute Sheridan, and if we cannot force him, we mean to show the country he is ashamed and afraid to do so. I would like to remind the House that the Dreyfus case in France unmade several Ministries, and almost brought the country to the brink of civil war; but the Government of the country had the courage of their convictions, and what we complain of is that the Government of this country has not the courage to follow its example.

The hon. Member then gave a detailed history of the Sheridan case and of the conviction of Dan Magoohan and the other victims of police conspiracy, and remarking in passing that while a Woolwich constable was rewarded with £20 for saving the Government £10,000 a year, an Irish constable received a reward of £200 for committing perjury. The man got three years penal servitude and Sheridan got complimented. Shortly after he came out the man died, but his unfortunate mother still lived, and often told the story how her son refused to plead guilty in order to get a short sentence, and how he had always stoutly maintained his innocence. It is too terrible to think of. As I listened to the Chief Secretary talking about the guilt of Sheridan, I was reminded of the right hon. Gentleman's admired writings on the sonnets of Shakespeare. The right hon.

Gentleman spoke of Sergeant Keegan being dazzled by the brilliancy of Sergeant Sheridan. He was as dazzled by the brilliance of Sheridan as the right hon. Gentleman was by the brilliance of Shakespeare. This man they gave three years penal servitude to for perjury, and the right hon. Gentleman said that conduct was most improper. The right hon. Gentleman's language was open, but it was by deeds and not by words that the right hon. Gentleman must be judged. What did the right hon. Gentleman do? The course he took was to tell these men who gave evidence against Sheridan that they could have the promised indemnity, but it must be clear to them that they could no longer be employed in any position of trust in the Royal Irish Constabulary; that if they cared to languish at the Depôt, drawing regulation pay, they could do so, but that his advice to them was that they should go and try and regain their place amongst honest men. So that he practically said, "Go my children, and sin no more." Sergeant Keegan got £200, Reid got £50, and they were dismissed. Anderson, another of the criminals was languishing at the Depôt on regulation pay, being given no position of trust in the Royal Irish Constabulary. I would suggest to the right hon. Gentleman, that there are still vacancies to be filled among the resident magistrates. Does the House understand what languishing at the Depôt meant? Those who know Dublin know the monument called Nelson's Pillar, around which there is always gathered a little knot of broken men who have failed in their business or their professions, and who stand there shivering all day long glad to get twopence to buy a piece of bread. That kind of poverty they were familiar with in Ireland. Those men had only failed, but these men could now commit perjury, and all their punishment was that they could languish at the depôt on regulation pay. What crying injustice that was! Moreover, this man still wore the King's uniform. Was the right hon. Gentleman, any more than Lord Barrymore and Lord Clonbrock, doing honour to the King by allowing a ruffian of this kind to wear the King's uniform? Did the Committee appreciate what this man's languishing at the depôt meant? The depôt was the training school of the young constable coming into the force, and Anderson was languishing at the depôt giving lessons in the dazzling performances of Sheridan. The right hon. Gentleman had two alternatives in this matter. Sergeant Keegan was willing to give evidence. It could no longer be pretended that no one was ready to give evidence against Sheridan. Sergeant Keegan had declared that he was willing to tell the whole story. The right hon. Gentleman was not suffering from want of evidence, but from superabundance of evidence. On the other hand, Sheridan said he was anxious for an opportunity of clearing his character. Sheridan was actually proclaiming his readiness to stand his trial. The one man afraid of the trial was the Chief Secretary. He could no longer make the defence that he did not believe he could get a conviction; and the alternative was that he must think that if Sheridan were tried and convicted it would have a bad effect on the force. What a revelation that was of the state of things in Ireland! All these things had been going on in Ireland, and they had been brought to the knowledge of the Chief Secretary, who still stood shivering before the bar of public opinion.

Next there was the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman with regard to the refusal of the use of the County Court-houses for the holding of public meetings. These Court-houses were the property of the people, so they were not allowed to use their own property. In these same Court-houses the old grand juries frequently assembled and passed resolutions against Home Rule. He hoped the House would consider the case he had put before them, and that at a time when men were gathering here from all parts of the earth to bear testimony to the success of the English scheme of government, it would be noted that on the other side stood Ireland, a nation in chains and with a dwindling population. It was not with satisfaction to himself that he had occupied so much of the time of the House. It was Ireland at the beginning of the session and Ireland at the close. He hoped the House would consider the great contrast to

which he had drawn attention, and whether some remedy could not be found.

(1.25.) THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. WYNDHAM, Dover): The hon. Member has informed the House that Ireland claims our attention at the beginning and at the end of the session. It is so. It has occurred before. But not only that: Irish affairs have been discussed at intervals during the whole session. The hon. Member, in the first place, invited us to discuss a decision given only on the previous day by Mr. Justice Bigham in the case concerning the Glamorganshire Colliery Company. I believe there is to be an appeal. In my opinion, it is a mistake to bring before the House under such circumstances the cool decisions on a point of law. Then the hon. Member asked us to draw a contrast between the trade combinations in this country and their objects and methods and agrarian combinations in Ireland. What are the objects of such combinations as he has in his mind? The objects of trade organisations in this country are to secure greater leisure and higher wages. Their object is not to put an end to capital altogether. But the stated object of the agrarian combination in Ireland is to exterminate what is called landlordism.

MR. JOHN REDMOND (Waterford): That is your avowed policy.

MR. WYNDHAM: Your object is that landlordism should be exterminated, but for my part I think the purchase policy of the Unionist Government is a good policy. Could anybody contend that that is an object which ought to be pursued by bringing violence and fear to bear, not upon the landlords, but upon other people? I will pass from the object to the method. In Ireland it is the method which we condemn. The case which has been brought before the courts of justice is not for attacking the landlords directly, but for attacking other people who are tenants or the poor servants of tenants. That is not legal in this country. To follow people about in the pursuit of their work is an offence against the very Act of Parliament which hon. Gentlemen opposite appeal to when they ask that agrarian combinations in Ireland shall be treated as trade combinations in this country. Trade combinations in this country are permitted under the Act of Parliament to combine for a number of objects if they are pursued in a certain manner, but they are prohibited under the seventh section from adopting the method which hon. Members opposite are advocating in Ireland. [A NATIONALIST MEMBER: "Not at all."] They say that the law is different in the two countries upon this question, but that argument cannot be sustained. I remember there was a case in Scotland about eighteen months ago during the carters' strike, and because one man followed another man about he was summoned before the sheriff and fined £30 or the alternative of a month's imprisonment, and he went to prison. This was the very thing which hon. Members tell us ought to be permitted in Ireland.

Having sought to draw this contrast between the law in England and Ireland, the hon. Member went on to draw the contrast between the attitude of the Government in regard to the land difficulties in Ireland and in India. The hon. Member said that in India we had solved land difficulties as great as the land difficulties in Ireland. But how have they been solved in India? The land difficulties in India have been solved by a rough and ready method of fixing fair rents, very different from the elaborate and costly judicial system set up in Ireland. The ryot and the zemindar are face to face in India with different interests. A rent is fixed for the ryot, but he has no right to have that rent revised at periods of fifteen years or any other period, but a schedule of prices is made and the rent goes up or down by a simple rule-of-thumb. But the great distinction is that in India there is no agitation against rent, and certainly there is no agitation on the part of the ryot or peasant to put an end to the *status* and privileges of the zemindar. The whole point of the agitation which the hon. Member opposite has been defending in the House this morning is to put an end to the *status* and privileges of the owners

of the soil, not by paying a price bargained for, but by endeavouring to make the position of the owners an impossible one, in order that they shall be forced to accept the terms put forward by the agitators. Therefore, there is all the difference in the world between those two states.

The hon. Member has been good enough to say that the landlords' combination may be legal. As long as it is legal it will not, of course, invite the attention of the Government. As long as the tenants' combination is legal the Government will bestow no attention upon it. The hon. Gentleman has described the Government of Ireland as class government. I see in the House a member of the Irish landlords' combination. I would warn him that if he and his associates were to take umbrage at some member of their combination, because he had sold his property at a price which would depreciate the value of the property of the other members of the combination; and if, instead of expostulating with him and telling him he had acted prejudicially to his own interest as well as theirs, they were to set their minds and hands to boycotting him: if they declared that they would make the position of his butler so intolerable that he would have to resign his post, and no other person would take the post; if they proceeded to make the position of his solicitor such that he refused to work for him, I should have the greatest pleasure in summoning the right hon. Gentleman, and trying him before two resident magistrates. The hon. Member went on to describe the Government of Ireland as a class Government, and yet from whom did the complaints come? They came from the very class which hon. Gentlemen opposite said were in a position to safeguard their own interests. The tenants have won privilege after privilege, while the landlords are losing them, and yet we are told that the Government of Ireland is run entirely in the interests of one class. No person travelling through Ireland, and no impartial observer of Ireland will have the idea that the landlords have obtained exceptional favours at the hands of the State, and that the tenants have been ground down by the machinery of the law and the power of Parliament.

I am not entitled to take up much of the time of the House to-day, because I know many of the hon. Members, including the noble Lord behind me, wish to raise other matters of great interest. Therefore, I do not propose to repeat in this House speeches which I have made before, and which have evidently made a profound impression on the mind of the hon. Member who preceded me in this debate. It is quite clear that the hon. Member opposite had in his mind a speech which I made on the Third Reading of the Appropriation Bill last year. In that speech, and in many other speeches, I stated my case in regard to Sergeant Sheridan, and therefore I will now pass from that subject. [Nationalist cries of "Oh, oh!"] With regard to the question of Court-houses in Ireland, the hon. Member for Cork City selected the Court-house at Cork in order to preach the gospel of intimidation. That place was selected in order to preach the gospel of fighting the landlords, not by attacking the landlords themselves, but by attacking the men who shoe their horses and others employed by them, and that was the point to which they came back to. A Court-house is not a proper place in which to promulgate doctrines known to be illegal, and where the Court-house is vested in the High Sheriff it is the bounden duty of the High Sheriff to prevent the repetition of that offence, and of the Government to support him in doing so.

(1.40.) MR. CULLINAN (Tipperary, S.) said he wished to draw attention to what occurred after the holding of the athletic sports in Frenchpark on Sunday the 20th of July. Not long ago he put a Question to the Chief Secretary, asking—

"Whether he is aware that on the afternoon of Sunday 20th July, after the holding of athletic sports in Frenchpark, county Roscommon, a body of policemen drew their batons against the people; whether he is aware that a pressman who was present, in the discharge of his duty, was assaulted by a policeman, and that the sergeant declined to give the name of the constable who assaulted him, at the same time asking the pressman to say no more about it; and will he cause an independent inquiry to be made into the conduct of the police on the occasion.

The Chief Secretary replied that—

"A very large number of people were present at the sports. A disturbance

took place in the village at the conclusion of the sports, and the police were drawn across the road in order to keep back the crowd and to preserve the peace. A newspaper reporter attempted to force a passage through the police, and was pushed back by a constable. The sergeant declined to give the name of the latter, who used no more force than was necessary in the discharge of his duty. Batons were drawn by the police, but not used. I see no ground for further inquiry into the action of the police on the occasion."

In answer to a further Question put by him the Chief Secretary said—

"That does not represent the fact. I understand the reporter subsequently expressed regret to the sergeant at the manner in which he addressed him."

He would read to the House a statement of the facts. He would read a reply which appeared in the press and which was not the reply which the Chief Secretary gave, because the right hon. Gentleman went out of his way to make capital out of the fact that Lord and Lady De Freyne attended those sports and were not attacked. The Chief Secretary said—

"This was purely a social and sporting gathering. Several policemen competed in the events with other athletes. A very large number of people were present, including Lord and Lady De Freyne, who were received with a cordiality which marked all the proceedings at the sports. A disturbance occurred in the village at the conclusion of the sports, and the police were drawn across the road in order to keep back the crowd. A newspaper reporter attempted to force a passage through the police and was pushed back by a constable. The serjeant declined to give the name of the latter who used no more force than was necessary. Batons were drawn but not used. I see no ground for further inquiry into the conduct of the police. It was similar to that necessarily taken by the police in this country at any race meeting or large concourse of people."

He hoped the people of Ireland would study what the Chief Secretary had said on this question. It meant that the policemen who were tolerated to compete in these sports could turn round and bludgeon the very men with whom they had competed and their friends. The Chief Secretary said that Lord and Lady De Freyne were received with cordiality. That was the Irish Government in a nutshell. If the Irish people in their assemblies did not create any disturbance, the Chief Secretary and the Government would try to put that forward as evidence, that they were satisfied. If the people who went to the sports, instead of greeting Lord and Lady de Freyne with cordiality, had groaned and booed, the police would have used their batons to clear them off the field, and a number of people would have been prosecuted and sent to prison. The policy of the Government in Ireland seemed to be—"Do nothing, and nothing will be done; do something, and you will be prosecuted; but whatever you do, it will not please the Government of the day." On hearing the Chief Secretary's reply, he telegraphed at once to Mr. Durr, the reporter referred to, and on Thursday he received the following telegram in reply—

"Positively did not force way through police. Emphatically deny apologised. Was seriously assaulted. Can prove same on oath. Evidence of several independent witnesses. Was not likely to apologise after a beating. Serjeant refused me name of assistant, requesting me to say nothing more about it.—*Durr, Athlone.*"

He had given the Chief Secretary notice that he would raise this Question, and although he was sorry to bother the House with it, he thought it was really necessary to refer to it when the Chief Secretary tried to throw dust in the eyes of the House, and to make capital out of the incident. In a letter, dated 22nd July, Mr. Durr wrote to him—

"It was after the sports (which Lord and Lady De Freyne attended) and the people as usual collected in knots about the town. Some two young men had a kind of an altercation, and Frizelle at the head of a dozen bludgeon men, gave the order to draw batons which, of course, was instantly obeyed, and the people brutally set upon. I was standing on one side and an infuriated policeman rushed upon me, and catching me by the throat with the remark, 'You have not an M.P. to save you now, although you are a reporter,' knocked me against the wall, and would have given me a most serious beating had not the people and the sergeant intervened.'"

That was the position of matters, and he should like to know what the Chief Secretary thought of it. Was the right hon. Gentleman prepared to give the name of the constable who assaulted a representative of the Press on this occasion? The hon. Member described the annoyances to which representatives of the tenants' combination were subjected by the police when they visited places in Ireland and pointed out that the constabulary were regularly employed in performing work for the landlords which did not properly come within their police duty. With reference to the statement said to be circulated on the authority of the Bishop of Elphin that certain organisers in the

West of Ireland had run up a hotel bill of £40, he said he visited that part of the country and made inquiries with regard to the matter. He was in a position to say, as the result of these inquiries, that there was not a shadow of foundation for the statement. Further than that the hotel proprietor concerned wrote to the Bishop of Elphin stating that there was no foundation for the statement. The hon. Member held, however, that an organiser who went to the West of Ireland could spend his money as he chose without giving any satisfaction on that matter to the Chief Secretary, or the right hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for North Armagh. The right hon. and gallant Gentleman had tried to make capital out of the statement about the hotel bill, but he did not blush when his son received £1,000 a year for the Government post he held. The hon. Member urged that consideration should be given by the Government to the position of certain tenants who had been created caretakers, and in that way prevented from getting the advantages of the land court. (2.5.)

(2.36.) MR. YERBURGH (Chester) asked a number of questions of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in regard to affairs in China. He wished to know, in the first place, what the views of the Government were upon the claims of the French in regard to the mixed tribunals at Shanghai. As he understood it, the French Consul claimed that any Chinese subject residing in the international settlement at Shanghai could be taken under warrant from that settlement to the French settlement for trial before the French mixed Court, without his having first been before the mixed Court of the international settlement to see whether there was a *primâ facie* case against him. It had been admitted by the Chinese themselves, and supported by the authorities, that no Chinese subject could be taken from the international settlement before being brought to trial before the mixed Court. He would like to know whether the French still held this position, or whether they had abandoned it in any way. Another, and a very serious, claim by the French was that they could try cases in a mixed Court in their own settlement, in which the rights of foreigners other than French were concerned without any assessor, except a French assessor, sitting with the Chinese magistrate. On the other hand, in the international settlement, wherever foreign interests were involved, the foreign parties to the case were represented on the Bench by an assessor of their own nationality. He understood, moreover, that the French Consul had stated that he had orders from his Government not to send an assessor to sit on the mixed Court in the international settlement. The French took up a position in their settlement which had never been claimed before by the international settlement, and all these points were of extreme importance. He also asked for the views of the Government upon the establishment of courier postal services of their own by the French and Germans in spite of the protest of the Chinese Government, a proceeding which he regarded as a clear infringement of the sovereign rights of China. In regard to the new commercial treaty, he congratulated the Government on having recognised the fact that it was impossible to treat the question as one affecting the Imperial Government of China alone. If they had decided that any surcharge there might be after the abolition of likin was to go into the provincial Treasuries instead of into the Imperial Treasury, they would have taken a very wise step indeed. The Viceroys had done excellent service for Europe, and one of them, at least, was known to be an ardent advocate of reform. He suggested that the Government should offer them the services of distinguished and able administrators, who would be able to give them the benefit of their experience in administrative reform. He would also like to hear that the Government were prepared to entertain seriously the question of the reform of the Consular service in China. He did not apologise for bringing this matter forward, because in view of the greater and more vigorous competition which might be expected in the future. The question of Chinese markets was of the greatest mportance to this country, and especially to that part of the country with which he was connected.

*MR. NORMAN (Wolverhampton, S.) said he desired to take a last opportunity of eliciting from the noble Lord some

explanation of his action with regard to the confidential correspondence of the Tariff Commission. He had in a previous debate pointed out that nobody at the Foreign Office had any expert or personal knowledge of China. Now a new and welcome departure had been made, and a number of persons in this country, capable men of affairs, had been invited to come to the Foreign Office to discuss the tariff question, and a copy of this correspondence had been shown to them, and by them to a great many people who were not present at the Conference, and their opinion asked upon it. He wished to know how it was the Foreign Office had not seen their way to show this correspondence to Members of the House interested in Chinese matters. It was not impossible that Members of the House of Commons might have been able to have thrown some light upon the matter, and offer some suggestions even to the Foreign Office. He found, however, by some principle with which he was not acquainted, this correspondence had been shown to a number of privileged persons, and had not been shown to Members of the House. It was a very curious state of affairs, and he would be glad if the noble Lord could say upon what principle he had acted in selecting these privileged persons, and had not given any Members of the House an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon this most important and technical matter.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Lord CRANBORNE, Rochester): The hon. Member for Chester has asked a number of questions of interest with regard to China, and has raised again the question of the mixed Court at Shanghai, and wishes for a little further information upon that point. Apparently, no doubt, through my own fault, I did not make myself quite clear when I dealt with this question upon the Second Reading of this Bill. There is no claim on the part of the French authorities to take any case into their own Court. It does not go so far as that. What they contend, and what we dispute, is, that the *locus* of the trial, if the place of residence of the prosecutor, or the plaintiff lives in a French settlement, that the case shall be tried in that settlement although the defendant may live elsewhere. We dispute that, on the ground of long precedent and long tradition of the judicial system of Shanghai, and what we say is that where the defendant lives there the case should be tried, and that is the controversy between us. With regard to the exclusive jurisdiction claimed by the French Court, I am not now prepared to give full details at the present moment, but when the report which has been asked for comes to be considered, all these matters will be gone into. My hon. friend will remember that, when this question arose, we requested a detailed report from China of the whole matter; that involved a certain amount of delay, and the matter cannot be dealt with before the report is considered. With regard to the postal services, I was not aware that my hon. friend was going to raise that question, and I am not prepared at present to say anything with reference to it; but I will make inquiries. My hon. friend then turned to the commercial Treaty, and neither he nor my hon. friend appears to be quite pleased with the proceedings of the Foreign Office. The hon. Gentleman opposite has had some criticisms to make upon the way in which we have dealt with this matter, and did not give the Foreign Office credit for their new departure. One of the complaints made against the Government is that in such matters they do not consult the commercial community. Now that the Government have consulted the commercial community, the hon. Member indulged in trifling criticisms respecting the persons to whom the confidential correspondence has not been sent. Where are we to make the distinction between Members of Parliaments? If we once begin to consult one or two, how are we to distinguish between them? It would not be possible to carry out any negotiations on that basis. The Foreign Office went to the Chinese trade, as it was a trading question, and the main matter upon which we consulted them was the *likin* Clause which has special importance to the traders of this country. My hon. friend asked whether these proposals in the commercial Treaty have special regard to the financial interests of the provinces

of China as distinguished from the central Government. I can assure him that we have been very carefully safeguarding those rights. I should like to say that, although this Clause is of great importance, it is not the only Clause in the treaty; there are others of very great importance. Indeed, they are so important that I do not think the Government could consent to abandon them even upon pressure, however great, from the Chinese authorities. Certain difficulties have arisen of late, but I earnestly hope we shall be able to surmount the reluctance which has been felt at the last moment with regard to certain other provisions of the Treaty.

My hon. friend also spoke of reform in China. I think when he sees the text of the Treaty, he will see that we have had regard to reform in China. Certain reforms of importance in the judicial system will appear, and one of the main difficulties which have beset the Chinese Government in its relation to missionaries will also be touched upon. I cannot go further than that until the terms of the Treaty are before the House, and I hope hon. Members will be content with that statement while the negotiations are still proceeding.

MR. YERBURGH (Chester) asked when the Government would see their way to offer the assistance of any distinguished officials of proved capacity and long experience to advise in the proper carrying out of necessary reforms.

LORD CRANBORNE: I could not go so far as that at present, but the hon. Member will see from the text of the treaty that we give every encouragement to China in the path of judicial reform. The hon. Member also asked me about the Consular system in China, and he said quite truly that Mr. Tower, before he left China, had prepared a report on the Consular system for the Foreign Office. That report dealt with a great variety of points—among others, the grouping of Consuls and their subordination to a specific Consular-General. Then there was the question whether the Consuls should not travel more, and make themselves more acquainted with the conditions which prevail in their different districts. Both of these points have been not only considered, but acted upon. The report dealt also with many matters of a confidential and personal nature, which I am sure the House would not wish me to go into. I think I have said enough to show that Mr. Tower has made a very careful report, and that some of his recommendations have already been acted upon. All the other recommendations will be considered, and we may look forward to making many improvements in consequence of the exertions made in collecting materials for this report. I may say, in conclusion, that the Government have the greatest sympathy with reform in China, and they believe that by helping it forward they will not only confer great benefit on the Chinese, but will promote in the highest degree the interests of British trade and commerce in China.

(3.8.) MR. SWIFT MACNEILL (Donegal, S.) called attention to an alleged grave scandal in connection with the censorship in South Africa and the operation of martial law in Cape Colony. According to his informant, the scandal to which he referred occurred in Cape Town at Christmas last. A dance was got up by ten officers at a hotel. These officers held a sham court-martial on a civilian, and for two hours punched and knocked him about. They then took him to the gardens at the back of the hotel and threw him into a pond. They dragged him out, stripped him, and, having inflicted an unspeakable degradation upon him, threw him into the pond again. Then, when more dead than alive, he was made to sign a declaration that the whole thing was done in fun. These disgraceful proceedings were carried on while two eminent officers were at the hotel, but no attempt was made to stop them. The victim brought an action against the perpetrators of the outrage, claiming £3,000 damages and the defendants settled the matter in Court by agreeing to pay £1,500 damages, and £1,200 costs, although the money, he believed, had not been paid. Why had these men been permitted to remain in the service? He thought that if Lord Kitchener had known the true facts they would have been cashiered. In the report to Lord Kitchener this outrage was glossed over as being in the nature of a practical joke. Would it be believed

that so stringent was the Press censorship in Cape Town at the present time that no account of the affair appeared in the Cape papers, and it was only known in England now through private correspondence? He demanded a strict inquiry into the case. Lord Kitchener was in this country, and would know whether he had been misinformed or not. The Secretary of State would see that a horrible outrage had been perpetrated, but it showed the extent to which things were allowed to go when strict martial law was proclaimed; all information was suppressed, and young men enabled to ride rough-shod over the country. If there had not been martial law and a strict censorship, a case of this kind could not have occurred, and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would consent to institute an inquiry into the matter.

*LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (Woolwich): I wish, even at this late period of the session, to say a few words on the question of Imperial defence. I must congratulate the Prime Minister on having adopted a totally different attitude in regard to this question from that which he has adopted formerly. The right hon. Gentleman was evidently sincere in the remarks which he made the other day in reply to the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for the Isle of Wight. He admitted that a grave problem existed, and said that he intended to grapple with it. In other words, the Prime Minister has really accepted the responsibilities of his position. There is only one man in the country who can look at this question of Imperial defence as a whole, having regard to the true conditions which exist in the two services, and that man is the Prime Minister. He is the only man in a position to grapple with it. I amsatisfied that I express the views of the House when I congratulate, with reference to the right hon. Gentleman's declaration, the right hon. Baronet the Member for the Forest of Dean and my gallant friend the Member for Yarmouth, who have laboured for years to get such a statement from the Prime Minister with regard to Imperial defence as was made by the right hon. Gentleman the other day.

Mr. Swift MacNeill,

The first thing that is necessary with regard to this question is thoroughly to organise the Navy and the Army for war. If the Prime Minister takes up this question of Imperial defence without first organising these two services for war, he will be making a chain out of rotten links. Some time ago the Secretary to the Admiralty used the expression that "the reinforcement of intellectual equipment" was necessary. The reformers use a different phrase "the thinking Department," by which we mean a Department which should consider what is necessary to meet the all requirements for war. The hon. Gentleman afterwards said, "We want greater preparation in advance for war." That is what the reformers have been saying for the last twenty years. Those who are interested in the question of Imperial defence and organisation for war must never allow that sentence to be dropped. The Prime Minister acknowledged the justice of that sentence, although he was some time in doing it; and, if the Cabinet support it, we shall want to know next session what is going to be done to put right those things which, out of the mouth of the Secretary to the Admiralty, supported by the Prime Minister, are acknowledged to be wrong. In my opinion, that is the most important statement that has been made for many years. We regard it as an admission and the reason why there has been enormous expenditure to provide the essentials for war, after war has been declared, is that there has not been that preparation for war which the Secretary to the Admiralty now acknowledges should be made.

I have recently received letters asking why I have not spoken of certain matters which have come before the House appertaining to defence. I do not see any necessity to speak on such details when once this acknowledgment has been made. Our business is to go to the *crux* of the situation—the proper organisation for war before war is declared. The ordinary debate on the Army and Navy Estimates, taken as a whole, is absolutely useless. In the multitudinous details brought under the notice of Ministers, the main point of efficiency for war is lost sight of. What is wanted is a standard of preparation and some one practically responsible for efficiency,

and if we stick to that point in the future I think we shall do better. There is evidence in the speeches of Ministers that the question of Imperial defence has never been grasped at all up to now. We all admire the hard work done by the Secretary for War, but I cannot agree with his recent statements with regard to the remounts scandals and so forth being accidents incidental to war. I do not agree with that at all. There must, of course, be extra expenditure of money in war time; but the point is that such inefficiency has been discovered after war is declared and when Ministers of both parties have for years before been continually assuring the House that the services were efficient and ready. The Secretary of State for War made a statement about the coaling stations as to the Navy taking them over to garrison them, but the Admiralty repudiated the idea altogether. This showed that the question of Imperial defence as a whole was not in the minds of the Cabinet, or such an important question would not have been brought forward without previous reference to the Admiralty. The Secretary for War once made the extraordinary remark: "In discussing the question of home defence, let us not confuse our minds by considering the action of the Navy." But there never was such a ridiculous statement as that. That must have been before he realised what imperial defence meant, and when he reads it now he must wonder that he had not given some military authority an order to lock him up. There could be no more wild suggestion by a member of the Cabinet representing one of the services of the State. The principal service on which we depend for our very existence, and upon which the Army depends to enable it to act, is the British Fleet. Again my noble friend the First Lord of the Admiralty said the Navy was efficient. How can it be efficient? The Secretary to the Admiralty says he is 2,000 stokers short of the number necessary for war, after he has added all the reserves. There should be 15,000 reserve stokers in the country, because they are not men who can be found and drilled after war is declared. Therefore, the Navy cannot be efficient so long as the stokers are not there. In addition, my hon. friend tells us that we are fifty-one officers and 131 artificers short, and these are highly trained men. How can the Navy be efficient under hese conditions?

Again, there is another matter which I believe was brought before this House by the hon. Member opposite—I allude to the question of the engineers. There is no doubt that the engineers are dissatisfied. I do not wish to enter into the merits of the case, but it is well known that the engineers are dissatisfied, and there is no doubt that if you have either the officers or the men in any branch of a great service like the Navy dissatisfied, it is injurious to efficiency. I earnestly hope the Secretary to the Admiralty will be able to tell the House that the grievances of the engineers have now passed beyond the long-continued stage of consideration. The Admiralty has been considering their case for the last three or four years. What we want now is that something practical shall be proposed, and I hope the Admiralty will do something quickly, because it will be very bad for the service if he allows any question connected with the comfort of officers and men or the discipline of the service to pass out into the political arena. This question ought to be settled departmentally, and if the Admiralty do not settle it, I am perfectly certain that this engineers question will get an important body of supporters amongst the voters of the country. I think it is wiser and better always to settle questions connected with the services by the departmental and the administrative heads of those services.

I turn now once more to the question of Imperial Defence, and I will touch upon the Council of Defence. The Council of Defence was instituted because there was agitation in the country and in this House, and it was felt that there should be some one responsible for efficiency. But there never was such a ludicrous and useless body as the Council of Defence. The Prime Minister knew it to be so ludicrous that he never allowed it to meet, and the right hon. Gentleman approved the refusal of Ministers in not answering my questions about the Council of Defence as to whether it ever did meet. In answer to my question, I received the official answer that it was not for the utility of the public service that I should know that

the Council never met to discuss anything whatever. That Council, however, might be made a most useful body if it had any evidence to adjudicate upon. I hope the Prime Minister will take the chairmanship of the Council of Defence and will have evidence submitted to it from both bureaus as to what is necessary to enable each service to act if called upon. I am no speaker, because I was not brought up to this sort of thing, and I feel that I have not explained myself very well. The Secretary to the Admiralty has said as much, and I do not blame him, as he is probably right. But my view is that there should be in each Department a body like the Public Accounts Committee of this House, which should simply report to the Council of Defence what they ought to know and what the requirements are as to coal, guns, etc. It is natural that the country should become anxious as to the amount spent on the services, but it would not grudge necessary expenditure. What it does grudge is paying a pound and not getting a pound's worth. I believe that if the Prime Minister really takes this question in hand he will be able to get us a pound's worth for a pound, and there will not be the gross extravagance which now exists in both services. We know what has happened in the Army. I have heard that the khaki suits given to troops on their return from South Africa, and costing between £1 and 25s., were sold to Jews for 8d. I believe that is a fact. I will not swear to it. My right hon. friend will correct me if I am wrong. The Secretary to the Admiralty when he was a reformer—and he is a good reformer now—was engaged year after year along with myself trying to get ships scratched off the Navy list which were no use because they could not fight, owing to their obsolete armament, and they could not run away because they had no speed. We have spent large sums of money keeping these ships on the Navy list, and somebody has said that this was done to blind the British public.

*THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER, Belfast, W.): Nearly forty have been scratched off.

*LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: Yes, they had been scratched off since my right hon. friend went to the Admiralty, but it ought to have been done long ago. Do not let us spend money if we do not get a good return for it, and we shall not get a good return unless we have some Department to revise this expenditure like the Public Accounts Committee. I believe I am correct in saying that we do not want any more money at present. For many years I have urged that there should be more expenditure on the Navy, but I do not say so now. What is wanted is organisation to secure efficiency for the money provided, and that can only be effected by the Prime Minister doing that for which he admits his responsibility. The Navy can be "run" very efficiently for the money now voted, and I object to any more money being asked for until efficiency has been obtained by the use of the money already provided. So far as the Army is concerned, I believed the Prime Minister will find a saving of five millions can be effected, and I am certain that there is an enormous amount of money now wasted that could be divided usefully between the two services. The question of expenditure on the two services should be carefully taken into account. My hon. friend the Member for Oldham has taken up the question of expenditure, but, with great respect to him, I think he has got hold of the wrong end of the stick. It is the system under which we work that has created this great expenditure.

The question of expenditure on the Army requires careful attention directed to the system that provokes waste of money. Instead of the haphazard way in which intelligence is now gathered after the outbreak of war, there should be the knowledge available beforehand that proper organization and efficiency exists. The time has passed for the old official language about matters receiving consideration, and with the Prime Minister lies the responsibility for securing efficiency in the two services and the provision of a system of Imperial defence as a whole. As for the War Commission, I anticipate from it no better result than has attended such inquiries in the past. It will probably carry on its proceedings for years, but by this time next year the people of this country will not care a fig for what has happened;

they will content themselves with the reflection that the war has been costly, but it is over, and we won, our men having displayed the splendid fighting qualities for which they have always been distinguished. The people will not ask whether we have spent £1,000,000 or £30,000,000. You might just as well think you would be doing a good thing by appointing a Committee to inquire into the Crimean War or the Wars of the Roses. There have been Commissions of Inquiry into every war during the past century, and yet when the South African war broke out we were not a whit more ready than we have ever been. There is a body of service Members in the House who will make it their duty to continually remind the Prime Minister of matters that require looking into. I do not say that we have all the same ideas that some of us have, but if we can only get four of them to stick together, not with any idea of hampering or heckling the Government, but simply for the purpose of keeping this question of Imperial defence and the question of efficiency before the Government, I think we may be as useful as the old party of four with which the Prime Minister was once connected. I think it is only right, even at this late period of the session, to do what I can to bring before the House the importance of the questions I have referred to.

(3.55.) THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. BRODRICK, Surrey, Guildford): If I find some difficulty in answering my noble friend, it does not arise from the subject-matter of his speech, but because I wish not to dissociate myself from the principle laid down —an important one, to which the Government have given special attention. But some of the language with which the noble Lord punctuated that principle requires an answer. I know the manner of my noble friend: he plays the part of a plain, bluff sailor who cannot speak well, but under that exterior he conceals an extreme amount of craft. He has indulged in various generalities which have been received with applause, taking care to avoid details which would weaken his case. He said a great deal about economy, and that Royal Commissions were worthless, but he has not indicated any expenditure that could be cut off, and he has hardly referred to anything which at some time or another in past years, he has not declared necessary for efficiency. When my noble friend says that the Prime Minister could effect a reduction of five millions in Army expenditure, I can only assure my noble friend that, if he will favour me with the heads of the expenditure under which he thinks such reduction can be effected, time will be well employed in consideration that would give hope of such a result. My noble friend, in order to make out his case for a better Council of Defence, has taken from their context some remarks which I made in the discussion upon remounts. What I did say was that when war suddenly broke out, the exigencies were such that there must be some mistakes and difficulty. Again, when I referred to the coaling stations, I was telling the House what were the number of troops required at various stations, and I thought I would not have been acting frankly if I had not mentioned that subject as one of the matters under discussion. My noble friend went on to attribute to me a sentence which I did not use, that we should not confuse our minds by considering the action of the Navy. I never said anything so ridiculous. What I did say was—

"Let us not allow the possible action of the Navy to absolve us from the duty of providing for home defence."

Our duty is to consider the possibility of temporary failure of the Navy to keep the Channel clear, and, in that possibility, to have means of defence. The proposal of my noble friend for another Department resembling the Committee on Public Accounts, as a means for arriving at the proper lines of national defence is one which I cannot approve. Something quite different is required, a responsible body to consider the whole matter, not a body of experts to advise; and, as my noble friend said, it is a matter for earnest consideration how the Admiralty and the War Office should co-ordinate more closely in the Intelligence Department. That is most important, but do not let him assume that these Intelligence Departments are standing still, much

less that they are going back. There has been steady progress in the *status*, the numbers, and the responsibilities of these Departments; and only in the last year the Director-General of Military Intelligence has been placed on the War Office Council, which consists only of five military officers of the first rank. Although no man in the House feels more acutely than I do the absolute necessity of giving the whole question of national defence, and of the programme of operations in the case of a possible war the first place in our military and naval consideration, I put it to the House of Commons that there never has been a time when the Departments have shown themselves so much alive to that necessity. My noble friend speaks as if we were people who were asleep and required to be awakened by his return to the House of Commons.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: No.

MR. BRODRICK: I can assure my noble friend that, so far from that being the case, we fully recognise that the problems which this country has to solve are more numerous, more intricate, and, to a great extent, more important than those that any Continental country has to solve. To Continental nations undoubtedly the danger is, no doubt, more immediate, but at the same time it is a much more simple matter. I can assure my noble friend that if the country is getting nervous, as he said it is, it need not be afraid that this subject is one which the Government either desires to neglect or to lay aside. We are grateful to him, as I have been on many previous occasions, for uniting the body of gentlemen who are going to keep a close watch on the Government in this respect. Anything that awakens interest in naval and military matters is an advantage to the heads of those Departments who are responsible to this House; but I do not believe that anything has occurred that makes it necessary for me, either at length this afternoon, to justify our previous action, or to add to the assurances which have already been given by the Prime Minister as to the interest of the Government on this subject.

May I, before I sit down, reply to the statement by the hon. Member for South Donegal. He brought forward a certain case, and I heard of it for the first time by a Question that he put in this House. I have not been able to find out that any officer in this country is aware of the occurrences to which the hon. Member alludes, and he really must absolve me from giving any undertaking in the matter until I have been able to ascertain whether or not there is foundation for the very serious charges he has made. A great many of these stories come over from South Africa, which are without foundation. This may be one that will bear explanation, or it may be one which has been very much exaggerated, and I can only say that until I get more certain knowledge, I cannot give any undertaking with regard to it.

MR. SWIFT MACNEILL asked the right hon. Gentleman if he would make full inquiry into the matter. Would he ask Lord Kitchener about it?

MR. BRODRICK: I have no doubt that in due course the War Office will hear what is to be said with regard to these officers.

*MR. WEIR (Ross and Cromarty) asked the Lord Advocate to urge the Secretary for Scotland to pay a visit to the Island of Lewis in order that he might see the conditions existing there. He was convinced that if he did pay a visit to the island he would do something for the people. Yesterday he asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in the event of any change being made in regard to the Secretary for Scotland he would consider the expediency of appointing a Member of the House of Commons to the office, and the right hon. Gentleman replied—

"If, and when, a vacancy occurs I will consider the claims and qualifications of the hon. Gentleman."

He could assure the right hon. Gentleman that he was the last man in this House who desired office. He had no wish to have a muzzle put on him. He would rather have £1 a week and his liberty to express his views than £5,000 a year without that freedom. The First Lord of the Treasury might disabuse his mind that he sought

for any office. He asked whether the Government intended to do anything on behalf of the small tenants in the Highlands of Scotland, who, because they were leaseholders, were excluded from the benefits of the Crofters Act.

*MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not entitled to discuss matters requiring legislation.

*MR. WEIR asked why the Scotch Office did not acquire farms in the neighbourhood of the deer forests when they came into the market so that they might be used for the benefit of the crofters in the congested districts. That was purely a matter of administration, and did not require legislation. In recent years some estates which might have been bought for this purpose had been absorbed in deer forests. The Scotch Office ought to approach the Board of Agriculture to get maps so arranged as to show the situation and extent of deer forests. He urged that greater vigilance should be exercised by the Government cruisers to prevent illegal fishing by trawlers. He complained of having been refused admission to the ordnance yard at Hong Kong and expressed the hope that the First Lord of the Treasury would bring the matter under the notice of the War Office.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The Motion before the House is, "That this House at its rising this day do adjourn till Thursday, October 16th." In making that motion, I give formal notice that as soon as the House meets in October I shall ask for special privileges as regards Government business. That is a policy which has always been pursued by former Governments when they have had to ask the House to sacrifice their leisure in an autumn session.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he is going to ask for facilities for anything except the Education Bill, and, if so, for what other business.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I cannot enumerate all the business that has to be taken; but, of course, we must pass the Water Bill, as the hon. Member knows; and there are some other Bills of an administrative character which we must pass. But the only great legislative proposal, besides the Water Bill, is, of course, the Education Bill.

MR. LONSDALE (Armagh, Mid.): I wish to ask whether the Irish Land Bill will be included.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: No. The Irish Land Bill is a measure urgently requiring the consideration of the House, but it is not a measure for which we are having the Autumn session.

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY (Limerick, W.) made a complaint that the postal mails between Limerick and Trylee were not carried as they ought to be, so as to allow the delivery of Dublin and English newspapers and letters to be made at convenient times in the district.

MR. PLATT-HIGGINS (Salford, N.) said he wished to call attention to the unsatisfactory manner in which the engineer officers in the Navy were recognised as to their status. He had been a member of a deputation which had waited on the First Lord of the Admiralty some time ago in regard to this question. That deputation consisted of Members from both sides of the House who had great experience in the mercantile marine, and it also embraced the leading members of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers. It was acknowledged that the Navy was under-manned so far as the engineers were concerned; and the main reason for that was that the engineers were not given a proper status. Theoretically, a captain in the Navy ranked with a colonel in the Army, and an inspector of machinery in the Navy ranked with both. But, as a matter of fact, the engineer in the Navy never secured his proper status; and it was because of that that there was the present dangerous dissatisfaction and deficiency in the list of the engineer officers in the Royal Navy. He could not imagine anything more fraught with danger than such a deficiency. He understood that there was an Intelligence Department connected with the Navy,

but he wondered why it was that there was not a single engineer officer in that Department. Some reform ought to be made in the Admiralty, but it would never come from the Board of Admiralty itself; the impetus must come from the House of Commons.

MR. LUNDON (Limerick, E.) said he believed he had a right to say a few more words on the Sheridan case, which had been the source of so much trouble and mischief in his country. He had found that Sheridan, in addition to his other malpractices, had drowned Mistress Quinlan's—a very respectable person—two asses. There were two young men in Mistress Quinlan's cabin, and in the night they heard what they thought was somebody removing the peat from the peat heap, and when they went out they found Sheridan and another man, who was believed to be Sergeant Keegan. They disappeared in the darkness. The next morning Mistress Quinlan's asses were discovered drowned in the pond near by. [Great laughter]. He was surprised that hon. Gentlemen in this House should display such an amount of levity in regard to this matter, and by none more than by the Chief Secretary himself. But he could tell the Chief Secretary that Sheridan was his "old man of the sea," and that he would not get rid of him in a hurry. He insisted that, if only full and fair inquiry were made, it would be found that there were hundreds of Sheridans in the Irish Constabulary. He complained that the Chief Secretary had only allowed Con Bray's mother a gratuity of £25. He thought that the Chief Secretary might have made a more generous allowance. What was 5s. per week to an old woman like that, when they compared the expenses which were being paid for the South African War?

MR. WYLIE (Dumbartonshire) said he wished to say a few words in regard to the deficiency in the amount of the grants paid in aid of the education in the Art and Science Department in Scotland. He specially wished to direct attention to the Ben Nevis Observatory, which was familiar not only to all Scotchmen, but to every scientific man all over the world. That observatory was built in 1883 at a cost of £7,000, including a station at the foot of Ben Nevis, at Fort William. The Meteorological Society had given notice that they intended to withdraw the grant in connection with Ben Nevis Observatory. The advantages of meteorological observations had been recognised for many years, and for twelve years Ben Nevis Observatory had been working. Many of the foreign countries were endeavouring to place stations in high places, and this was one of the highest in the West of Europe. Many had given much more liberal grants for this purpose than we did. India gave £22,000, as against our contribution of £15,300; Canada gave £13,000, Russia £45,000, and the United States £195,000 per annum for meteorological research. He hoped that before long this country would emulate such good examples. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated on a recent occasion that the Exchequer gave a similar amount as the countries themselves, that they gave £55,000 to Ireland because Ireland had herself contributed £54,000, and that Scotland had only received £6,000 because she had only contributed £6,000. He thought the right hon. Gentleman was misinformed in that regard, for Glasgow alone in the last seven years had given £750,000 for these various purposes. (5.5.)

ROYAL ASSENT.

COMMISSION.

Message to attend the Lords Commissioners.

The House went; and, being returned—

MR. SPEAKER reported the Royal Assent to a number of Bills (see page 1083).

ADJOURNMENT (AUTUMN SITTINGS.)

Question again proposed, "That this House at its rising this day do adjourn till Thursday, 16th October."

MR. WYLIE asked for some information as to the steps which would be taken to increase the grants for Ben Nevis Observatory.

MR. SHEEHAN (Cork Co. Mid) said he desired to call attention to a matter of great importance as regarded the welfare of a large section of the Irish people. He had previously drawn attention to the very undesirable conditions under which the labourers in Ireland existed, and the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had consented to amend the Labourers Acts of Ireland. Since last Easter, however, when the right hon. Gentleman promised to introduce an amending Bill, he had never been able to obtain from him any satisfactory assurance as to when that would be done, and he could only charge him with inconsistency, his public statements being inconsistent with his public actions.

*SIR JOHN TUKE (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities) complained that Scotch Members were placed in a false position by being obliged to ask for financial support, for the Ben Nevis Observatory. Ben Nevis was the only high-level observatory in Scotland, and it also occupied the most westerly situation in Europe. It had been working for twelve years, and its observations were of the utmost value to science, and he urged the necessity of support being given to it in order that it should work among the army of meteorologists of the world.

Question put and agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 28th day of July last, adjourned the House without Question put.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-five minutes before Six o'clock till Thursday, 16th October.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLIC BILLS

DEALT WITH IN VOLUME CXII.

Those marked thus * are Government Bills. The figures in parentheses in the last column refer to the page in this volume. "[H.L.]" following title indicates that the Bill was originated in the Lords.

(A.) House of Lords.

Title of Bill.	Brought in by	Progress.
*Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)	*Marquess of Lansdowne*	Read 1ª 2ª and 3ª and passed 8th Aug. (1078); Royal Assent (1083)
Education Act, 1901 (Renewal)		Royal Assent 31st July (245)
Electric Lighting Acts Amendment (Scotland) [H.L.]		Report 29th July (5)
*Freshwater Fish (Scotland)	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh*	Royal Assent 8th Aug. (1083)
*Gas Regulation [H.L.]	*Earl of Dudley*	Read 1ª 5th Aug. (651)
*Isle of Man (Customs)	*Duke of Devonshire*	Read 1ª 1st Aug. (387) Read 2ª 5th Aug. (650) Read 3ª and passed 7th Aug. 918 Royal Assent 8th Aug. (1083)
Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2)	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh*	Read 1ª 7th Aug. (918) Read 2ª and 3ª and passed 8th Aug. (1079); Royal Assent (1083)
*Licensing	*Lord Belper*	Read 3ª and passed 31st July (250); Commons Amendments considered 7th Aug. (938); Royal Assent 8th Aug. (1083)
*Marine Works (Ireland)	*Earl of Denbigh*	Read 1ª 7th Aug. (918) Read 2ª and 3ª and passed 8th Aug. (1077); Royal Assent (1083)
Midwives	*Duke of Northumberland*	Royal Assent 31st July (245)

(A.) HOUSE OF LORDS—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Brought in by	Progress.
*Pacific Cable	*Earl of Onslow*	Read 1ª 1st Aug. (387) Read 2ª 5th Aug. (650) Committee Report read 3ª and passed 7th Aug. (918) Royal Assent 8th Aug. (1083)
*Post Office Sites		Read 3ª and passed 29th July (6)
Public Libraries (Ireland)	*Lord Ashbourne*	Report 29th July (5) Read 3ª and passed 31st July (249) Royal Assent 8th Aug. (1083)
*Public Works Loans	*Marquess of Lansdowne*	Read 1ª 2ª and 3ª and passed 8th Aug. (1078) Royal Assent (1083)
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Licenses) (Ireland)	*Earl of Mayo*	Royal Assent 31st July (245)
Shop Clubs	*Viscount Cross*	Royal Assent 8th Aug. (1083)
*Supreme Court of Judicature [H.L.]	*Earl of Halsbury*	Read 1ª 7th Aug. 918 Read 2ª and 3ª and passed 8th Aug. (1081) Royal Assent (1083)

(B.) HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Title of Bill.	Brought in by	Progress.
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)	*Mr. J. W. Lowther*	Read 1° 5th Aug. (755) Read 2° 6th Aug. (795) Committee 7th Aug. (1075) Read 3° and passed 8th Aug. (1123)
*Dogs' Regulation	*Mr. Hanbury*	Read 1° 7th Aug. (976)
*Education (England and Wales)	*Mr. A. J. Balfour*	Committee 30th July (138); 1st Aug. (398); 6th Aug. (873); 7th Aug. (976)
*Freshwater Fish (Scotland)	*Mr. A. Graham Murray*	Lords Amendments considered 6th Aug. (911)
*Isle of Man (Customs)	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain*	Read 2° 30th July (244) Committee Report, read 3° and passed 31st July (384)

(B.) HOUSE OF COMMONS—*continued.*

Title of Bill.	Brought in by	Progress.
*Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2)	*Mr. Renshaw*	Report 31st July (289) Consideration, read 3° and passed 5th Aug. (768)
*Licensing.	*Mr. Ritchie*	Lords Amendments considered 6th Aug. (905)
*Local Government (Ireland) (No. 2)	*Mr. Wyndham*	Committee 31st July (354)
*Mail Ships	*Sir R. Finlay*	Read 1° 6th Aug. (795)
*Marine Works (Ireland)	*Mr. Wyndham*	Read 2° 31st July (382) Committee 5th Aug, (763)
*Marriages Legalisation	*Mr. Jesse Collins*	Bill withdrawn 4th Aug. (644)
*Pacific Cable	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain*	Read 2° 30th July (244) Committee Report, read 3 and passed 31st July (384)
*Public Works Loans	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain*	Read 2° 5th Aug. (755) Committee 6th Aug. (899) Consideration, read 3° and passed 7th Aug. (1076)
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APPENDIX II.

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LIST OF RULES, ORDERS, &c., which have been presented during the Session, and are required by Statute to lie for an appointed number of Days upon the Table of the House.

[In continuation of List given in preceding Volume.]

Title of Paper.	Date from which the Period runs.	Period to lie upon the Table.
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[AUTHORISED EDITION].

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Q. *Aug. 8*, 1111.

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Os. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 5*, 679; Mr. A. G. Murray, 681.

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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 8*, 1153.

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O. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 810.

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Q. Aug. 6, 792.

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Q. Aug. 4, 516.

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Q. Aug. 7, 969.

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Q. Aug. 7, 948.
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Q. Aug. 6, 787.

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Q. Aug. 7, 963.
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Q. Aug. 7, 974, 975.
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Q. Aug. 4, 504.
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Q. Aug. 6, 793.
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Q. Aug. 6, 787.
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O. Mr. Wylie, *Aug. 6*, 863.

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l. Report,* *July 29*, 5.
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l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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l. Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1084.

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c. Report,* *July 30*, 117.
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l. Commons' Amendts., *con.*,* *Aug. 5*, 646.
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O. Mr. Cullinan, *Aug. 8*, 1137.

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Os. Lord Muskerry, *Aug. 7*, 923, 927; Earl of Dudley, 931.

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Os. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 812; Lord Cranbourne, 831.

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Q. Aug. 4, 511.

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Q. Aug. 7, 950.

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Q. Aug. 7, 953.
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Q. Aug. 7, 952.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1105.
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Os. Mr. Tennant, *Aug. 6*, 825, 827; Mr. Ritchie, 826, 827.
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Q. Aug. 4, 494.

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Q. Aug. 7, 953.

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Q. Aug. 1, 396.

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Q. Aug. 5, 666.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1115.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1118.

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Q. Aug. 4, 496.
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Q. Aug. 6, 772.
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Trout Fishing, Law with regard to proprietary rights—Government interference with rights, alleged.
Os. Earl of Wemyss, *Aug.* 8, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1096; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1094, 1095.

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Q. Aug. 7, 947.

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l. Royal Assent, *Aug.* 8, 1085.

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Q. Aug. 5, 668.

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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 6*, 861.

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Foster, Sir M. [London University]

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Os. Mr. J. Walton, *Aug. 6*, 824; Viscount Cranborne, 829; Mr. Yerburgh, *Aug. 8*, 1137; Viscount Cranborne, 1139.

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Qs. *Aug. 6*, 792; *7*, 975.
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c. Lords Amendts. *con. Aug. 6*, 911.
l. Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1083.

Freshwater Fish (Scotland) Bill

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Os. Earl of Wemyss, *Aug. 8*, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1096; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1094, 1095.

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Os. Lord Killanin, *Aug. 5*, 651; Lord Clonbrock, 657; Earl of Onslow, 658; *Aug. 8*, 1090.

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Q. *Aug. 4*, 497.

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Q. *July 30*, 130.

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c. Lords Amendts. *con.** *July 30*, 117.
l. Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1084.

Garvagh

Burial Ground, Purchase Money—Local Government Board charging Guardians with sum of £52 of Costs, Dispute as to Ownership of Land.
Q. *Aug. 8*, 1109.

Gas Orders Confirmation [No. 2] Bill

l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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l. 1R.* *Aug. 5*, 651.

Gas Undertakings

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Gas and Water Orders Confirmation (No. 1) Bill

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l. Commons Amendments *con.** *Aug. 5*, 646.
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Os. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 814; Vis. Cranborne, 832.

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Os. Mr. K. Hardie, *Aug. 6*, 807, 809; Mr. G. Bowles, 808, 809.

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Q. *Aug. 5*, 663.

Gilhooly, Mr. J. [Cork Co., W.]
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Os. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug.* 8, 1123; Mr. Wyndham, 1131, 1132.

Glasgow
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Q. *July* 29, 9.

Glasgow Corporation (Gas, etc.) Order Confirmation Bill
l. Royal Assent, *July* 31, 245.

Glasgow and South Western Railway Order Confirmation Bill
l. 3R.* *July* 31, 247.
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Glenesk, Lord
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Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E.—*Vice-President of the Board of Education* [Cambridge University].
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Os. Mr. Lough, *July* 29, 110; Mr. A. Douglas, 112.

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O. Lord Balcarres, *July* 29, 98.
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Government Works in London
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Os. Mr. Lough, *July* 29, 110; Mr. A Douglas, 113.

Granard
Workhouse Cemetery, Purchase Money—Local Government Board charging Guardians with sum of £52 of costs, Dispute as to ownership of Land.
Q. *Aug.* 8, 1109.
Workmen's Dwellings—Refusal of Loan to the Urban District Council by the Local Government Board.
Q. *July* 29, 20.

Grant, Mr. Corrie [Warwickshire, Rugby]
Education (England and Wales) Bill, *com.* *Aug.* 6, 874, 896.
Education (England and Wales) Bill—Grouping Amendments, Issue of, proposed, *Aug.* 7, 974, 975.

Gray, Mr. E. [West Ham, N.]
Education (England and Wales) Bill, *com.* *July* 30, 207, 213.

Great Central and Midland Railways (South Yorkshire Railways) Bill
l. Royal Assent, *July* 31, 245.

Great Northern and City Railway Bill
c. *con.** *Aug.* 1, 392.
3R.* *Aug* 5, 660.
l. Commons Amendts., *con.** *Aug.* 5, 645.
Royal Assent, *Aug.* 8, 1084.

Great Northern and Strand Railway Bill
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3R.* *Aug.* 1, 391.
l. Commons Amendts., *con.** *Aug.* 5, 645.
Royal Assent, *Aug.* 8, 1084.

Great Southern & Western Railway
Accounts, Examination of, in order to obtain reduction of Guarantee Rate, proposed.
Os. Mr. Murphy, *Aug.* 5, 709; Mr. Flynn, 710.
Castlecomer—Connecting Coal Mine with the Main Line, Government assistance, proposed.
Q. *Aug.* 7, 966.
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Q. *July*, 31, 274.

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Waterford fatality—Inquest held on Thomas Murphy without giving notice to the Board of Trade alleged.
Q. Aug. 4, 514.

Great Western Railway (Crumlin Viaduct) Bill
l. Report* *July* 29, 4.
3R.* *Aug. 1*, 385.
c. Lords Amendts. *con.** *Aug. 4*, 489.
l. Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1085.

"Grecian," Allan Line Steamship
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Os. Lord Muskerry, *Aug. 1*, 389; Earl of Dudley, 390.

Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways (Extension) Order Confirmation Bill
c. 2R.* *Aug. 4*, 490.
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l. Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1084.

Greenwich Hospital
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Q. July 30, 124.

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O. Mr. Cullinan, *Aug. 8*, 1134.

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Canadian Fast Passenger Service, Terminal Port on West Coast of Ireland, proposed — Claims of Galway.
Os. Lord Killanin, *Aug. 5*, 651; Lord Clonbrock, 657; Earl of Onslow, 658, *Aug. 8*, 1090.

Prison Warders' Hours of Duty, Number of Working Hours weekly.
Qs. Aug. 1, 395; *Aug. 4*, 502.

Garvagh Burial Ground, Purchase Money —Local Government Board charging Guardians with sum of £52 of Costs, Dispute as to ownership of Land.
Q. Aug. 8, 1109.

Government of Ireland.

Class Government, alleged.
Os. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1127; Mr. Wyndham, 1133.

see also subheading Law and Justice.

Granard.

Workhouse Cemetery, Purchase Money--Local Government Board charging Guardians with sum of £52 of Costs, Dispute as to ownership of Land.
Q. Aug 8, 1109.

Workmen's Dwellings—Refusal of Loan to the Urban District Council by the Local Government Board.
Q. July 29, 20.

Great Southern and Western Railway, *see* that title.

Hand and Eye Instruction—Establishment of Class at Cookstown, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 967.

Horses for the Army, *see* that title, subheadings Ireland and Purchase, Studdert.

Income Tax Repayments—Delay in refunding Income Tax at Dublin.
Q. Aug. 6, 780.

Judicial Rents—Number fixed since passing of the Land Act of 1887.
Q. Aug. 7, 953.

Judicial Statistics Presented, *July 29*, 5, 9.

Jury-packing.

Cork Summer Assizes—Jurors ordered to stand aside in Trial of Cases of E. Hergan, B. Crowley and J. Eustace.
Qs. July 30, 131; *Aug. 4*, 511

Ireland—*cont.*

Jury-packing—*cont.*

Necessary Agent in the System of Government in Ireland, alleged.
O. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1128.

Kerry.

County Council Finance—Consolidation of outstanding Loans, Local Government Board sanction.
Q. Aug. 7, 953.

Police shadowing in North Kerry, Discontinuance of, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 968.

Killaraght Rural District—Amount expended on by the Congested Districts Board.
Q. Aug. 4, 502.

Killarney County Council Election—Refusal of the Earl of Kenmare to allow certain persons suspected of voting against Mr. Leonard to enter the grounds of Killarney, alleged.
Q. Aug. 6, 779.

Kilmallock Labourers' Cottages Scheme —Expediting erection of Cottages.
Q. Aug. 4, 518.

Labourers' Acts, Amendment of—Date of Introduction of Bill.
Q. Aug. 4, 516.

Labourers' Cottages—for collective heading *see* Labourers' Cottages.

Land Commission—for collective heading *see* Land Commission.

Land Purchase—for collective heading *see* Land Purchase.

Landlords' Combination.
O. Mr. Wyndham, *Aug. 8*, 1133.

Leaders of the Combination—Protest against the double position of Leaders of Class War and Rulers of Ireland.
O. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1126.

Law and Justice, Administration—Contrast between English and Irish Methods, Mr. Justice Bigham's decision in favour of the Welsh Miners compared with the Class War in Ireland between Landlords and Tenants.
Os. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1123; Mr. Wyndham, 1131.

Light Railways, *see* title Railways—Ireland.

Lights Board—Trade Contracts, Employment of unskilled men to do skilled work at Lighthouses, Breach of Fair Wage Resolution, alleged.
Q. Aug. 7, 973.

Limerick, *see* that title.

Limerick and Tralee Mail Service—Complaints as to Delivery of English Newspapers and Letters at convenient times.
O. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, *Aug. 8*, 1154.

Ireland—*cont.*

Lisburn—Attack on Sacred Heart Society Excursionists at Portadown, alleged.
Q. Aug. 8, 1112.

Listowel—Acquittal of Constable Shannon on charge of drunkenness, Government Action against Constabulary Officers making Accusation, proposed.
Q. Aug. 8, 1111.

Lobinston—Necessity for Telegraph Office.
Q Aug. 8, 1103.

Local Government Act—Issue of Return of Rules and Orders under, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 952.

Local Government Board.
Annual Report Presented, *Aug. 8*, 1077, 1097.
Supplement to Report Presented, *Aug. 8*, 1097.

Londonderry Postal Staff—Suspension of Annual Leave.
Q. July 31, 271.

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Lord Lieutenant.
Abolition of Office, Establishment of Royal Residence, proposed.
Q. Aug. 8, 1117.
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Q. Aug. 6, 793.

Louth—Discontinuance of Technical Instruction Grant.
Qs. Aug. 8, 1100, 1122.

Lunatic Asylums, System of auditing Accounts—Inquiry.
Q. Aug. 6, 790.

Magherow, Need for Harbour Accommodation.
Q. Aug. 6, 791.

Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, for collective heading *see* Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

Manuscripts—Names of Continental Libraries, etc., containing important Irish MSS.
Q. Aug. 5, 673.

Marshall's Estate, Doon — Declaring Estate outside Scope of 40th Section of Land Act of 1896, etc., Protection of Tenants' Interests.
Q. Aug. 5, 674.

Mayo, County — Illicit Distillation, Charges against the Constabulary, Date of opening Inquiry, Method of Procedure, etc.
Q. Aug. 4, 515.

Meat Supply for the Troops—Proportion of Foreign as compared with Irish Meat, etc.
Qs. Col. Nolan, *Aug. 4*, 548; Mr. P. Williams, *Aug. 5*, 719.

Midleton.
Band—Police Interference with Playing during visit to Tallow.
Q. Aug. 6, 792.

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Midleton—*cont.*
Fair Days, Conveyance of Cattle, etc. — Improvement in Railway Arrangements, proposed.
Q. July 31, 274.

Mineral Resources.
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Q. Aug. 7, 966.
West of Ireland, Providing better transshipment Facilities, etc.
O. Mr. Wyndham, *Aug. 5*, 708.

Mitchelstown Loan Fund—Action against the Trustees, Censure of Government Inspector by the Master of the Rolls—Indemnification of Debenture Holders for Losses sustained, proposed.
Q. Aug. 4, 518.

Mohill Union—Paupers sent from Pontefract to Mohill, Withdrawal of Grant of Five Shillings Outdoor Relief by the Pontefract Guardians.
Qs. July 30, 133; *Aug. 7*, 960.

Naas Military Barracks, Water Supply—Arrangement between Military Authorities and Urban District Council.
Q. Aug. 5, 667.

National Board of Education—Resignation of Archbishop of Dublin, Delay in filling Vacancy—Making Board more Representative and Efficient, proposed.
Q. Aug. 6, 790.

National Education, for collective heading *see* Education—Ireland.

National Gallery.
Pay of Attendants, Increase in, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 966.
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National Library, Dublin—Increase in Staff.
Q. Aug. 5, 673.

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Nautical Surveyors—Only one Nautical Surveyor for Ireland.
O. Lord Muskerry, *Aug. 7*, 924.

Newry Orange Demonstration.
Extra Police, Area of Charge.
Qs. Aug. 4, 513, 514.
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Qs. July 31, 283.

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Police, *see* title Constabulary, Royal Irish.

Portadown, Attack on Roman Catholic Excursionists, Alleged—Improvement in Police Arrangements, proposed.
Q. Aug. 8, 1112.

Ireland—*cont.*

Post Office—for collective heading *see* Post Office.

Prisons—for collective heading *see* Prisons.

Public Works—Annual Report Presented, *Aug. 8*, 1077.

Queen's Colleges.
Belfast—Annual Report Presented, *July 31*, 248, 269.
Cork—Report for Sessions 1901 and 1902 Presented, *Aug. 4*, 491; *Aug. 5*, 647.

Rae Estate, Killorglin, Valuation of.
Receiver giving possession of Mr. Leane's Lands to Mr. Doyle, alleged.
Q. Aug. 4, 512, 513.
Telegram from the Receiver to Mr. Doyle respecting certain Plots of Land, alleged.
Qs. July 30, 136; *Aug. 4*, 512.

Railway and Harbour Guarantees—Return of Baronies charged with, etc., proposed.
Q. Aug. 4, 502.
Return ordered, *Aug. 6*, 771.

Railways—for collective headings *see* Railways.

Rathfarnham Court House—Election Meeting held by Conservatives in the Petty Sessions Court, alleged.
Q. July 30, 136.

Rathmines Postal Arrangements—Extending time of posting on Week days to same hour as on Sundays, proposed.
Q. Aug. 4, 519.

Registrar General's Office, Vote for, *Aug. 5*, 702.

Resident Magistrates — Appointment of Mr. W. J. O'Hara, Rapidity of Promotion.
Q. Aug. 6, 791.

Revenue and Expenditure—Local and Imperial Expenditure, Method of classifying Returns, Appointment of Commission of Inquiry, proposed.
Q. July 29, 15.

Roads—Rural Districts of Administrative Counties, Maintenance of Roads—Return Presented, *Aug. 4*, 491.

Rostrevor Orange Demonstration—Extra Police, Area of Charge.
Qs. Aug. 4, 513, 514.

School Buildings, Grants in aid of—Revision of Scale, proposed.
Q. Aug. 6, 778.

Science Syllabus, Framing of—Omission to consult Professors of Chemistry and Physics of College of Science.
Q. Aug. 5, 667.

Sheridan, Ex-Sergeant, Charges against, *see* Sheridan.

Six Mile Cross (County Tyrone) Loan Fund—Progress in winding up, Date of Appointment of Receiver, etc.
Q. July 31, 281.

Ireland—*cont.*

Skibbereen and Baltimore Mails—Delay in carrying out Arrangement with the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway Company for conveyance of Mails by rail.
Q. Aug. 7, 969.

Sligo, *see* that title.

Small Dwellings, Acquisition of—Remodelling Rules of Act to obviate necessity for Guarantee in cash, proposed.
Q. July 30, 135.

Tallow.
Constables engaged in Dublin as witnesses in Civil Action, Number absent in May and June, 1902—Pay during absence.
Q. Aug. 8, 1110.
Midleton Band, Police Interference with.
Q. Aug. 6, 792.

Tara Mounds, Prevention of Excavations—Preservation as National Property, Legislation proposed.
Q. Aug. 8, 1108.

Tireragh, Need for Harbour Accommodation.
Q. Aug. 6, 791.

Tottenham Estate Evictions—Number of Notices served, Facilitating Sale of Estate to Tenants, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 952.

Training Colleges—Fifth year Monitors' Examinations, Delay in publishing Results.
Q. Aug. 7, 955.

Tralee and Dingle Railway, Dangerous Condition of the Line, etc.
Debate in Report of Supply, Aug. 5, 706, 708, 709, 710.

Trim—Allowances to District Inspector Rogers.
Q. Aug. 7, 955.

United Irish League—Prosecution of Mr. J. Lynam, Proceedings taken in King's Bench Division, Dublin, instead of before Longford Magistrates, Cost of Proceedings, etc.
Q. July 31, 282.

University Education Commission, *see* Education—Ireland.

Valuation and Boundary Survey, Vote for, *Aug. 5*, 702.

Warrenpoint Orange Demonstration.
Discharge of Firearms from train at Newry, Failure to bring offenders to justice.
Qs. July 31, 283.
Extra Police, Area of Charge.
Qs. Aug. 4, 513, 514.

Waterford Railway Fatality — Inquest held on Thomas Murphy without giving notice to the Board of Trade, alleged.
Q. Aug. 4, 514.

Ireland—*cont.*

Woodlawn—Sale of Land to Tenants, Refusal of the Congested Districts Board, alleged—Cost to the District of Policeman quartered on the Estate, etc.
Q. July 29, 21.

Works, Board of—Loans, Committee to consider authorising Remission of Debts, *July 31*, 268; *Aug. 5*, 758; *Aug. 6*, 899.

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Africa, South—Mr. Willcocks's Report, etc.
Debate in Com. of Supply, July 29, 57, 62, 77, 81.

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Secondary and Technical Education—Minutes sanctioning subjects to be taught under Clause 8 of Technical Instruction Act, Presented, *July 31*, 249, 269.

Isle of Man (Customs) Bill

c. 2R.* *July 30*, 244.
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3R.* *Aug. 7*, 918.
Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1083.

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Trade Report Presented, *July 31*, 248.

Tripoli, Impending Annexation by Italy—Effect in raising the Eastern Question, etc.
Q. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 812.

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Navy—Amount of Jam bought in 1900 and 1901.
Q. Aug. 5, 664.

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South African War—Reported death at Klerksdorp, Official Notification.
Q. Aug. 7, 959.

James of Hereford, Lord—*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.*

Licensing Bill, 3R. *July 31*, 256, 257.

Jameson, Maj. J. E. [Clare, W.]

Ireland—Railways, Purchase by the State, proposed—Exorbitant Railway Rates, etc., *Aug. 5*, 712.

Japan

Trade Report Presented, *Aug. 1*, 385.

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Trade Report Presented, *July 31*, 248.

Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. A. F.—*Deputy-Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means* [Hants, N.]

Rulings as Deputy-Chairman—Bills, Anticipating Discussion which should be raised at a later stage, *July 31*, 357.

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Harris, Mr. L., charged with stealing Boy whom he had adopted, Compensation for Imprisonment—Repealing Indictable Offences Act, 1848, as regards Channel Islands, proposed.
Q. July 30, 123.

Jessel, Capt. H. M. [St. Pancras, S.]

Army—Guard Beds, Abolition of sloping planks with wooden head-rest, *July 30*, 126.

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Roumania, Foreign Labour Legislation—Disabilities of Jewish Workmen, Violation of Berlin Treaty—British Government Protest.
Q. July 31, 279.

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Mines—Duty on Explosives, Chamber of Mines Resolution.
Q. July 31, 276.

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Effect on increasing Penetrating Power of Projectiles—Admiralty Neglect to adopt, etc.
Debate on Appropriation Bill, Aug. 6, 833, 837.

Johnstone, Mr. J. H. [Sussex, Horsham]

Education (England and Wales) Bill, *com. July 30*, 197, 198, 203, 204, 208.

Post Office—Surcharges on insufficiently stamped Letters, Repayment of Erroneous Surcharges, *Aug. 8*, 1103.

Joicey, Sir J. [Durham, Chester-le-Street]

Education (England and Wales) Bill, *com. Aug. 7*, 1025.

Joint Stock Companies

Return Presented, *Aug. 8*, 1098.

Jones, Mr. D. B. [Swansea District]

Morriston Postal Arrangements—Delay in delivery of Letters, *Aug. 8*, 1102.

Jones, Mr. W. [Carnarvon, Arfon]

Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, 2R. *Aug. 6*, 797, 805.

Education (England and Wales) Bill, *com. Aug. 7*, 1006.

Penrhyn Quarry Dispute—Board of Trade abstaining from Intervention, History of the Dispute, Condition of Bethesda District, etc., *Aug. 6*, 797, 805.

Journals of the House of Commons

General Index Presented, *Aug. 6*, 794.

Judicial Rents, Ireland

Number fixed since passing of the Land Act of 1887.
Q. Aug. 7, 953.

Judicial Statistics, Ireland

Criminal Statistics Presented, *July 29*, 5, 9.

Jury Packing, Ireland
Cork Summer Assizes—Jurors ordered to stand aside in Trial of cases of Edward Horgan, B. Crowley, and J. Eustace.
Qs. July 30, 134; *Aug. 4*, 511.
Necessary Agent in the system of Government in Ireland, alleged.
O. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1128.

Justiciary, Court of, Scotland
Attendance of Trumpeter of His Majesty's Household, Provision for Salary in the Estimates, etc.
Qs. Aug. 5, 671; *Aug. 8*, 1121.

Kanaka Labour in Queensland
Deportation of Kanakas to Pacific Islands, Hardships involved in carrying out Pacific Islanders Exclusion Act—Petition to the King, etc.
Debate [*Lords*], *Aug. 8*, 1081, 1085.

Keegan, Sergeant
Evidence against Sergeant Sheridan, Readiness to supply, etc.
Q. July 29, 14.
Os. Mr. Dillon, *Aug. 6*, 842, 855; Mr. Wyndham, 855.

Kenmare, Earl of
Killarney County Council Election—Refusal of the Earl of Kenmare to allow certain persons suspected of voting against Mr. Leonard to enter the grounds of Killarney, alleged, *Aug. 6*, 779.

Kensington Gardens
Objections to use as Camping Ground.
Os. Mr. Coghill, *July 29*, 92; Mr. A. Douglas, 105.

Kenyon, Lord
Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 7) Bill, Report, *July 29*, 2.

Kerry
County Council Finance—Consolidation of Outstanding Loans, Local Government Board Sanction.
Q. Aug. 7, 953.
Police Shadowing in North Kerry—Discontinuance of, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 968.

Kew Gardens
Management and Control—Transfer of, from the Office of Works to the Board of Agriculture, proposed.
Q. Aug. 4, 510.
Smoke Nuisance at Brentford—Proceedings for Protection of Kew Gardens.
Q. Aug. 5, 672.

Keyham Naval Engineering College
Coronation Holidays—Granting extra week to Students and Cadets, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 948.

Killanin, Lord
Canadian Fast Passenger Service, Terminal Port on West Coast of Ireland, proposed, *Aug. 5*, 651; *Aug. 8*, 1088.
Marine Works (Ireland) Bill, 2R. *Aug. 8*, 1078.

Killaraght Rural District
Amount expended by the Congested Districts Board.
Q. Aug. 4, 502.

Killarney
County Council Election—Refusal of the Earl of Kenmare to allow certain persons suspected of voting against Mr. Leonard to enter the grounds of Killarney, alleged.
Q. Aug. 6, 779.

Killorglin
Rae Estate, Valuation of.
Receiver giving possession of Mr. Leane's Lands to Mr. Doyle, alleged.
Q. Aug. 4, 512, 513.
Telegram from the Receiver to Mr. Doyle respecting certain plots of land, alleged.
Qs. July 30, 136; *Aug. 4*, 512.

Kilmallock
Labourers' Cottages Scheme—Expediting erection of Cottages.
Q. Aug. 4, 518.

Kincasslagh
Cruit Island—Postal Facilities, Daily Service of Letters, proposed.
Q. July 30, 120.

Kincora-Oceanic Collision
Boats, Uselessness of, Responsibility of the Board of Trade for safety of Life at Sea, etc.
Os. Lord Muskerry, *Aug. 7*, 922; Earl of Dudley, 932.

Kinross of Glasclune, Lord
Took his seat in the House of Lords, *Aug. 7*, 913.

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms
House of Commons—Report from Select Committee Presented, *Aug. 6*, 795.

Kitchener, Vis.
South African Settlement, Entrusting Conduct of, to Lord Kitchener in place of Lord Milner, proposed.
O. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 811.

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Trade Report Presented, *Aug. 1*, 386.

Knollys, Lord
Took his seat in the House of Lords, *Aug. 7*, 913.

Labouchere, Mr. H. [Northampton]
Africa South—Partisan Policy of Lord Milner, Labour Question, Land Settlement Scheme, Censorship, etc., *July 29*, 65.

Labouchere, Mr. H.—*cont.*

Horses for the Army, Purchase of—Studdert Case, Question of Criminal Prosecution, *Aug. 4*, 545.

West Indian, Sugar Industry, Grant-in-Aid to tide over interval until Abolition of Sugar Bounties in 1903, *July 31*, 312.

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Nail Trade—Extending Section 116 of the Factory Act of 1901, proposed.
Q. July 29, 14.

Railway Servants, Hours of Labour, *see* Railway Servants.

Strikes, *see* that title.

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Labourers' Cottages, Ireland

Bantry Union Scheme—Date of publishing Arbitrator's Award.
Q. Aug. 7, 967.

Kilmallock Rural District Council Scheme, Expediting erection of Cottages.
Q. Aug. 4, 518.

Labourers, Ireland

Allotments.
Ballymahon—Petition for additional Half-acre, Inquiry proposed.
Q. July 29, 20.

Cork Half-acre Scheme — District Council omitting to proceed with additional Scheme,
Q. Aug. 5, 673.

Labourers [Ireland] Acts

Amendment of Acts—Date of Introduction of Bill.
Q. Aug. 4, 516.
O. Mr. Sheehan, *Aug. 8*, 1157.

Lahain National School

Principal, Mr. T. Coleman—Payment of Salary at rate of Third Grade Teacher.
Q. Aug. 7, 954.

Lambton, Mr. F. W. [Durham, S.E.]

Education (England and Wales) Bill, *com.* *Aug. 7*, 1019, 1020.

Lamington, Lord.

Queensland, Deportation of Kanaka Labourers to Pacific Islands—Hardships involved in carrying out Pacific Islanders Exclusion Act, Petition to the King, *Aug. 8*, 1081, 1085, 1088.

Lanarkshire [Middle Ward District] Water Order Confirmation Bill

c. Ordered, *Aug. 8*, 1096.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway [Various Powers] Bill

l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 246.

Lancaster, County of

Parliamentary Election — New Member Sworn for North-East [Clitheroe] Division, *Aug. 6*, 794.

Land Commission, Ireland

Judicial Rents—Number fixed since passing of the Land Act of 1887.
Q. Aug. 7, 953.

Rae Estate, Valuation of.
Receiver giving possession of Mr. Leane's Lands to Mr. Doyle, alleged.
Q. Aug. 4, 512, 513.

Telegram from the Receiver to Mr. Doyle respecting certain plots of land, alleged.
Q. July 30, 136; *Aug. 4*, 512.

Tottenham Estate Evictions—Number of Notices served, Facilitating Sale of Estate to Tenants, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 952.

White Estate, Bantry—Delay in sale to Tenants.
Q. Aug. 7, 966.

Woodlawn Sale of Land to Tenants, Refusal of the Congested Districts Board, alleged—Cost to the District of Policemen quartered on the Estate, etc.
Q. July 29, 21.

Land Drainage Provisional Order Bill

l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

Land [Ireland] Act of 1887

Fair Rents, Number fixed—Percentage of Evictions throughout Ireland, Number of Tenants turned into Caretakers, etc.
Q. Aug. 7, 953.

Land Judges Court, Ireland

Cusack Estate, Longford—Treatment of Tenants, Putting 40th Section of Land Act of 1896 into operation, proposed.
Q. Aug. 5, 674.

Longford County, Delay in Sale of Estates to Tenants.
Q. July 30, 135.

MacFarlane Estate—Delay in Sale to Tenants, Reservation of Shooting Rights, etc.
Os. Mr. Dillon, *Aug. 6*, 841, 847; Mr. Wyndham, 857.

Marshall's Estate, Doon—Declaring Estate outside Scope of 40th Section of Land Act of 1896, etc., Protection of Tenants' Interests.
Q. Aug. 5, 674.

Land Purchase, Ireland

Apjohn Estate, Limerick—Completion of Sale of Land to Tenants.
Q. Aug. 7, 951.

Finlay Estate—Purchase by Tenants, Violation of Agreement, alleged—Receiver continuing to collect old Rents, etc.
Q. Aug. 7, 951.

Fitzmaurice Estate—Delay in Sale to Tenants.
Q. Aug. 7, 968.

Land Purchase, Ireland—*cont.*

Landlords' Combination in defence of the Rights of Property.
O. Mr. Wyndham, *Aug. 8*, 1133.

Leaders, Position of Protest against the double position of Leaders of Class War and Rulers of Ireland.
O. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1126.

Loans, Number sanctioned under Land Purchase Acts and not yet issued—Lessening Costs and Delay of Proceedings, etc.
Q. July 31, 284.

Longford County—Delay in Sale of Estates to Tenants.
Q. July 30, 135.

Return of Advances under Act of 1891, Presented, *Aug. 6*, 771; *Aug. 7*, 917.

Small Dwellings, Acquisition of—Remodelling Rules of Act to obviate necessity for Guarantee in cash, proposed.
Q. July 30, 135.

Land Question

Ireland and India—Difference in attitude of the Government in regard to the Land Difficulties.
Os. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1126; Mr. Wyndham, 1132.

Land Registry

Account of Receipts and Expenditure for 1902 Presented, *July 29*, 5, 8.

Administration of—Opportunity for Discussion.
Q. July 31, 277.

Land Transfer Act, etc., Work done under—Amount of Fees received, Amount of Salaries and Expenses, etc.—Return Presented, *July 29*, 8.

Landlords' Combination, Ireland

O. Mr. Wyndham, *Aug. 8*, 1133.

Leaders of the Combination—Protest against the double position of Leaders of Class War and Rulers of Ireland.
O. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1126.

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

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con. and 3R.* *Aug. 5*, 768
l. 1R.* *Aug. 7*, 918.
2R. *com.** and 3R.* *Aug. 8*, 1079.
Royal Assent, 1083.

Latin League

Formation of, proposed—Isolated Position of Great Britain in Europe, etc.
O. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 813.

Laurie, Lieut.-Gen. J. W. [Pembroke and Haverfordwest]

Canada Fast Passenger Service between Canada and United Kingdom, Claims of Milford Haven as Terminal Port, *Aug. 7*, 963.

Laurie, Lieut.-Gen. J. W.—*cont.*—*cont.*

Milk Adulteration Prosecutions, Difficulties of Local Authorities—Legislation proposed, *Aug. 8*, 1105.

Law, Mr. A. B. [Glasgow, Blackfriars]

West Indian, Sugar Industry, Grant-in-Aid to tide over Interval until Abolition of Sugar Bounties in 1903, *July 31*, 298, 300.

Law, Mr. H. [Donegal, W.]

Ireland.

Cruit Island, Donegal—Postal Facilities, Daily Service of Letters, proposed, *July 30*, 120.

Dunfanaghy Dispensary District—Memorial Praying for re-arrangement of Dunfanaghy District and creation of new District at Creeslough, Local District Inquiry, proposed, *Aug. 6*, 780.

Falmore Boatslip, Date of Completion—Amount voted by Congested Districts Board, Amount expended, *Aug. 5*, 666.

Sheridan, Ex-Sergeant, Charges against—Compensation, Amount paid to Bray's Mother, etc., Amount of Compassionate Allowance granted to Sergeant Keegan and Constable Reid, *Aug. 8*, 1110.

Law Courts—High Court of Justice, etc.

Accounts of High Court of Justice and Court of Appeal Presented, *July 29*, 5, 8.

Scotland—Court of Justiciary, Attendance of Trumpeter of His Majesty's Household, Provision for Salary in the Estimates, etc.
Q. Aug. 5, 671; *Aug. 8*, 1121.

Law Officers of the Crown

Attorney General and Solicitor General—Fees and Allowances additional to Salary for 1901-2.
Q. Aug. 4, 511.

Lead Poisoning

Glaze, Arrangements for testing Samples.
Q. July 31, 280.

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Q. July 31, 280.

Leamy, Mr. E. [Kildare, N.]

Naas Military Barracks, Water Supply—Arrangements between Military Authorities and Urban District Council, *Aug. 5*, 667.

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Trade Report Presented, *July 31*, 248.

Lee, Mr. Arthur [Hants, Fareham]

Ordnance Survey—Temporary Civil Assistants, Pension Grievance, *Aug. 4*, 574.

Leeds

Parliamentary Election — New Member sworn for North Division, *Aug. 1*, 398.

Leicester Corporation Bill

l. Commons Amendts. *con.** *July 29*, 4.
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Sandhurst Military College — Governor and Assistant Commandant, Date of termination of Appointments, *Aug. 8*, 1113.

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Q. Aug. 4, 507.
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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 6*, 861.
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Os. Lord Muskerry, *Aug. 7*, 919; Earl of Dudley, 930.

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l. Commons Amendts. *con.** *Aug. 5*, 645.
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Q. Aug. 7, 954.

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l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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3R.* *Aug. 1*, 392.
l. Commons Amendts. *con.* Aug. 5*, 645.
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O'Brien, Mr. K. [Tipperary, Mid.]

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Q. Aug. 6, 791.

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l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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Q. Aug. 6, 785.

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l. Royal Assent. *Aug. 8*, 1083.

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c. Lords Amendts. *con.** *Aug. 1*, 392.
l. Royal Assent, *Aug. 8*, 1083.

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l. Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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Qs. Aug. 8, 1100, 1122.

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Q. Aug. 4, 515.

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Q. July 30, 124.

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Q. Aug. 4, 502.

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Q. Aug. 6, 791.

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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 6*, 860.

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Os. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 5*, 680; Mr. A. G. Murray, 681.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1105.

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Qs. July 30, 133; *Aug. 7*, 960.

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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 6*, 861.

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Qs. Aug. 5, 672, *Aug. 6*, 788.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1104.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1104.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1112.

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Q. Aug. 7, 956.

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l. 3R.* *July 31*, 247.
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Hilsea Bridge, Strengthening—Offer of the Hants County Council.
Q. Aug. 6, 781.

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O. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 814.

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Q. July 29, 12.
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Q. Aug. 4, 509.
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Q. Aug. 6, 774.
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Q. Aug. 8, 102.
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Q. July 29, 12.
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Q. Aug. 7, 964.
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Q. Aug. 7, 970.
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Q. Aug. 4, 498.
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Q. Aug. 1, 395.
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Q. Aug. 7, 948.

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Q. Aug. 7, 969.
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Q. July 30, 120.
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Q. Aug. 4, 498.
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O. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, *Aug. 8*, 1154.
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Q. July 31, 27 .
Longford—Office of Senior Postman, Filling Vacancy by appointment of Postman from Athlone, alleged.
Q. Aug. 7, 971.
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Q. Aug. 6, 773.
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Q. Aug. 4, 519.
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Q. Aug. 7, 969.
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Q. Aug. 7, 965.
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Q. Aug. 8, 1102.
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South Eastern Metropolitan District, Overseer's Vacancy Filling Town Vacancy by Officer from Suburban Establishment.
Q. Aug. 8, 1102.
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Q. Aug. 8, 1103.
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Qs. Lord Balcarres, Mr. A. Douglas, *July 29*, 96.

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Q. July 30, 120.

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Q. July 31, 270.

Telegraphic Withdrawals, Number of, Average Cost to Depositor of each Withdrawal.
Q. Aug. 6, 773.

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l. 3R.* *July 29*, 6.
Royal Assent, *July 31*, 245.

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Q. Aug. 4, 498.

Gedney Drove End Sub-Postmaster—Refusal of Retiring Pension or Gratuity to J. T. Walker, Re-consideration of Case, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 964.

Sub-Postmasters' Salaries, Scale of—Holding over Increase of Salary, alleged.
Q. July 29, 12.

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Longford—Office of Senior Postman, Filling Vacancy by Appointment of Postman from Athlone, alleged.
Q. Aug. 7, 971.

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Q. Aug. 6, 773.

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Q. July 31, 280.

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Q. Aug. 4, 495.

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Q. July 30, 123.

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O. Mr. G. Bowles. *Aug. 6*, 815.

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Qs. Aug. 1, 395; *Aug. 4*, 502.

Police Pensioners serving as Prison Warders—Eligibility for second Pension from Public Funds.
Q. Aug. 4, 513.

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Dunoon Prison, Appointment of Visiting Committee—Rules Presented, *Aug. 7*, 917, 944.

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Warders—Pay and Pensions, Increase in, proposed—Number of Officers retiring with a three-quarter Pension after forty years service, etc.
Q. Aug. 6, 772.

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O. Mr. R. Lucas, *July 29*, 108.

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Receipts and Expenditure, Account Presented, *Aug. 7*, 917, 945.

Public Income and Expenditure

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Public Libraries (Ireland) Bill

l. Report* *July 29*, 5.
3R.* *July 31*, 249.
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Commissoners' Annual Report Presented, *Aug. 8*, 1077, 1098.

Public Works Loans Bill

c. 2R. *Aug. 5*, 755.
com. Aug. 6, 899.
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l. R. 2R., *com.* and 3R.* *Aug. 8*, 1077.
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Q. July 30, 138.

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Q. Aug. 7, 963.

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Os. Mr. Tennant, *Aug. 6*, 825; Mr. Ritchie, 826.

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Debate [*Lords*] *Aug. 8*, 1081, 1085.

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O. Mr. Lundon, *Aug. 8*, 1155.

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Q. Aug. 5, 665.

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Q. Aug. 4, 512, 513.

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Qs. July 30, 136; *Aug. 4*, 512.

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Q. Aug. 4, 509.

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O. Mr. Lough, *Aug. 5*, 705.

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Q. Aug. 7, 966.

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Os. Mr. Lough, *Aug. 5*, 705; Mr. Wyndham, 707; Mr. Tully, 712.

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Q. Aug. 7, 969.

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Os. Mr. Dalziel, *Aug.* 5, 680; Mr. A. G. Murray, 682.

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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug.* 6, 860.

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Os. Mr. Weir, *Aug.* 5, 680; Mr. A. G. Murray, 681.

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O. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1126.

Soares, Mr. E. J. [Devonshire, Barnstaple]

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Ireland — Retired Soldiers employed as Auxiliary Postmen, Eligibility for Pension on retirement.
Q. *Aug. 6*, 773.

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Sir E. Carson.

Solicitor General

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Q. *Aug. 4*, 511.

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Mad Mullah, Military Operations against, Expedition under Colonel Swayne.
Os. Sir C. Dilke, *Aug. 4*, 567; Vis. Cranborne, 571.

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Q. *Aug. 7*, 973.

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Appointments offered to men who served in the War—Maintenance of Recruiting Staff in London, Annual Cost.
Q. *Aug. 5*, 669.

National Scouts—Employment as Police. Avoidance of Friction, etc.
Os. Mr. Bryce, *July 29*, 74; Mr. Chamberlain, 89.

South African Supply and Cold Storage Company.

Meat Contract for the Troops in South Africa—*see* title Meat Contracts.

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Banishment Proclamation of August 7, 1901—Operation of, after Declaration of Peace.
Os. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *July 29*, 24; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 36.

Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Railway Order Confirmation Bill
l. 3R.* *July 31*, 247.
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Hilsea Bridge, Strengthening—Offer of the Hants County Council.
Q. Aug. 6, 781.

Portuguese Possessions in South Africa
Anglo-German Secret Treaty for Partition of, alleged.
O. Mr. G. Bowles, *Aug. 6*, 814.

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Representative in House of Commons—Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Coronation Day (Aug. 9)—Treating as a Sunday, proposed.
Q. July 29, 12.
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Q. Aug. 4, 509.
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Q. Aug. 8, 1102.
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Q. July 29, 12.
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Q. Aug. 7, 964.
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Ballyduff—Inconvenience caused to Merchants by not having a Sunday Delivery, Reconsideration of Case, proposed.
Q. Aug. 7, 970.
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Q. Aug. 4, 498.
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Q. Aug. 1, 395.
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Q. Aug. 7, 948.

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Q. Aug. 7, 969.
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Q. July 30, 120.
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Q. Aug. 4, 498.
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Q. July 31, 271.
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Q. Aug. 7, 971.
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Q. Aug. 6, 773.
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Q. Aug. 4, 519.
Skibbereen and Baltimore Mails—Arrangement with the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway Company for conveyance of Mails by rail, Delay in carrying out.
Q. Aug. 7, 969.
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Q. Aug. 7, 965.
Morriston Postal Arrangements—Delay in Delivery of Letters.
Q. Aug. 8, 1102.
Postmen, *see* that title.
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Q. Aug. 8, 1102.
Surcharges on insufficiently stamped Letters — Repayment of Erroneous Surcharges.
Q. Aug. 8, 1103.
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Post Office Buildings
Comfort of Occupants, Failure to secure, alleged.
Os. Lord Balcarres, Mr. A. Douglas, *July 29*, 96.

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Q. July 30, 120.

Number of Deposits not exceeding £1 lodged during 1901 — Number of Notices sent to Depositors whose Balance exceeded £200.
Q. July 31, 270.

Telegraphic Withdrawals, Number of, Average Cost to Depositor of each Withdrawal.
Q. Aug. 6, 773.

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Banbridge Postmastership, Filling up Vacancy — Appointment of Roman Catholic, proposed.
Q. Aug. 4, 498.

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Q. Aug. 7, 964.

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Q. July 29, 12.

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Q. Aug. 7, 971.

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Q. Aug. 6, 773.

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Q. Aug. 4, 495.

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Q. July 30, 123.

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O. Mr. G. Bowles. *Aug. 6*, 815.

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Report of General Prisons Board for 1901-02 Presented, *Aug. 6*, 771; *Aug. 7*, 915.

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Hours of Duty—Number of working hours weekly in Sligo, Galway and Castlebar Prisons.
Qs. Aug. 1, 395; *Aug. 4*, 502.

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Q. Aug. 4, 513.

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Dunoon Prison, Appointment of Visiting Committee—Rules Presented, *Aug. 7*, 917, 944.

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Warders—Pay and Pensions, Increase in, proposed—Number of Officers retiring with a three-quarter Pension after forty years service, etc.
Q. Aug. 6, 772.

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Q. Aug. 6, 781.

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Representative in House of Commons— Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
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Ballyduff—Inconvenience caused to Merchants by not having a Sunday Delivery, Reconsideration of Case, proposed.
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Castlebar, Erection of New Post Office —Progress.
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Post Office—*cont.*
Ireland—*cont.*
Creagh—Change of sub-Post Office from Old Court to Creagh Railway Station, Objections.
Q. Aug. 7, 969.
Cruit Island, Donegal—Daily Service of Letters, proposed,
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Number of Accounts with Balances of less than £50, Number with Balances of £50 and upwards, etc.
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Q. July 30, 123.

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Amendments to Bills, Issue of, requested on Friday for the convenience of the newspapers, etc.—The Amendments would be issued on Saturday in the ordinary course, *Aug 7*, 974.
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Personal Explanation—Request for Permission to read a Telegram Contradicting a Statement made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland—That was not in the nature of a Personal explanation, *Aug. 7*, 976.

Privilege, Report of Committee—Discussing Report as Question of Privilege—There were two Precedents, that of Mr. D. Gray, 1882, and Mr. Sheehy, 1888, but in neither case was the Question raised as a Matter of Privilege—The Leader of the House was asked to give Priority to a Motion dealing with the Report, but was refused by Mr. Gladstone. In the other Case, Mr. W. H. Smith declined to make any Motion himself, but put from the Subject matter the Report of Committee for Consideration by the House at an early day, giving any Member who desired to discuss it the opportunity for making a Motion. The present case, that of Mr. M'Hugh, did not therefore raise a Matter of Privilege, and Report could not be discussed except by Assistance of Leader of the House, *July 31*, 287.

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Horses for the Army, Purchase of—Appointment of Veterinary Surgeon in each Poor Law District, Lowering Age of Purchase, etc., *Aug. 4*, 530.

Squadron Carts

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Stanford, Mr. H.

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Q. Aug. 6, 784.

Os. Mr. S. MacNeill, *Aug. 8*, 1142; Mr. Brodrick, 1152.

Stanley, Lord—*Financial Secretary to the War Office* [Lancashire, Westhoughton.]

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Blankets, Issue of, at a Loss, alleged—Omission of Stock-taking at Pimlico Stores, etc., *Aug. 1*, 486.

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Treatment of in South Africa—Feeding on Chaff, Deaths from Glanders, etc., *Aug. 4*, 550, 553; *Aug. 5*, 726.

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Reservists on Working Furlough—War Office neglecting to inform men of Terms of Army Order 200, of Sept. 1901; *July 30*, 130.

South African War.

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O. Mr. Keir Hardie, *Aug. 6*, 807.

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O. Mr. Brodrick, *July 31*, 335.

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l. Commons Amendts. *con.** *Aug. 5*, 645.
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Tallow
Constables engaged in Dublin as witnesses in Civil Action, Number absent in May and June, 1902—Pay during Absence.
Q. Aug. 8, 1110.
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Q. Aug. 6, 775.
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Q. Aug. 7, 947.

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Os. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, *Aug. 8*, 1123; Mr. Wyndham, 1131, 1132.

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Glasgow — Fitting Tramways with Speed Indicators, proposed.
Q. July 29, 9.

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Q. Aug. 4, 495.

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Q. Aug. 4, 495.

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l. Commons Amendts., *con.** *July 31*, 247.

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l. Commons Amendts., *con.** *Aug. 5*, 646.
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Os. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *July 29*, 25, 26; Mr. J. Chamberlain, 41; Mr. C. P. Scott, 81.

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Os. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *July 29*, 25; Mr. Labouchere, 69.

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O. Mr. J. Chamberlain, *July 29*, 40.

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Os. Mr. Newdigate, *July 29*, 73; Mr. Chamberlain, 87.

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Q. July 31, 276.

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O. Mr. Weir, *Aug. 6*, 860.

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Os. Mr. Dillon, *Aug. 4*, 549; Sir C. Dilke, 551.

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Os. Sir M. H. Beach, *Aug. 8*, 795, 797; Mr. S. Buxton, 797; Mr. G. Bowles, 809.

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Q. Aug. 8, 1115.

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Os. Earl of Wemyss, *Aug. 8*, 1092, 1094, 1095, 1096; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1094, 1095.

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Os. Mr. Dillon, *Aug. 6*, 841, 847; Mr. Wyndham, 847.
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